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DO YOU KNOW



COMPILED BY

J. R. BHATT



DO YOU KNOW?

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DO YOU KNOW?

COMPILED BY

J. R. BHATT, B.Sc.

Author of *Animal Life*, *General Knowledge*, etc.

A COLLECTION OF
USEFUL INFORMATION FROM
SCIENCE, ART, LITERATURE, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY,
DISCOVERY AND PRESENT
WORLD HAPPENINGS

WITH
A CLASSIFIED INDEX



COLOMBO
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PREFACE

THE APPRECIATIVE reception of my smaller book, *General Knowledge*, and the demand for information on subjects not included in it have led me to publish this as a sequence to it.

The subject matter of this book is a collection of facts made for personal use but is now presented in the present form. Though, primarily for the use of the student of general knowledge examinations and "Do You Know?" contests, I believe this work will have a wider reception by the layman. It is also hoped that those who seek an easy source of useful and up-to-date information will find this work a handy guide.

The titles of the sections are intended more for convenience and often give no idea of the contents. The reader will find the index and the cross references given in the text helpful to locate any subject included in the book.

The arrangement of the subject matter is peculiarly mine. The questions in the earlier sections are simple but before the questions are asked a description of facts and often historical details are given in some length to enable the reader to know exactly what he is expected to answer. The answers may often be found long. This is done with the purpose of giving the reader a wealth of information connected with the subject. It is hoped that this method will eliminate the monotony of reading a continuous description on a single subject.

Science, art, literature, history, geography, discovery and many other branches of knowledge are so vast that one cannot find time and leisure to know even a part of the vast fund of knowledge and at the same time keep in touch with everyday world happenings. This book does not claim to have touched the fringe of any one of these branches of knowledge but an attempt has been made to record facts which are of general interest and which can be followed without any specialised knowledge of any particular subject.

My sources of information are many and it is not possible to mention them all. Daily newspapers, various magazines, encyclopaedias, textbooks on science and history and other subjects have been of immense help during the long period I collected the matter contained in this book. The meanings of the words and phrases given in some sections are from Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary for which valuable work I am very much obliged. I do not name any other work of reference in particular lest I may inadvertently miss to name some which have been of much use. The work of the nature of this book cannot be compiled without help from various sources and my thanks are due to all those sources that are not mentioned. I also wish to record that the omission of the names of sources is not deliberate but accidental due to a habit of recording facts without the details of the sources, more for personal use than with the idea of publication.

My thanks are also due to the publishers who have undertaken this work and produced it in the present form without seeing to cost or labour. The help I received from the printing department of the publishers and from my son, Mr. P. J. Bhatt, in proof correction and the arrangement of the subject has been immense. I have to specially mention that my son is responsible for the arrangement of the subject matter and the format of the book. I offer them my thanks.

I shall be very pleased to receive any suggestions from the readers of this book to enable me to make it more useful in the future editions.

J. R. BHATT

Colombo, May 14, 1949.

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DO YOU KNOW ?

QUESTIONS

SECTION 1.

Answers on Page 143

DO YOU KNOW ?

1. Things are old or new, good or bad. When things in the world are discovered they are new but we give them an age and make them old. Man has made many things from the time he was born on earth. He seldom made things that were not utilitarian. Dress was one of those things he wanted most. Today the latest specimen of spun cotton comes from the West but the oldest known spun cotton was made in the East.

Do you know where this was discovered ?

2. Human beings are now classified as black, brown, red, yellow and white. The Negroes are black, Easterners in India and Ceylon are of various shades of brown, aboriginal Americans are Red Indians, Chinese and Japanese are yellow, and Europeans are white. All these human beings are of one species, *Homo Sapiens*. Every one of these divisions was again divided into two main divisions by a Swiss psychologist.

Do you know the name of this psychologist and the names of his divisions ?

3. A currier is one who curries or dresses tanned leather. A carrier is one who carries, especially for hire or is a vehicle for carrying.

Some people are known as "carriers" of diseases. Do you know who they are ?

4. Negroes have excelled in many things especially in physical strength and in music. They are Olympic champions, boxing champions and so on. Their achievements are few as the Negroes are not allowed to move freely in their own country, the United States of America. In the so-called democratic world these unfortunate but clever black humans are not allowed even to take part in international events.

Do you know the names of two famous boxers, one of whom defeated Tommy Burns and the other who holds the present title ?

5. Olympiads are international events. This series originated from the Greek contests held at Olympia. One of the features of these events is to carry a torch from the original site to the place of the present contest.

Do you know the length and the weight of this torch ?

6. Geographers have different theories to explain the formation of the continents. The Wegener hypothesis of continental drift is not accepted by all Geographers.

Do you know how Wegener explained the drift of continents ?

7. There are many religions in the world and all world teachers had Asian origin. Gaya, a city in India, is a holy city for all Buddhists ; Banaras is a holy city for all Hindus.

Do you know another city in Asia which is a " Holy City " for three world religions ?

8. Mr. Winston Churchill, the British politician, addressed Europe's sixteen nations' congress in the medieval Hall of Knights.

Do you know where this ancient building is situated ?

9. Civilisation, culture and education may produce great men like Mahatma Gandhi, but every individual of a nation cannot be great. It is a common thing to blame another when one does not understand him and his ways. It is not very uncommon to look down on other religions or religious practices when one is not cultured and honest.

DO YOU KNOW ?

One of Judaism's most sacred shrines, a wall in Jerusalem, where the Jews assemble on the Sabbath and festival days to lament the destruction of the Temple of Solomon and pray for its restoration, is given a nickname in contempt of the sound of the Jewish prayer chants.

Do you know the name of this wall ?

10. The remains of a whimsical, Irish poet, whose poems once teemed with vague lyricism and celtic twilight and later became harsh and bare were lately removed from Menton, where he died, to his native country. This poet lives for his often quoted verses : *Cloths of Heaven* and *When You are Old*.

Do you know his name ?

WORDS WITH A COLOUR

1. Black is the darkest colour. It also means dismal, sullen, malignant, etc. Black death is the name given to the plague of the 14th century which killed millions in Europe. Black-Maria is the closely covered, usually black painted van in which prisoners are conveyed between the court and the prison. Black-sheep is a disreputable member of a family or group.

Do you know what "A Black Book of the Admiralty", "A Black Eye", "Black Acts", and "Black-mail" mean?

2. Blue is the colour of the sky when unclouded. There are various shades of this colour. When blue is associated with some words it gives an entirely different sense. A Blue Book is a Parliamentary document so called as it was generally wrapped in blue paper. Blue-peter is a blue flag with a white rectangular centre, hoisted when a ship is about to sail; a Blue Devil is an evil dream.

Do you know what "a True Blue", "To look Blue", and "a Blue-jacket" mean?

3. Brown is a dark or a dusky colour inclined to red or yellow. An easterner is described as brown, light brown, dark brown, etc., and not black. Brown also means sunburnt. To do brown is to do thoroughly, to deceive or take in completely. Study is to apply the mind to or to examine closely in order to learn.

Do you know what "Brown study", "Brown-George", and "Brown Willy" mean?

4. Green is the most familiar colour of the growing plants. Back generally means the hinder or the dorsal part of animals.

What are "Greenbacks", "Board of Green Cloth", "Green in my eyes", "Greenstick fracture"?

5. Orange is a delightful, golden-globular fruit. It is one of the rainbow colours composed of red and yellow. Orangeade is a drink made with orange juice.

Do you know what "an Orange wife", "Orange-twany", and "Orangemen" mean?

6. Pink is a common colour and also a flower of any of the several plants of the genus *Dianthus*—Carnations, etc. Bearded Pink is better known as Sweet Williams. The word pink has other meanings.

Can you give two of them?

7. Purple is a very dark-red formed of a mixture of blue and red. This word combined with some others give new terms.

Do you know what "Purple Emperor" and "Born in the Purple" are?

8. Red is a primary colour and several shades of it are named scarlet, pink, carmine, vermilion, etc. It is also the colour of the blood. We call the ultra-radical revolutionaries Red. When red is associated with some words it does not necessarily indicate a colour but means something new. Red-cock is a slang meaning an incendiary fire; Red-dog has nothing to do with dogs and is the lowest grade of flour in high milling; a red-letter day some of us had and we know it means an auspicious day or a fortunate day. Red-cap, Red-legs and Red Admiral are names of three animals.

Do you know them?

9. White is the colour of pure snow or colourless, devoid of any hue. But when some words like —beard, —cap, —damp, —elephant, —faced, —hand, etc., are added to it, it gives an entirely a new sense.

Do you know what these double words mean?

10. Yellow is a bright golden colour. The Japanese and the Chinese are the Mongolian or the Yellow race. Buddhist and Hindu *Sanyasis* have a yellow habit. Yellow-fever is a pestilential tropical fever transmitted by the germ-carrying *Stegomia* mosquito ; yellow flag is a flag of yellow colour displayed by a vessel in quarantine or a military hospital or ambulance.

Do you know what are "Yellow-boy", "Yellow-girl", and a "Yellow-hammer" ?

WHO WROTE THE FOLLOWING LINES ?

1. I held it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.
2. Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy Autumn-fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.
3. That low man seeks a little thing to do,
Seeks it and does it ;
This high man, with a great thing to pursue,
Dies ere he knows it.
That low man does on adding one to one,
His hundred's soon hit ;
This high man, aiming at a million,
Misses a unit.
4. Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
5. What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare ?
6. Come live with me, and be my love,
And we will some new pleasures prove
Of golden sands and crystal brooks,
With silken lines and silver hooks.
7. If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow
some, for he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.
8. One leak will sink a ship, and one sin will destroy a sinner.

9. A Nation spoke to a Nation,
A Throne sent word to a Throne ;
" Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.
The gates are mine to open,
As the gates are mine to close,
And I abide by my Mother's House."
Said our Lady of the Snows.
10. Hope springs eternal in the human breast ;
Man never is, but always to be blessed.
The soul, uneasy, and confined from home,
Rests, and expatiates in a life to come.
Lo, the poor Indian ! whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind ;
His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk of milky way ;
Yet simple nature to his hope has giv'n,
Behind the cloud-topped hill, an humbler heav'n.

HOW IT STARTED

1. Insurance is a most popular form of saving for old age and to make provision for those who depend on a person. There are many forms of insurance now—life, fire, marine, theft, accident and motor are some of the common forms.

When and where did the insurance start ?

2. The basis of musical composition is the fundamental octave. In the eastern music *sa, ri, ga, ma, pa, da, ni, sa* and various modifications of this are used. Musical composition started in the east and west as devotional music which later was used for all forms. *Do, re, mi, fa, so, la, te, do* is an octave used by the Western musicians.

Who formed this scale ?

3. The impressions of the ridges of the skin on the ball of the fingers, known as finger-prints, keep their formation throughout the life of individuals and the finger-prints of no two persons are the same. These are invaluable for identification, especially in criminal investigation, and the finger prints of all convicted persons are filed for reference. The classification is by the number of ridges and by characteristics known as whorls, composite whorls, loops, arches and deltas.

Do you know when and where the use of finger-prints for identification started ?

4. The parachute is an umbrella-like device of silk intended to break the fall of a person or an object from a height. It is now very much in use in "parachute-jumping" from aeroplanes. It was used during war to drop food parcels to the army surrounded by an enemy and to drop troops in vantage positions.

Who was the first person to introduce this device ?

5. Homeopathy is a system of medicine not accepted by the orthodox medical opinion but is in use in many countries.

Who started this system and under what conditions ?

6. The Fabian Society is a socialist organisation which " aims at the reorganisation of society by the emancipation of land and industrial capital from individual and class ownership, and resting them in the community for general benefit."

When and where was this started and how did it derive its name ?

7. The Red Cross is an emblem of an international organisation for the relief of sick and wounded during war. It takes no part in politics or war. There is a similar organisation in the Islamic lands which uses the Red Crescent as its emblem.

Do you know how the Red Cross was started ?

8. In 1936 when the 13th Olympiad was held at Berlin, Germany carried the honours with 31 first places in the total of 120 events. U.S.A. came next with 25 wins, out of which four were world records set by the most spectacular Negro athlete Jesse Owens. In this event America shone in athletics taking 14 first places, nine more than Germany. In the 1948 Olympiad the United States, with 480 points and 38 gold, 27 silver and 20 bronze medals topped the honours list with Sweden, 268 points, 17 gold, 12 silver and 17 bronze medals, coming second. France, with less than half the points of U.S.A., came third. The 14th Olympiad was to be held at Tokyo in 1940 but the venue was later changed to Helsinki but the outbreak of the second World War led to its abandonment. The Wembley stadium in England had the Olympiad in 1948.

When and where did the Olympiad originate ?

9. "Rex Imperator," the British King, was the Emperor of India and by the Act of Parliament 1927, the title of the late King George V was declared "George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." But coincident with Lord Mountbatten's relinquishing of the Governor-Generalship of India, His Majesty by Proclamation in the London *Gazette* relinquished his style and title of Emperor of India.

When was this title first used and by whom ?

10. There are many international organisations established for the good of the world. The defunct League of Nations, planned by President Woodrow Wilson and set up under the treaty of Versailles in 1920 to evolve a machinery for the prevention of wars and many other laudable ideas, was one of them. There is a permanent court of International Justice, which is a principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It holds its sessions at the Peace Palace at Hague.

When was this started ?

SOME SHAKESPEARIAN CHARACTERS

1. Sir John Falstaff is a Shakespearian character, "a Fat knight," a droll, boastful and bibulous person, whose amorous misadventures form the main theme in one of the plays. The same character also appears in some other Shakespearian plays.

Can you name them ?

2. Banquo is a Scottish thane (thegn) who is murdered at the instigation of the thane of Glamis whose name is also that of the play. The thane of Glamis at the instigation of his wife murders treacherously King Duncan. Banquo's ghost haunts the thane of Glamis in the play.

Do you know the name of the play ?

3. Malvolio is the vain and pompous steward of the Countess Olivia, beloved by Orsino, the Duke of Illyria. Malvolio is tricked into a ludicrous declaration of his love for his mistress by Sir Toby Belch, and Sir Andrew Aguecheek, together with Maria, the countess's waiting woman. The countess falls in love with Viola, a lady in disguise, who brings her a message from the Duke of Illyria but through a misunderstanding she marries Sebastian, Viola's brother.

In which of Shakespeare's plays do these characters appear ?

4. Orlando is a paladin of Charlemagne, the hero of the medieval romances, *Orlando Innamorato* by Bojardo and *Orlando Furioso* by Ariosto. This character is adopted by Shakespeare in one of his plays as the younger son of Sir Rowland de Boys and the lover of Rosalind, whom he meets in the forest of Arden.

Do you know the name of the play ?

5. Polonius, the aged Chamberlain at the court of Denmark, the father of Laertes and Ophelia, was killed by the hero of the play believing that he was his vicious uncle Claudius, the King of Denmark.

Do you know in which play these characters appear ?

6. Sebastian is a character in two of Shakespeare's plays. In one he is the twin brother of Viola, a young lady of Messina, who was ship-wrecked and who adopts a male disguise and enters the service of Orsino, and ultimately marries him. In the other play he is the brother of Alonzo, King of Naples.

Name the plays.

7. Tybalt, a hot tempered young nobleman, a cousin of the heroine of the play, kills Mercutio, another lively and witty nobleman and a friend of the hero of the play, and dies at the hands of the hero.

In which play of Shakespeare do these characters appear ?

8. Lysander, a young Athenian in love with Hermia, also an Athenian lady who was promised by her father in marriage to Demetrius, appears in one of the plays.

Name it.

9. Goneril, the eldest daughter of a king in Shakespeare's plays having the same name as that of the king, poisons her sister Regan and treats her father, the king, with ill courtesy.

What is the name of the play ?

10. Florizel, a young prince and son of Polixenes, the King of Bohemia, falls in love with Perdita, the daughter of Leontes and Hermione. Perdita was an abandoned infant adopted by a shepherd. Perdita marries Florizel after her identity was known.

Do you know the play in which Florizel appears ?

DO YOU KNOW YOUR LITERATURE?

The following quotations are taken from some great writers of the world. Can you identify them?

1. When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds, too late, that men betray,
What charm can soothe her melancholy?
What art can wash her guilt away?
The only art her guilt to cover,
To hide her shame from every eye,
To give repentance to her lover,
And wring his bosom, is—to die.
2. I think for my part one-half of the nation is mad—and the other
not very sound.
3. 'Gainst the logic of the devil
Human logic strives in vain.
4. It is safest to be moderately base—to be flexible in shame, and to
be always ready for what is generous, good and just, when
anything is to be gained by virtue.
5. Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high,
Where knowledge is free ;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow
domestic walls ;
Where words come out from the depths of truth ;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection ;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the
dreary desert sand of dead habit ;
Where the mind is lead forward by Thee into everwidening thought
and action—
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father,
Let my country awake.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR LITERATURE ?

6. Your castles in the air are the best castles to possess, and keep a quiet mind. In them no taxes, no housemaids, no men-at-arms, no larders bother, and no slavery of poverty exists.
7. We are ~~are~~ all of us more or less the slaves of opinion.
8. Happy the man whose wish and care
 A few parental acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
 In his own ground.
9. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever ;
 Its loveliness increases ; it will never
 Pass into nothingness ; but still will keep
 A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
 Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing
10. Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
 " Life is but an empty dream ! " *For the soul*
 For the soul is dead that slumbers,
 And things are not what they seem.

SCIENCE AND MAN

1. The discovery of penicillin a drug or more simply a chemical, was the result of an accident in 1929 when working in a bacteriological laboratory. It is a substance discharged by a fungoid growth *penicillin notatum*. This substance is most sensitive to *Streptococci* and *Staphylococci* germs which cause septic wounds and gas gangrene respectively. The other particularly sensitive organisms were those causing anthrax, pneumonia, child-bed-fever, venereal diseases, diphtheria and meningitis. This drug was found most satisfactory as it has no bad effects on the human body even when large doses are administered. Continuous doses of this drug have to be administered as the kidneys and the liver freely excrete it.

Do you know who discovered this drug and the common disease germs that are not killed by it ?

2. Every war has given a tremendous stimulus to scientific research in every direction. The results of research have been in some cases very useful to man but some, such as the atom bomb, have been most destructive. Radar, a miracle of sound, following on the inventions of telegraphy, the telephone and the wireless, was an invention during World War II that helped the Allies to find the angular positions in the azimuth and the elevation of bombers relative to the interceptor up to 350 miles distance. It is believed to have stopped the menace of the Nazi U-boat. This invention also helped the Allies to guide their aircraft to make out a town from an open country and bomb within a few yards of targets.

Was this system of sound detection known to anyone before the last war ?

3. Penicillin is one of the most important contributions to human welfare that has emerged during the last war. This saves man from many diseases that were once considered fatal. The same war has given us an insecticide which can be said to be almost

next to penicillin in importance. Pyrethrum and retenone ; two substances extracted from plants, the former from the flowers of a certain species of chrysanthemum and the later from the roots of certain leguminous plants like derris were recognised as powerful insecticides but both have defects. A Kerosene-pyrethrum spray, technically known as a quick "knockdown", kills instantaneously but its effects are not lasting. Retenone on the other hand has a more lasting effect but has a slower "knockdown" and is only suitable for application in the form of a powder or a dust. The supplies of these vegetable products are also limited as the plants do not grow everywhere and as all the necessary amounts cannot be obtained. Besides much space which can otherwise be used for food production has to be used for the cultivation of these plants. Synthetic compounds named AL 63, MYL and many others have been discovered but none of them is ideal.

Do you know the name of the insecticide which can be called the block-bluster and give its history and its main uses ?

4. Our present day civilised life is made easy by a number of inconsiderable trifles among which the humble safety matches take a high place.

Do you know the various devices that were used to produce fire before the discovery of the safety matches ?

5. Tuberculosis of the lungs or phthisis is a disease that kills millions in the world. Man in all stages of life is attacked and killed by this disease. It kills more poor people than the rich as their living conditions are not very satisfactory. There is practically no cure for this disease. Edward Livingston Trudeau (1848-1915) showed that by a sanatorium life with plenty of fresh air, sunlight and regular and nutritive food it could be temporarily cured. This relief got from a sanatorium life lasts as long as the living conditions are sanitary but the disease returns when a person lives in a crowded locality.

Do you know the name of any vaccine that is being now used in Europe, U.S.A., Canada, India and other countries to prevent Tuberculosis ?

6. Dust is often called the sleeping partner of phthisis. Present day tarred and macadamised roads have reduced to a great extent the road dust but still it is a great problem in a crowded city. Houses near roads cannot avoid dust. Carpets and many such materials take in dust easily and to remove it from these materials much labour has to be expended. America invented a new machine to blow off the dust from carpets but this only removed the dust for it to return again. The invention of the vacuum cleaner reduced this nuisance.

Do you know what a vacuum cleaner is and who invented it ?

7. Roads in our public thoroughfares are macadamised with broken stones to form a hard surface and are tarred. This makes the passage of cars, lorries and other heavy traffic easy and it becomes convenient to keep the roads free from puddles and ruts. This system of roads are cheap in the long run and makes a town neat and clean.

Who was the first person to suggest this system of road making ?

8. The discovery of numbers from one to nine and zero with the combination of one to make ten was the greatest step in mathematics. Abacus of the ancients consisting of a grooved board containing pebbles or wires on which beads are hung was the first aid to count. This was centuries ago and even to this day little children are taught counting on an abacus. In our present day we have ENIAC, EDVAC, and EDSAC and many other forms of calculating machines. These are much superior to the slide rule, now obtained in various shapes, and which is used for multiplication, division, to obtain roots of numbers, etc.

Do you know who first invented the calculating machine and what ENIAC, EDVAC and EDSAC stand for ?

9. "What higher aim can man attain than cure human pain," tells us exactly what medicine does for us. Human body is susceptible to all kinds of diseases and pains. Surgery has done much to cure pain and it is painless today. But there was a time when people were operated without anaesthetics and the pain itself killed many. A tooth extraction today is painless but there was a time when this was not so.

Do you know who first introduced anaesthetics in surgery and dentistry ?

10. Hormones are complex active organic substances secreted into the blood by glands in our body and possessing specific functions such as control of the growth, stimulation of certain parts of the body, regulating blood circulation, etc. Some of the important hormones are produced in the pancreas, the supra-renal gland near the kidneys, and the pituitary body situated in front of the brain. The discovery of the hormones has helped the science of medicine to regulate the glucose contents of the blood, check the effects of *diabetes mellitus*, to stimulate the heart's action and the movements of the intestines, decrease the excretion of urine and to raise the blood pressure.

Do you know when hormones were first described and the names of some of them ?

QUOTATIONS

To whom are the following attributed ?

1. No one knows but that death is the greatest of all blessings to man.
2. Of our troubles we must seek some other cause than God.
3. The richest soil, if uncultivated produces the rankest weeds.
4. Proverbs are short sentences drawn from long experience.
5. Life is a malady for which sleep is a palliative and death the only cure.
6. The worse the man, the better the soldier ; if soldiers be not corrupt they ought to be made so.
7. Universal suffrage is the government of a house by its nursery.
8. Let them stew in their own grease.
9. Then indecision brings its own delays,
And days are lost lamenting o'er lost days,
Are you earnest ? Seize this very minute ;
What can you do, or dream you can, begin it ;
Boldness has genius, power and magic in it."
10. If a dog bites a man it is not news ; if a man bites a dog it is.

THE NUMERICALS

1. What a world this world would be if we have no numerals ! Zero is employed to denote a neutral point on a scale between ascending and descending series or between positive and negative.

What is absolute zero ?

2. Three comes after two, trinity is the doctrine that in the godhead or divine nature there are three persons respectively denominated, Father, Son and Spirit. The Hindu trinity is Vishnu, Siva and Brahma. Trinity House is a body controlling the British shipping, lighthouses and pilots, founded in 1514 and having its head quarters on Tower Hill, London. The Roman triumvirate was formed by Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus (59 B.C.) or Octavian (Augustus), Mark Antony and Lepidus — 43 B.C. Today triumvirate means an association of three persons in office or government or for any political ends.

What are the three F's and the three R's ?

3. Four follows three or two and two make four. There are many quadrupeds and this number reminds us of many other things in every day life.

Do you know what are "The Fourth," "Go on all fours" and "Fourgon" ?

4. We have five digits on each of our limbs, the fist is called the bunch of fives. Fives is also a disease of horses or a game of hand-ball played in a roomy court against a wall, chiefly in the great public school in England.

What are the "Five Articles" and "The Five Points" ?

5. "Sixer" do we say in cricket ? Do you know what is "be at sixes and sevens" ; "long six," and "short six" ?

6. The seven wonders of the world are said to be

- (i) The Pyramids of Egypt,
- (ii) The Hanging (terraced) gardens of Babylon,
- (iii) The Colossus at Rhodes,
- (iv) The Pharos of Alexandria,
- (v) The Mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus,
- (vi) The Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and
- (vii) The Statue of Jupiter at Athens (Olympia) by Phidias.

Taj Mahal, the magnificent mausoleum of Shah Jehan at Agra, India, is also most magnificent and a monument for all times. This has not found a place in the wonders of the world.

Seven is associated with many other things, seven nights or sennight is a week or seven days and nights. The seven cardinal, chief or principal virtues are : Charity, faith, fortitude, hope, justice, prudence and temperance.

Do you know "the Seven Champions of the Christendom," "Seven dolours of Blessed Virgin Mary," "Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost," and "the Seven Sages or Wise Men and their Seven Mottoes" ?

7. The four or the eight points of the compass give us the directions and we are familiar with them.

Do you know what "An eight days," "Piece of eight," and "the eights" mean ?

8. "To the Nines" means to perfection or fully or elaborately. "Nine Days Wonder" is something that astonishes every one only at the moment. "Nine Men's Morris" is an old English game in which a figure of squares, one within the another, was marked out on a board or a turf, and eighteen pieces of stones, nine on each side, were moved alternately as at draughts.

Do you know what are "Nine Worthies," "Nine pins," and "The Nine" ?

THE NUMERICALS

9. Ten is the first number with two figures and all figures of 3, 4, 5 and more figures are multiples of ten when followed by ciphers.

Do you know what we mean by the "Upper Ten?"

10. Twelve make one dozen, twelfth is the last of the twelve.

Do you know what is "Twelfth Night" (not the drama of Shakespeare), "Twelve Tables" and "The Twelve?"

WORDS WITH SIMILAR SPELLING

1. "What is there in a name," is often heard but one seldom hears "What is there in the spelling." One single letter may change the whole meaning of a word.

Do you know what Finland and Fenland mean ?

2. Here are two words one having and extra letter: Arta and Aorta.
Do you know what these indicate ?

3. You cannot make a mistake with the words "gaur" and "giaour," but do you know what these words mean ?

4. Vowels "E" and "A" make so much difference in words.
"Calendar" and "calender" are two such words where these letters are exchanged.

Can you give the difference between these words ?

5. Currant and courant have the last four letters common.

Do you know what these mean ?

6. Weasel is a carnivorous animal like a polecat and stoat with a long slender body but easel is not an animal.

What is it ?

7. Commence is to begin or to originate but commensal has nothing to do with any origin.

Do you know what it means ?

8. Collard is cole-wort or the general name for all sorts of cabbage.
Substituting "b" for "c" the word is bollard which has nothing to do with cabbages.

Do you know what a bollard is ?

9. Renter is to sew together edge to edge without doubling ; a rentier is a fund holder or one who has a fixed income from stocks, etc.

Do you know what are ranters ?

10. We say that an able and a dexterous person is clever but if we change " v " to " w " all cleverness is removed and the word means something different. Do you know what clewer means ?

INDIA—PROMINENT PEOPLE

1. India is a vast country with a large population and to have a few great men in the country is nothing very strange but these few are known all over the world for their honesty, ability and many good qualities that are found only in the great men of the world. An Indian now holding a high position in the Indian Government said of the Security Council of the UNO. "Look at the UN. That is an organisation meant to lay the foundation of world unity and peace. But its members are not able to resolve their own differences. The Security Council has so far not solved any problem, be it Palestine or anything else, that came up before it. It would be more appropriate to call it an Insecurity Council disturbing the peace of the world." When Lord Mountbatten was appointed the Viceroy of India one of the warnings he received was to beware of this particular person in India but Lord Mountbatten found this person quite human and an honest patriot.

Can you name the person ?

2. "I have never met any greater statesman" was the description of an Indian by a great Englishman to the members of the Royal Empire Society on Oct. 8, 1948. This Englishman has had dealings with all prominent statesmen, and administrators of the world and is held in great esteem as a successful administrator.

Do you know the name of this great Indian ?

3. Mahatma Gandhi is the Indian who has become an international figure and about whom was said, "They classify him simply with Mohammed and Christ. If you do not understand that, you do not understand anything." One of his great followers, an outstanding champion of Hindu-Muslim goodwill succeeded Lord Louis Mountbatten as the Governor-General of India.

Do you know who he is ?

4. India, a country which gives equal rights to man and woman in all pursuits in life, had Chand Bibi, Padmini, Ahalya Bai and many others who had made a name in public life. Capt. Lakshmi, who led the women's regiment of Rani of Jhansi of the Indian National Army formed by Subhas Chandra Bose during the second World War, is still in the news.

Do you know the names of two women administrators in India today who hold high responsible positions ?

5. India, under the British, was studded with states of all sizes. On 15th Aug. 1947, these states, with the exception of three, "signed on the dotted line," and joined India or Pakistan. These three had peculiar rulers. The Nawab of Junagadh was a curious man who had 600 dogs living in the palace itself. He fled to Pakistan when he found his mistake. The Maharaja of Kashmir, under the influence of his Prime Minister, Kak, who was (1948) sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment for defaultation and misappropriation of Government funds, remained quiet until Pakistan invaded his territory. The third ruler, the Nizam of Hyderabad, under pressure from the princelings of the State and a few Muslim gangsters who came into power, signed *firman*s written for him and pretended to be independent until India took police action to stop the looting, arson and rape in the State. When the Indian Army was within a few miles from the capital he invited the army to his capital by sending his son and his Commander-in-Chief to receive the Indian Commander. This Nizam is reputed to be the richest man in the world and is probably having an imposing name, the longest in the world.

Do you know the extent of his wealth and his name ?

6. Most of India's great men and politicians come from the ranks of lawyers. Rajagopalachariar, the Nehrus, Patel, Mahatma Gandhi, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, to name a few, are lawyers. But there are a few who started life as schoolmasters. One of them was appointed a Privy Councillor in 1921, undertook a tour of the British Dominions as the repre-

representative of the Indian Government in 1922. He was the High Commissioner for India in South Africa in 1927-28 and was highly respected in India and the world for his oratorical powers. He was a master of the English language and there were few who could speak like him in this language.

Do you know the name of this great Indian and Statesman ?

7. A Mecca born (1888) Muslim Theologian and philosopher and the author of perhaps the best modern commentary on the Koran became the President of the Congress at the age of 35 and again in 1940, and continued for six years in that position. He is the first Education Minister in Free India.

Do you know his name ?

8. Indian Civil Service was the most coveted prize by many but one of the Indians who came fourth in the list resigned from it to plunge into the national politics. At the age of sixteen this great Indian left home to seek spiritual refreshment in the Himalayas but afterwards he went to Cambridge. He was the President of the Indian National Congress at the age of 39 but differences with Mahatma Gandhi removed him from the orthodox Congress to start a rival movement called the Forward Bloc. In 1941 he disappeared from India under mysterious circumstances, met Mussolini and Hitler in Europe, went to Japan, formed a "liberating army" of Indians in the Japan-conquered countries. He was reported dead as the result of a plane crash in August, 1945.

Do you know the name of this great Indian ?

9. Gandhi is a great name to own and a great Muslim of the Indian North-west Frontier Province was known as the "Frontier Gandhi." He was an outstanding Congress leader before India was divided into two. He started a movement called Red Shirts in the province, members of the movement neither wore red shirts nor were red in their ways. He is six feet high, but his giant size and Islamic traditions did not prevent him from

becoming a devotee of non-violence. His brother Dr. Khan Sahib was the Premier of the Congress Ministry which took office in the North West Frontier Province in 1937. The two brothers were anti-Muslim League and believed in one India and both of them with most of their followers are in Pakistan prisons now.

Do you know the name of this Frontier Leader ?

10. Jagadisa Chandra Bose and Prophul Chandra Ray are two Indian scientists who won world recognition. Among the living Indian scientists is India's greatest physicist and one of the greatest of them in the world. He is a fellow of the Royal Society and won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930. In 1941 he was awarded the Franklin Medal of Merit, the highest award for scientific research, bestowed by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. He has started a research institute at Bangalore under his name to do research in his line. He is a most jovial person, simple in habits, very young in spirits and hates politics.

Do you know the name of this scientist ?

KINGS, QUEENS AND RULERS

1. It is more usual for a princess to become a queen than for a queen to become a princess. In September 1948 one of the queens of a country in Europe became a princess after 50 years of rule.

Can you name the Queen and the country she ruled ?

2. Monaco, a state 8 square miles in extent, nine miles east of Nice, enclosed in French territory and under French protection is the smallest state in Europe. San Marino, probably the smallest republic in the world, totally enclosed by Italian territory is the oldest State in Europe, it being independent since the 4th century. This State inspite of being about 5 times larger than Monaco is not so well-known as the latter has the famous Casino and the gambling rooms at Monte Carlo, a town about a mile North-east of Monaco, the capital of the State. The next larger State with an extent of 65 square miles and a population just over 10,000 is Liechtenstein, on Upper Rhine. The subjects of this State are of German descent. The State uses Swiss currency and its posts and telegraphs are administered by Switzerland.

Do you know the name of the present ruler of this State ?

3. Iran, better known to the world as Persia, is a country of changing monarchs. The Persian Empire was established by Cyrus in 537 B.C. Parthian and Sassanid dynasties ruled this country from 138 B.C. to 639 A.D. Mohamadan Arabs succeeded and in the 14th century the country came under Moguls and from the 16th century under Turks. The absolute monarchy of the Turks lasted till 1906 when Shah Muzaffer-ud-Din granted the country a constitution. But in 1925 this dynasty ended when Shah Sultan Ahmed was deposed and his Prime Minister Reza Khan formerly a Cossak trooper was elected the Shah.

Do you know who the present Shah of Persia is and the history of this new ruling family ?

4. Marquise de Pompadour and Du Barry, the two mistresses of Louis XV, King of France, are well-known figures in French history. The former one held the reigns of France and exercised great influence in the affairs of the Kingdom, and filled up all positions in the State with her nominees. She reversed many traditional policies of France. Madame Du Barry, the daughter of a dress-maker who was often spoken of as a countess, also became a king's favourite, survived him and when she returned from retirement in England after the revolution was tried and guillotined in 1793. European monarchs are not free from such favourites. A daughter of a Jewish-Catholic marriage an intelligent woman who controlled the palace Camarilla at Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, married the King of Rumania in Rio de Janeiro in July, 1948. She was deprived of her Rumanian citizenship and her property was confiscated.

Do you know this woman and the name of the King ?

5. Sweden is a kingdom of Northern Europe bounded by Norway on the west. This country was an appanage of the Danish crown until freedom was won in the 16th century by the patriotic king of the country. This king, the first of a line that followed, was captured by the Danes but he escaped and became a wanderer in his own land, working in mines and enduring great privations until 1523 when he drove the Danes and made his country prosperous. His great grandson died on the battle field in the hour of success but others who followed were not very successful. At present the King of Sweden is the doyen of European monarchs, a nonagenarian, who abandoned the elaborate ceremonies connected with the coronation and the State opening of Parliament. He is a democratic ruler who has maintained the old tradition of his family which allowed his subjects to present a request and have an audience alone with him.

Do you know his name ?

6. Afghanistan was for long a bone of contention between British India and Russia but it is an independent country now. The Khyber Pass, the Gomal Pass and the Bolan Pass are the only

means of communication between this country and Pakistan. This country first became independent under Ahmad Shah in 1747. Ahmad Shah was ambitious and he extended his dominion into Persia and India. The famous battle of Panipat inflicted a crushing defeat on the Mahrattas.

Afghanistan was involved in war with England twice. The first war ended in 1849 and the second in 1878 and England gained control of Afghan foreign policy.

In 1919 Habibullah Khan was assassinated by means of a *coup d'etat* and his son succeeded him at the age of 26. This son had many adventures and in the end had to flee from his country.

Do you know the name of this king and some of his doings ?

7. It may sound strange to say that part of Europe was civilised by people from Africa but it is a fact. Moors from North Africa invaded Spain after the downfall of the Roman Empire in the 8th century and introduced a civilisation further advanced than that in Europe, generally with respect to science, art and industry and maintained a strong rule till the 11th century. Spain had many changes after this and the last Moorish inhabitant was banished from Spain in 1609. The Great King of Asturias and his descendents came into power and with its vast American colonies and wide European possessions became, in the 16th century, the dominant power of Europe ; thereafter she lagged more and more in the race of nations and her once colonial empire gradually crumbled away till practically nothing remained. The government of the country remained a hereditary and avowedly constitutional Monarchy, until corruption and intrigue in high places led to revolution and the king, a posthumous son who succeeded to the throne on the day of his birth, abandoned by his ministers, his army and even his courtiers, fled to England and a republic was proclaimed in Spain.

Do you know who this unfortunate king was ?

8. India is a country of many religions, communities, languages and many other factors that separate man from man but there is one thing that is common to all patriotic Indians and that is the "Gandhi-cap." This unity of India was broken by the Muslim League agitation of "Two Nations" theory of late M. A. Jinnah and when India was divided into two one of the Muslim rulers of a predominantly Hindu State acceded to Pakistan. This ruler "a man who has six hundred dogs in his palace" found all his subjects against his move, fled to Pakistan and is a refugee.

Do you know who he is ?

9. Monarchy in Europe has disappeared from many countries. Spain, France and Russia are the few of the countries where kings abdicated and fled to other countries or were murdered. The German Empire was prosperous and a leading State but its last Emperor in trying to find a "place in the sun," led the country to World War I with Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria on one side and the Allies including France, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Belgium, Serbia, Italy, Rumania, Portugal, China and a number of other powers on the other. The later group was in the end assisted by the U.S.A. The war casualties approached about 10,000,000 and so many more were disabled. On his succession to the throne he dismissed his able chancellor Otto Edward Leopold Bismark, the creator of the Great German Empire and took all the responsibility of the State and after 26 years of peaceful reign he interfered in the affairs of other nations and at the end of the Great War in November, 1918, he abdicated and fled to Netherlands and passed his last days in Doorn Castle, a Dutch Mansion. He was threatened by the Allies to be tried for the war crimes but the proposal was later dropped.

Do you know the name of this great autocratic ruler who ruined himself by his ambition ?

10. Abyssinia or Ethiopia, a mountainous kingdom in East Africa where the legendary Queen of Sheba was supposed to have ruled, is one of the independent kingdoms in Africa. This

country with its unexplored wealth was eyed by European powers. England and Italy had interests in this country, but the decisive battle of Adowa drove away Italians and by a convention the independence of Abyssinia was recognised and Britain, France and Italy signed an agreement. In October, 1935, Italy invaded this country under the orders of Mussolini and after Ras Gugsa and some other Abyssinians sided Italy, the army proceeded and occupied Addis Ababa the capital on April 30th, 1936, and on May 2nd, the Emperor fled, being taken on an English cruiser from Djibouti to Haifa. On May 9th the King of Italy was proclaimed the Emperor of Abyssinia. During the second world war Italians were defeated and the Emperor who was an exile returned to the country and regained his old throne.

Do you know the name of the Emperor ?

OF WOMEN

1. "I expect that Woman will be the last thing civilised by Man."
2. "Women, then, are only children of a larger growth : they have an entertaining tattle, and sometimes wit; but for solid, reasoning, good-sense, I never knew in my life one that had it, or reasoned or acted consequentially for four and twenty hours together."
3. "Woman is nothing if she is not self-sacrifice and purity personified."
4. "Woman, I tell you, is a microcosm : and rightly to rule her requires as great talents as to govern a state."
5. "Every woman who hasn't any money is a matrimonial adventurer."
6. "Regret is a woman's natural food, Mr. Phenyl—she thrives upon it."
7. "Man has his will—but woman has her way."
8. "Feminine vanity, that divine gift which makes woman charming."
9. "He is a fool who thinks by force or skill—
To turn the current of a woman's will."
10. "Through slander, meanest spawn of hell—
And women's slander is the worst."

GEOGRAPHY

1. Volcanoes are believed to occur on lines or fissures in the earth's crust. They are passages which bring out the deep-seated molten mineral matters, through the earth's crust to the surface. There are extinct, passive or dormant and active volcanoes. The extinct ones are those in which the communication is obstructed either by a plug of accumulated lava or by accumulation of fragmentary matter. Eruptions take place without a warning or are heralded by preliminary rumblings and earthquake shocks or by unnatural rising or sinking of the sea.


Do you know the names of some volcanoes that are active and passive and the time when the eruptions took place ?

2. The surface of the earth is not yet completely explored. Adventurers have gone under very difficult conditions from place to place in search of wealth. La Salle first sailed down the Mississippi to its mouth, Hudson explored the Hudson river region, Vasco da Gama reached India round the Cape of Good Hope, Tasman discovered Tasmania and New Zealand, Captain Cook voyaged the South Seas.

Do you know who explored the St. Lawrence, North Canada, Ottawa and Quebec ?

3. Political changes in a country often give rise to new names for towns and whole regions. Persia is now known as Iran, New York was once known as New Amsterdam, Leningrad was St. Petersburg.

Do you know the older names of Peiping, Istanbul, Helsinki, Constantinople ?

Anything that obscures vision is called a cloud but generally when we speak of clouds we think of rain, as rain clouds are fogs or mists formed at a greater elevation. These have different names. A Cirrus cloud is the highest form of cloud consisting of rling fibres; Cirro-cumulus is a fleecy cloud intermediate between Cirrus and Cumulus.

Do you know what the cumulus, nimbus and stratus clouds indicate.

5. Every country has a capital. Calcutta was once the capital of India but now it is New Delhi. London is the capital of England, Berlin the capital of Germany.

Can you name the countries whose capitals are :—Lhasa, Reykjavik, Budapest and Honolulu ?

6. The narrow stretch of land between two land masses is called an isthmus and a narrow pass in a mountain or in the ocean between two portions of land is called a strait. A canal also connects two large masses of water. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea or the Gulf of Suez. The Panama Canal connects the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

Can you name the water masses joined by the Welland Canal, the Kiel Canal, the Corinth Canal and Palk Strait ?

7. Everything that we know has a name and so have the winds a name. Trade winds blow continuously towards the equator from the regions on either side of it getting a direction due to the rotation of the earth. They are the North-East and the South-East Trade Winds.

Do you know what are monsoons, Föhm, Sirocco and Simoons?

8. The planet we live in is surrounded by an atmosphere. When we go higher and higher different names are given to it just as the watery part of the earth's crust is called the hydrosphere and the earth's crust is called the lithosphere.

DO YOU KNOW ?

Do you know what are the troposphere, the stratosphere and ionosphere ?

9. India is a sub-continent peopled by Tamils, Kanarese, Andhras, Bengalis, Mahrattas, Gujars and many other races speaking different languages but having the same nationality. The Ainus live in the northern islands of Japan, Bhils in Central India, Masai in British East Africa.

Do you know where Maoris, Bantu, Dyaks, Berbers and Afridis live ?

10. Many big cities are situated on the banks of rivers. Paris the capital of France is on the Seine, Berlin the capital of Germany is on the Spree, Washington the capital of U.S.A. is on the Potomac.

Can you name the rivers on which the capitals of Eire, Italy, Canada, Burma and Iraq are situated ?

WHO WROTE THAT ?

1. "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."
2. "The declaration that our people are hostile to a government made by themselves, and for themselves, and conducted by themselves, is an insult."
3. "If a man will begin with certainties, he shall end in doubts; but if he will be content to begin with doubts, he shall end in certainties."
4. "The great end of life is not knowledge, but action."
5. "There are two, and only two, foundations of law equity and utility."
6. "Experience is the child of Thought, and Thought is the child of Action. We cannot learn men from books."
7. "The magic of the tongue is the most dangerous of all spells."
8. "Good ale, the true and proper drink of Englishmen. He is not deserving of the name of Englishman who speaketh against ale, that is good ale."
9. To trust is virtue. It is weakness that begets distrust."
10. "War is the child of pride, and pride the daughter of riches."

INDIA

1. The Sikhs of Punjab are an agricultural and martial community. Their fame as brave and well-disciplined soldiers who helped the British in all their conquests and wars is a universal fact. The orthodox Sikhs wear the five K's. They are *Kes* (uncut hair), the *Kachh* (drawers reaching up to the knees), the *Kara* (iron bangle), the *Kirpan* (sword) or *Khanda* (small dagger), and *Khanga* (haircomb). The first four K's have soldierly uses the long hair rolled round steel rings serving as a helmet, *Kachh* the convenient dress, *Kirpan* the weapon for protection. Sikhs are expected to cover their hair in the public and they wear a turban which gives them their individuality. Though there are 3 or 4 millions Sikhs most of them living in Punjab, Sikhism is a new religion in India.

Do you know who started it and when ?

2. India is a country of all religions. The Portuguese and the Britishers introduced Christianity and the Christian converts many of whom have the Hindu customs and superstitions live happily amongst the other religions. One of the most historically interesting communities in India are the "Christians of St. Thomas," most of whom are found on the Malabar Coast. This sect claims to have been converted by Thomas, the Apostle who arrived in India before Christianity was heard of in England or Western Europe. Amongst the other Christian sects less than half the number are Roman Catholics, who owe their conversion primarily to the Portuguese and the early Jesuit Missionaries.

Do you know the name of the Jesuit Missionary whose body is preserved at Goa ?

3. India is recognised as the country which has some of the oldest civilizations. The latest archaeological excavations at Mohenjodaro in Sind, on the lower reaches of the Indus and at Harappa

in the Punjab have revealed the ruins of a highly developed city built as far back as 3,000 B.C. According to Sir John Marshall, the archaeologist who directed these excavations, the old city life showed "The presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system, betoken of a social condition of the citizens superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt." India had the Great World Teacher, Buddha. The famous Buddhist caves at Ajanta (400 A.D.) and the Taj Mahal are some things of note in India.

Do you know what was happening in England and other parts of the Western world during some of these periods ?

4. Historians describe the Muslim conquest of India as "probably the bloodiest story in history." It was Mahmud of Ghazni, Sultan of Afghanistan (999 A.D.), who first swept across the frontier from Afghanistan and started his loot. One of his acts of vandalism was to order a temple to be soaked with naphthalene and burn it to the ground after greatly admiring its architecture and finding out that the temple took 200 years to build at a cost of a hundred million dinars. His example of greed, loot and destruction was emulated by other Muslims. In 1186 one of them captured the city of Delhi, destroyed all temples in the city and established a Sultanate. The Sultans could not continue long as they were degenerate and were overpowered by Genghis Khan and then by Babur the founder of the great Mogul dynasty. Babur's grandson was a great monarch and the Mogul empire reached its splendid climax during his reign. He was one of the greatest men in Indian history. He strove for the first time in world history to evolve a religion that would combine the best of all faiths.

Do you know the name of this great man of the world ?

5. India is a country of 700,000 villages, mostly agricultural but the great cities once the capitals of the British rule hold about ten per cent. of India's population. Calcutta on the left bank of Hughli, the largest and the westernmost branch of the Ganga

(Ganges) delta, is the largest of the Indian cities and was the capital of India till 1911. Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, the present capital of India, Hyderabad, Lahore, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Srinagar, and Karachi are some of the other large cities. Some of these cities have a peculiar history and one of them was given as part of the dowry of a Portuguese Princess.

Do you know the name of the city and the Princess who received it as a dowry ?

6. India is as vast as Europe less European Russia but we hear little about her great buildings, treasures of art and ancient universities as the Western conquerors, whose main idea was exploitation and greed, never recognised or ever wanted to give recognition to the great things of the sub-continent.

Can you name a great ancient university, a famous cave, a great beautiful building, some important old city and an ancient pillar in India ?

7. India was probably the first country in the world to recognise the greatness of women. Great Indian heroes who are considered divine are mentioned with their wives' names first as Sita-Rama, Radha-Krishna. The great disciple of Buddha takes his mother's name Sariputta (Sari's son). Sarojini Naidu, a woman Governor, India's Ambassador to Russia, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, who has made her mark in the UNO, Amrit Kaur, the Health Minister are some of the present-day great women. Free India was the first country in the world to consider women equal to men in all branches of administration and employ them and give them equal power and rights in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

Do you know any famous Indian women of old who have made name in war or in government ?

8. India, under the British, was made up of about 562 Indian States (comprising of two-fifths of the territory and about one-fourth of the population) and the rest of India was directly under the British rule. The States were ruled by Maharajas some of

whom—Maharaja of Jaipur—claimed Solar descent. On the other hand Kashmir—the largest State in India which is now invaded by the new Dominion of Pakistan is the youngest of the States, the first ruler being the grandfather of the present Maharaja who bought the territory for about a million pounds from the British. This State has a population about twice that of Portugal and is one of the most famous holiday resorts in the East. In contrast to this is Bilhari in Gujerat, one of the smallest States in the world with an area of 1.65 square miles and an annual revenue of less than one hundred rupees.

Do you know what has happened to these States after India became free ?

9. The fabulously rich His Highness the Aga Khan, generally known as an Indian Prince, a great race horse owner and the head of the Ismaili, a powerful Muslim sect in India and some parts of Asia and Africa, is not an Indian Prince and has no State.

What do you know about him ?

10. India has vast natural resources of minerals, manpower, potential hydroelectric power, and necessary brain power but still she is among the first seventh or eighth industrial nations. Her northern and central high-grade iron deposits of 60% iron content are estimated at 3,000 million tons. Her comparatively recent development of electric resources rank next to those of Canada and the U.S.A., though her potential water energy is estimated to be over 39,000,000 horse-power. 60,000,000 tons of coal deposits in India lie idle and she ranks only eighth in the production of this mineral. Her textile and silk industries are still in their infancy inspite of the fact that she exported up to 1787, cotton goods to France, Holland and Britain. She is now the second greatest cotton producing country in the world. She held the world monopoly for jute for a long time and with all this within her boundaries she is crying for more capital goods and is entirely dependent on the Western countries to help her to manufacture goods essential for her own needs.

DO YOU KNOW ?

Her industrialists like Seth Ramakrishna Dalmia who has created a stir in the world by his One World Peace Prize and Birla the permanent host of Mahatma Gandhi in all his movements in India, are only two who have proved to be pioneers in Indian industry.

Do you know the pioneer and the founder of the well known business house that stood second in the British Commonwealth as a producer in iron and steel, ranking next to the United Kingdom at the outbreak of the second World War and now ranking as the second largest steel concern in the world ?

GAMES AND SPORTS

1. Sports and games are not confined only to the civilized nations. Even backwoodsmen have their games and sports. The Olympiad is an event for the world athletes and sportsmen to show their prowess. Jesse Owens, the spectacular Negro of America, broke four world records in the 1936 Olympiad held at Berlin. Duncan White, the Ceylon hero, made a name by coming second in the hurdles event. The Wimbledon singles championship is prized by all tennis players.

Do you know the highest honour a person can gain in horse-racing ?

2. Diabolo is a game in which a two-headed top is spun, tossed and caught on a string attached to two sticks, held in each hand. This game was very popular in England during the First World War.

Can you name some other such popular games ?

3. Games or sports must have players. A Pitcher is a player in the American national game, Baseball, in which "Babe" Ruth was famous ; we have a third man in cricket ; elder hand in piquet and Cox in rowing.

Do you know the games in which the following players take part : "left inner," "fly-half" and "end."

4. Although Don Bradman, popularly known as the Don, has retired from the game he is still the stand out man in cricket today. Tilden goes with lawn tennis.

Can you name some who are famous in "association football," hockey, chess and bridge.

5. Outdoor games, unlike the indoor ones, often disable players and substitutes are allowed under certain circumstances.

Can you name the circumstances under which substitutes are allowed in soccer, rugby football and cricket ?

6. Boxing, contract bridge, cricket, fives, "rugger," tennis, rowing, and whists have now become competitive games. Some of them are new games.

Can you say which of them were played during the last one hundred years ?

7. Swimming is a healthy exercise and this is an item in the Olympiad. Both men and women take part in this game. Long distance swimming has been practised for some time and to swim the English Channel has been a common practice with many.

Can you name the people who swam the Channel and the time taken to cross ?

8. Games are sporting events where gambling is not allowed publicly, but there are public events where gambling is openly allowed, horse-racing being one such. Bridge is played for stakes. There are many other games without cards which are gambling.

Can you name some of them ?

9. International cricket teams have an order of the players. Don Bradman generally goes third, Mankad the Indian bowler is an opening batsman, so also there are opening bowlers.

Can you name the famous opening pairs of batsmen and bowlers from the following :

J. T. Brown, J. M. Gregory, W. Gunn, J. B. Hobbs, T. Hayward, W. H. Lockwood, E. A. MacDonald, T. Richardson, A. Shrewsbury and T. Tunncliffe.

10. Outdoor games, specially cricket and football, have an international size for the pitch, and so for the indoor games.

Can you say which of the following are the bigger ?

A Billiard or a ping-pong table ; soccer or a rugby pitch ; Badminton or a tennis court ?

PHRASES WITH A HISTORY

1. "As dead as a dodo" is not a very uncommon phrase. What is its origin and what does it indicate ?
2. "To cut the Gordian knot" is to overcome a difficulty by violent measures. How did this phrase come into use ?
3. Some leave a last message to the world before they die, some leave amusing passages or thoughts. "A leap in the dark" seems to have been what was said by an English philosopher, psychologist and moralist before he died. Do you know the author of this phrase and what it means ?
4. Politicians often use milder words to express a harsh thing and one of the outstanding English politicians used the words "terminological inexactitude" for a simpler and a harsh word. Do you know the author of these words and the occasion when these words were used ?
5. Euphemism or a figure of rhetoric is a common way of expressing an unpleasant thing in pleasant words. "Go west," "gone west," are expressions used to indicate that somebody is dead. Do you know the origin of these words ?
6. "The Ashes," has something to do with the English-Australian cricket. Do you know how and when this originated ?
7. "The fourth estate," has become a common phrase for the newspapers. When did this originate ?
8. "Passive resistance," has become a well-known phrase after Mahatma Gandhi's fight for freedom both in South Africa and India. This phrase was not coined by the late Mahatma. Do you know who used this term first ?

DO YOU KNOW ?

9. "Paris fashion," is something new in fashions. A Paris doll is a small figure dressed in the latest fashion, sent out by Paris modistes. Can you say from whose writings this phrase came into use ?
10. "To out-herod Herod" was used by Shakespeare to express "to exceed in bombast and passionate grandiloquence." How did this come into English language ?

A MISCELLANY

1. Alfred Nobel, a Swedish chemist, who invented explosives (dynamite, Nitro-glycerine, etc.), left £1,750,000 to found five prizes to be awarded annually for the most deserving work in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. The prizes are open to men and women of all nationalities and are awarded by learned bodies in Sweden and the Norwegian Storting. The approximate value of each prize is £8,400. Since its institution in 1901, three Americans and four Britons have been awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. Kipling was the first Briton to win the Nobel Prize for literature in 1907, Yeats won it in 1924, George Bernard Shaw in 1926, John Galsworthy in 1932.

The American recipients are : Sinclair Lewis, 1930, Eugene O'Neill, 1936, and Pearl Buck, 1938. Andri Gide, a Frenchman received it in 1946, and the only Asian, Rabindranath Tagore, received it in 1913.

Do you know the prize-winners of 1948 and the names of any other winners ?

2. When there is excessive reverence or fear based on ignorance it becomes superstition. Ancient or obsolete customs amongst lesser important people of the world are termed superstitions but when they are amongst important people it becomes "archaic customs." England with a flexible constitution has many practices which are unwritten and not lightly changed. Some of these are said to be survivals of archaic customs without any legal foundations. One of these customs was observed when a royal personage is born but it was ended in 1948 after an announcement by the King. The custom is popularly supposed to have originated with the "Warming pan" baby in 1688.

Do you know what it is and how it originated ?

3. Hindus consider the river Ganga (formerly known as the Ganges) as a sacred river and millions go to Banaras (formerly Benares) and Allahabad to bathe in the sacred river on auspicious days. The immersion of the ashes in *Triveni Sangam* at Allahabad is considered a high religious duty and Mahatma Gandhi's ashes were ceremoniously immersed at this place. Pilgrims who visit these places of importance carry with them large pots of water for bathing a dying person or to give it to him as the last drink. This is considered by the ignorant Westerners as superstition but the royal babies of England are baptised with water brought from a far off river and it is not considered a superstition. This custom dates back to the Crusades.

Do you know the river from which the water is carried to England for this purpose ?

4. Wars are fought to end war. They end the wars that are fought but seldom bring peace. Two great wars have not brought peace. They have created fresh causes for a third war. Nationalist China is paralysed and the Western democracies see danger in front. Attempts are made to help China but these may be too late. Palestine, that suffered during the wars between the Crescent and the Cross, was captured from the Turks in World War I and mandated to Britain. The Balfour Declaration of 1917 promised to set up a national home for the Jews in Palestine. This brought Jews from all parts of the world to this territory and the newly developed town Tel-aviv became a stronghold of this nationality but the Arab population averse to the Jewish settlement protested and riots and bloodshed have been every day events. The 1937 Royal Commission reported in favour of the division of the country into three areas and the Muslim World of the Middle East stood against it. The defunct League of Nations and the UNO agreed to the division and Britain finding it impossible to hold on, evacuated leaving the country in turmoil. Count Bernadotte, the UNO mediator, was assassinated and Palestine's toll began rising. The work of the first war correspondent Sir William Howard Russel (*Times* war correspondent during the Crimean War) was carried on by others in Palestine but many were murdered.

Do you know the names of these brave but unfortunate newspapermen who lost their lives in trying to keep the world informed of Palestine news ?

5. An ape without a tail or a very short one, is seldom news. Thousands of them die and few think of them but the skull of a prehistoric ape is news. The skull of a prehistoric ape estimated to be twenty million years old was taken to London by Mrs. M. D. Leakey, wife of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, field leader of the British-Kenya Miocene expedition. Pieces of the skull measuring six inches by four with the frontal bone said to have human resemblance was placed in the hands of Professor Le Gross Clark of the Department of Human Anatomy, Oxford.

The interest in human and monkey skulls started after Darwin propounded the theory of evolution of species. There are many human skulls found in many parts of the world and some of these, in the opinion of some scientists, cannot be priced.

Can you name some famous human skulls in the world ?

6. Humour is a quality that is not found in all but there are few normal human beings who cannot enjoy such playful fancies. Samuel Langhorne Clemens whose pseudonym is Mark Twain is the father of the modern wisecrack and is an American. Kin Hubbard another American also belongs to Twain's School of cracker-barrel philosophers. Mark Twain died in 1910 at the age of 75, Hubbard died in 1930 and the English language is poorer for their death. When *Punch*, the now leading English comic journal was started in 1841 under the editorship of Henry Mayhew and Mark Lemon, the wittiest literary men of the time, as well as the cleverest artists and continued with pointless drawings and the antics of Jerome K. Jerome's "*Three Men in a Boat*," American humour was subtle and vigorous and explosively real. England seems to be lacking in humour and humorists of the English School are, strangely enough, not English at all.

Do you know their names and origin ?

7. "Magi" is the name given to the priests of the Zoroastrian religion in Persia and the ancient East. They were supposed to be skilled in astrology and various kinds of secret lore and the word "magic" is derived from their name. The three Wise Men who came from the East to visit the infant Jesus are known as the Three Magi.

Magic was extensively practiced by primitive man, and is one of the main sources from which has grown the religion on the one hand and natural science on the other. "Black magic" is directed to provoke harmful and malicious spirits to produce undesirable effects. "White magic" is either beneficent or neutral and includes such widely different practices as astrology and conjuring.

Conjuring has become an entertainment and there are "Magic Circles" where great magicians join together and compare their arts. "Walking through a brick wall," "Sawing a Woman in Half," and "Shooting a Woman out of a Cannon," are some tricks that baffled many. The "Indian Rope Trick" is still heard of but the performers are lacking.

Do you know the names of some world famous magicians ?

8. Artists, great or small, often have to grapple from day to day for their bread. Some have succumbed to such problems and died in poverty. An Almora (India) born Eurasian now settled down at Bambassa in the United Provinces, India, has produced great works of art. His painting *Apres Midi Nepalienne* was adjudged the best picture at the Inter-Asian Conference Art Exhibition at New Delhi in 1947. Some of his paintings have found a place in the Royal Academy at London.

Do you know the name of this great artist ?

9. The records of the proceedings and debates in the British Parliament and many other Councils of State in the English dominions derive their name from the first printer of such records.

Do you know the name of such records and the name of the first printer ?

10. Cheese is a wholesome article of food prepared from curd. It is nutritious and is a popular article of food.

Do you know what are the green "veins" in cheese ?

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

1. The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation has 57 members. Turkey is the 56th member and on 12-4-1948 Ceylon was elected as the 57th member.

Do you know the number of countries that are represented in the UNO ? Is Ceylon a member ?

2. Every state, nation or organisation has its symbol and its flag.

Can you describe the flag of the UNO ?

3. The UNO has many branches and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—the UNECAFE—is one of them. In November, 1947, one of its sessions was held at Baguio in the Philippines and Dr. D. B. Das Gupta, the Professor of Economics of the University of Ceylon, represented Ceylon. The UNECAFE met again in 1948.

Do you know where it met, who its Chairman was and who represented Ceylon ?

4. The United Nations Appeal for Children—the UNAC—was started by a non-governmental organisation conference and one of its sessions was held at Geneva in May, 1948. The UNAC offers to the peoples of the world a chance to participate directly as individuals in a vital UN activity. Forty-three countries have organised and advanced with their campaigns. More countries are expected to take active interest in the UNAC. The task of distributing supplies from the funds is assigned to the UNICEF—the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

Do you know the main principles of the UNAC and the names of the important people who endorsed the launching of the appeal ?

5. Superstition, in some form or other, is found among the ignorant and the educated in spite of it being denied by many. The original Charter of the UNO was signed by 150 at San Francisco, and six of them have been thrown out of office, one died, one committed suicide and one was chased out of his country by a revolution. It may be superstition to believe that others may follow a similar fate, but such beliefs are common.

Do you know the names of these unfortunate representatives who signed the Charter ?

6. One of UNO's important functions is to settle all differences between nations. When the British forces were withdrawn from Palestine a new Jewish State—Israel—was proclaimed by the Jews and was recognised by some UNO member nations. The Arabs who claimed Palestine for themselves objected to this new set up and attacked the Jews. A mediator was sent by the UNO to settle the differences.

Do you know the name of this person ? Was his mission successful ?

7. In spite of the power politics of its nations and its unwillingness to interfere with the colour question of South Africa, the UNO has shown that it recognises ability even in the coloured people. Count Bernadotte was succeeded by a 44-year old Negro.

Do you know his name and nationality ?

8. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, created UNO history by being the only individual, other than the titular heads of States, to address such an august assembly. In his address Panditji said : “ . . . May I say, as a representative from Asia, that we honour Europe for its culture and for the great advance in human civilization which it represents. May I say that we are equally interested in the solution of European problems ; but may I also say that the world is something bigger than Europe and you will not solve your problems by thinking that the problems of the world are merely European problems.

There are vast tracts of the world which may not, in the past, for a few generations, have taken such a part in the world affairs. But they may awake ; their people are moving and they have no intention whatever of being ignored or of being passed away. Today, I do venture to submit that Asia counts in the world affairs. Tomorrow, it will count much more than today”

But in spite of this fact the UNO is dominated by Europe. Three of the Big Five—Britain, France and Russia—are from Europe ; the U.S. from America and only China from Asia. The last named is paralysed by its Civil wars and is the sick man of Asia and counts very little in the UNO.

Can you name some other Asian member nations of the UNO ?

9. The Veto or the act of checking some action by the exercise of one's prohibitory power is a weapon used by the Big Five when something against their wish is approved by the majority of the UNO. Ceylon's application for membership of the UNO was approved by nine out of the eleven members of the Security Council but the Veto was employed to keep Ceylon out of the UNO.

Do you know the nation that used this power and the others who supported Ceylon's entry ?

10. The Security Council of the UNO is the most important branch of the Organisation. It has a membership of eleven who decide all important matters before they are placed before the General Assembly. Five of these nations are permanent members while the other six nations are elected.

Do you know which these nations are ?

DO YOU KNOW WHO WROTE THE FOLLOWING ?

1. "Pity and need
 Make all flesh Kin. There is no caste in blood,
 Which runneth of one hue : nor caste in tears
 Which trickle salt with all."
2. "Sleep is a death : O, make me try
 By sleeping, what it is to die ;
 And as gently lay my head,
 On my grave, as now my bed."
3. "Ah ! Freedom is a noble thing !
 Freedom makes man to have liking !
 Freedom all solace to man gives ;
 He lives at ease, that freely lives !"
4. "Of Courtesy,—it is much less
 Than courage of heart or holiness ;
 Yet in my walks it seems to me
 That the Grace of God is in Courtesy."
5. "Grief is like a child,
 Led with relentless hand
 By a strange nurse, whose face
 Seems never to have smiled,
 Whose onward gaze severe
 Slackens not, nor her pace,
 Nor that child's faltering fear
 Stoops she to understand."
6. "The world is a bundle of hay,
 Mankind are the asses who pull ;
 Each tugs it a different way,
 And the greatest of all is John Bull."

7. " For one rogue still suspects another,
Well knowing, by unerring rules,
Knave starve not in the land of fools."
8. " Take up the White Man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need,
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child."
9. " Ah splendid Vision, golden time,
And end of hunger, cold, and crime,
An end of rent, an end of rank,
An end of balance at the bank !"
10. " Toll for the brave !
The brave that are no more !
All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore ! "

NOTABLE ARTISTS

1. The East with all its traditions of old remained unknown to the world during the European supremacy but the national consciousness of the people helped to keep up the artistic tendencies. Indian art was not appreciated by the West and it remained an unknown factor but it had to be recognised for its merits.

Do you know any modern Indian artists whose work has been much appreciated ?

2. Art is international ; every country has produced artists. The 68 year old British Sculptor who is notable for his bronzes, chiefly of people, is again in the news after his making the busts of Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru.

Do you know the name of this world famous Sculptor and some of his sensational works ?

3. Ireland became the Cinderella of the British Empire and especially after Dec. 29, 1937, when the name was officially changed to Eire. This small sovereign independent democratic State lying west of England and Wales in spite of the many internal troubles developed craftsmanship of a very high standard. Irish lace especially "Carrickmacross Guipure," "Applique," and "Limeric Lace" are world famous. Ireland did not lag behind in its pottery and porcelain or in sculpture. Crosses of Muiredach at Monasterboice, and Flann's Cross, and at Kells are famous for Irish craftsmanship. Between 1800 and 1874 two outstanding sculptors of Irish art carried on the fine tradition and of these two Hogan is remembered for "Dead Christ," and "Davis."

Do you know the name of the other famous Irish Sculptor and some of his noted works ?

4. London is the largest city in the world. It is in many ways the capital of the world. This great city has many famous buildings. St. Paul's, built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, took about 35 years to finish. This great Cathedral, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Bride's were designed by an English Architect who died at the age of 90 and was buried at St. Paul's with the inscription : "*Si Monumentum requiris, circumspice.*" (If you seek his monument, look around).

Do you know the name of this great Architect ?

5. Holland has produced some notable artists and the National Gallery, London, has preserved a painting : "The Woman Taken in Adultery," besides the many etchings of a Dutch historical and portrait painter, preserved in the British Museum.

Do you know the name of this famous Artist ?

6. The British Museum and the London Gallery are noted for the preservation of classical paintings from all over the world. The London National Gallery has acquired a painting : "The Flagellation," by an Italian painter who did fresco-work in Florence and at Loretto.

Do you know the name of this notable Artist ?

7. "Christ Crucified between Two Thieves" is a great painting by a Flemish painter born at Antwerp in 1599. He was knighted and made a court painter by Charles I of England. His portraits are very numerous, the most celebrated being in England.

Do you know the name of this Flemish painter ?

8. India has produced notable artists but few names are known as most of the artists work for the sake of art they love and not for fame. Modern Indian artists have now made a name in the world and some are in the news. Among the contemporary Indian painters the Principal of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, the United Provinces, is one.

Do you know his name ?

9. Eastern painting, architecture and sculpture are seldom given a high place in the fine arts as the Western powers who ruled the Asian territories forced their ideas on the subjected Easterner. The great 1,000 year old relics of Boro Budor, in Central Java were not known to the world till lately in spite of the remarkable finish and the state of preservation. Further east there are many more wonderful creations of man but these yet remain hidden from the world. Japan has its own school of arts and crafts. This country produced a painter who shortly before he died at the age of 89 said: "If fate had given me but five more years I should have been able to become a true painter," the verdict of posterity is that this modest artist ranks amongst the greatest painters of the world. He died just a hundred years back.

Do you know his name ?

10. India is the home of castes. Craftsmen form a separate caste as the warriors or the peasants form castes. But in Europe the castes do not depend on professions but on the social positions and political influence. A family of painters may belong to a high class but not to a caste. A celebrated family of Florentine artists whose surname was Gaddi produced some famous artists between 1260-1396.

Do you know their names and the branches of art they practised ?

ENGLAND

1. Democracy in theory is the form of government based on the equality of man but in actual practice it is government by the majority of people as opposed to monarchy, the government by one or oligarchy--by a few. Different political parties rise in different countries and form the government. In India the Congress party is in power now, in Ceylon a combination of parties called the United National Party is in power.

Do you know the party in power in England now (1949), and the names of the other parties ?

2. English statesmen and politicians are often associated with some emblematic signs. Benjamin Disraeli or the Lord Beaconsfield is associated with a Primrose, Winston Churchill with a cigar, and Baldwin with sealed lips.

Do you know the names of the statesmen associated with an umbrella, and an orchid ?

3. England is one of the few countries of the world today continuing to have a monarchy. Edward VIII (Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David) was King of Great Britain for a very short time, January 20th to December 10th 1936, as he had to abdicate because of his proposal to marry Mrs. Wallis Warfield (formerly Mrs. Ernest Simpson), an American citizen.

Can you name the monarchs who ruled Great Britain during the last one hundred years before 1936 ?

4. Great Britain has two houses of legislature. The House of Lords and the House of Commons.

Do you know the number of members in these Houses ?

5. In Great Britain the centre of the executive power is vested in the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister and his principal colleagues.

Do you know the number of ministers in the Cabinet ? How many of them are from the Upper House—the House of Lords ?

6. England has many ancient buildings (some of them have been badly shaken during the second World War), and the British are proud of them.

Can you name the building, sometimes called the “Treasure House of Memories,” where English Kings and Queens are crowned and which has also been used for royal weddings and funerals ?

7. The highest and the loftiest spire in England is 404 feet in height. Its foundation was actually laid in 1220 and it took six years to build it. This is one of the finest specimens of early English architecture and is about 84 miles W S W of London. Another Cathedral designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren, his great work ending in 1710, has the top of the Cross and the dome 365 feet above the pavement.

Do you know the names of these Cathedrals ?

8. Britain has been the most powerful of the nations of the world for a long time :

“Rule, Britannia ! rule the waves ;
Britons never will be slaves.” —JAMES THOMSON

“With Freedom’s lion-banner,
Britannia rules the waves.” —THOMAS CAMPBELL

and many such lines give in short the power of the British. But there was a time when prisoners brought from England were sold as slaves in the busiest parts of ancient Rome, then they were not “Angels” but were “Angles.”

Can you name the peoples who have been successfully invading England during the Christian era ?

9. Kings and Queens of England are loved and respected by all throughout the land but the English have executed one of their kings, and Elizabeth, the Queen of England has a blot on her name for the execution of a Queen of Scotland.

Do you know the names of these two persons ?

10. Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest and best known Universities in England and have many Colleges. The following are some of them :—

Balliol, Trinity, Peter House, Trinity Hall, Queen's, Magdalen, Girton, Pembroke, St. John's, Newnham.

Do you know the years during which these Colleges were started and the Universities to which they belong ?

EAST IN NEWS

1. It is ~~not~~ news when a dog bites a man but it is when a man bites a dog, such is the world. If an Easterner apologises to a Westerner, it is a common thing but if a Westerner, especially from a powerful nation apologises to an Easterner it is flashed all over the world. Mr. Charles Collet, the Acting Attorney-General of Seychelles (who was described as "a pocket Hitler to be working off his colour prejudice," by Mr. Gammas, a Conservative in the House of Commons) apologised to a Ceylon Tamil Acting Chief Justice. (Seychells is a group of 30 islands situated in the Indian Ocean 600 miles N.-E. of Madagascar).

Do you know the name of this Ceylonese who had this special honour ?

2. Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, the veteran British politician, who started his life as a 'Tommy Atkins' fighting in India, Egypt and South Africa, where he turned a war correspondent, is a political opportunist who started life as a Conservative, then a Liberal and last is a Conservative again. He has held many responsible positions under various governments and was the famous Premier during the second World War. He has enriched the English language with many new phrases. His experience and intelligence never made him realise that England is a deteriorating power and that the Eastern countries of the British Empire with all their past culture and civilization were coming up in power and that these countries would not remain under the British longer. He had a weakness when he thought or spoke about India. His remarks about India ever showed that he was too much of a Victorian and that he was not capable of understanding the world situation. One of Churchill's remarks was answered by an Indian Minister of State in the following words : " We are all familiar with the language used by Mr. Churchill, especially with reference to India. He talks

about his having saved us from pillage and slaughter by the Japanese. Well, if Mr. Churchill puts such a query, I have the answer for him” :

But for India's help to Britain in war “ not only would England have been a dependency of Germany, but Mr. Churchill would have been a captive in Berlin. I think Hitler would have had enough sense of humour not to hang Mr. Churchill but either keep him in a museum or better still, make him his butler.”

Who was the Minister who said this ?

3. Freedom of a city is an honour conferred as a mark of esteem upon any eminent person, not necessarily a resident of the city or upon one who has done signal service to the city. Many Easterners have had this unique honour but it is seldom that an Easterner is elected a Mayor of a city in the West. Finsbury in the nineties of last century elected the late Dadabhai Naoroji known as the Grand Old Man (GOM) of India as the first Indian member of Parliament. Naoroji was a Liberal. He was a member of the Parsi community, the political *guru* of Mahatma Gandhi and *Quaid-i-Azam* Jinnah who entered life as Naoroji's Secretary. Sir Muncherjee Bhowangree, as a Tory, and Mr. Shapurjee Saklatvala, the Battersea Communist, were the other Parsi Indians who were elected to the Parliament.

Do you know the person who was the Mayor of Finsbury and who was honoured with the Freedom of the borough ?

4. The UNO is the greatest assembly in the present day world. The peace of the world depends on the representatives of the great nations that make this assembly. To be a member of this assembly is a recognition that the country is a free unit in the world and to be invited to address this assembly of 58 nations is the greatest honour that can be bestowed upon a man. This signal honour was conferred on an Easterner, who had spent the best part of his life in British prisons. The President of the General Assembly of this august body, Dr. Herbert Evatt, said, “ It has been a privilege for the Assembly to hear so great a man, so great a lover of peace, so eloquent a speaker not only for Asia

but for the world." Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that :
 " Malice is unknown to him, bitterness does not belong to him, failure and defeat never dismayed him, victory and success never unduly elated him. Steadfast through difficulty, he holds aloft the torch of Indian freedom as a beacon to all the nations of the world."

Do you know the name of this great personage who created United Nations history ?

5. The U.S.A. is a great country, it is democratic but some call the democracy " the dollar democracy." Some others call it " the white democracy." Whatever is the " Black Ivory " that was once imported into this country as labourers in the southern States are not given the full rights of citizens after generations. The American Negro is segregated on trains and buses, he has to pay a poll tax before he can ballot in federal elections, he is subjected to lynching for anything considered bad by the white, there is discrimination made by employers when a Negro is an applicant. These practices have created a colour bar in the U.S.A. and as a result a minister of a country to the United States was a victim of a colour bar incident in Washington, the capital of the U.S.A. democracy.

Do you know the name of this dignitary who was so insulted ?

6. India with all its greatness has not found a place in the Security Council of the UNO. This Council has eleven members, five of them permanent, America, Russia, Britain, France, and China. The six non-permanent members are elected by the Assembly, each for a period of two years, but so far India could not get the necessary support to get an honoured place in this Council but Indians of known ability have been utilised by various branches of the UNO. Sir Benegal Narasinga Rau, the architect of the New Constitution for India was chosen as the Chairman of the eleven-nation sub-committee of atom control. An Indian at the San Francisco UNO Conference in 1945 created such an impression that he was elected Chairman of the Economic Committee of that Assembly. In the following year he was chosen as President of the UN Economic and Social Council.

Do you know the name of this Indian ?

7. China is "the sick man" of Asia. China has all that is necessary to become a Big Power but no Chinaman has yet succeeded in guiding this country and uniting all Chinese. She has been unfortunate in having civil wars for a long time. Marshal Chiang has tried his best, but failed. The Japanese and Russian longing eyes did not give her a set back as bad as the one she received in November, 1948.

Do you know the catastrophe that befell China ?

8. The fall of Mukden has made a Chinese farmer a world figure. He is large, loose-limbed, massive but slow and easily moved. He calls the great Chinese national leader Chiang Kai-shek "a paper tiger, terrible to look at but melting when rains come." He lives in a cave-house, shapes the Chinese Revolution taking form in a Communist Party of more than a million members, and directs the regional governments of 140,000,000 people.

Do you know who he is ?

9. Sir William Webb, the Australian President of the International Military Tribunal, described Emperor Hirohito as "a leader in crime" when 25 Japanese leaders were sentenced for war crimes. General Hideki Tojo, Japan's wartime Premier and five others were sentenced to death by hanging and the rest to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 17 years to 20 years and life imprisonment. The youngest of those who were sentenced was 49 and the eldest 81 years of age. Three of the Judges, Dr. B. V. Rolling (Holland), Mr. Justice Bernard (France), and an Indian Judge did not agree with the judgement, the former two disagreed in part and the last one in the majority judgement. The Indian Judge in his 1,300 page judgement said: "No category of war had become criminal or illegal in international life."

Do you know the name of the Judge ?

10. Divorces between ordinary people is news for local consumption but when it is between a King and a Queen it has a world significance. When they are between two Kings and two Queens and on the same day the news becomes much more important. In November, 1948, two prominent sovereigns in the Middle East Islamic countries were divorced and one of them was granted "*ishad sharei*" (Moslem legal certificate). The Palace notification stated : " God has willed it in His supreme wisdom that the bonds which united two noble sovereigns shall be dissolved. He has put in the hearts of His Majesty King and his first Queen the desire to separate by divorce in spite of all regret they feel."

Do you know the names of these sovereigns and the countries to which they belong ?

ABBREVIATIONS

The general tendency in the world today is to make everything short. Some of these may not be "Short and Sweet." The distances between far off points on the surface of the earth can be reached in a few days. Conversations can be arranged between people thousands of miles away over the 'phone ; television has made it possible to see and hear people miles away. Calculations which took hours are done by counting machines in a few minutes. Examples like these can be multiplied. Given below are a few head-lines often seen in daily papers.

Do you know what these abbreviations mean ?

1. NUAC Fund Opened. NUAC Fund Tops Rs. 14,000.
2. British TUC may quit WFTU.
3. Ceylon will go to the next ECAFE rally.
4. Threat to Quantas—Boac Monopoly.
5. ILO Collects Ceylon Data.
6. BLPI becomes BSP
7. WHA has elected 18 Member Countries to the Executive board of WHO
8. K.L.M. Constellations fly from Calcutta to New York.
9. IEFC allots Ceylon 236,000 tons of rice for six months.
10. Atom Raid could K.O. Britain.

MUSIC

1. The origins of music are variously ascribed to the purely aesthetic impulses of primitive man, to his need for a means of expressing emotion and to a natural propensity for imitation. Music is the combination of sequences or groups of notes of different pitch intelligible to the listener. The scientific study of music is as usual ascribed to Pythagoras though it was known and practised in the East long before this time. It does not matter where music started, it is universal and there is no nation that has not got its own music. Of the Western musicians J. S. Bach, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Wagner and many others are masters in their own line. In October, 1948, a Hungarian composer remembered as the composer of *The Merry Widow* (*Die Lustige Witwe*) died at the age of 78.

Do you know his name and some of his works ?

2. The music of the East has been a wailing sound for the Westerners. It was not taken by them as an international language of emotions and beauty of life. It was left to the East to show that music has no boundaries or nationalities and to Easterners to show that they can appreciate and master music for its sake. An Indian, one of the most popular composers of both Western and Oriental music with a great reputation in Europe has given many recitals in the great cities of Europe. He also set music to a national song, the words of which were written by J. Vijayalinga, a Ceylon author.

Do you know the name of this musician ?

3. Oriental music, like many things oriental, passed from master to pupil. Music was composed but was not put in scale and written down for the use of posterity but the present day oriental musicians have taken all that is good in the West and composed and written the music of their compositions. The music composed by an Indian child prodigy at the age of eleven

was played by the Cochin Band. This musician gave her first recital of her own composition at Steinway Hall in 1923. She is the daughter of a former Dewan of Cochin, Mysore and Kashmir and the wife of an Allahabad industrialist and an ex-Advocate-General of the Central Provinces in India.

Do you know this gifted Indian musician ?

4. Henry Purcell (1658-1695) one the of the greatest musicians of the English school and noted particularly for his songs and sacred music, set Shakespeare's *Tempest* to music, wrote the songs for Dryden's *King Arthur* and the music for Howard and Dryden's *Indian Queen* but died at a young age of 37. Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750), one of the greatest musical composers of a Hungarian family of about sixty noted musicians, was a genius with originality and scientific rigour difficult to execute. These two are musicians of old.

Can you name three modern European musicians and composers, one each from Russia, France and Finland ?

5. Though Negroes in America are not considered respectable enough to have the full rights of White men in that country they are highly patronised when they appear on the stage as musicians or actors. An American-Negro actor and singer born in Princeton, N.J., a graduate of Colombia University and one who made his first theatrical appearance in *Simon the Cyrenian*, New York in 1921, and lately made appearances on concert platforms as a singer of "Negro spirituals" has appeared in films. This Negro attained his fame for his performances in plays of Eugene O'Neill.

Do you know his name and the name of some of the films he has appeared in ?

6. India is a land of mysteries. There are many things in this great country that are not found in any other part of the world. Music is very popular in India but it has been, until recently, a monopoly of a particular group of people who are not considered very much in society. It was the introduction of the

film industry that brought the musical talent to the forefront and gave to India its modern great musicians. A famous South Indian lady musician often called "The Nightingale of South India," highly respected in society and one who has made a name in film acting, has shown that music is not confined to one section of society. She is from Tamil-Nad.

Do you know who she is ?

7. The opera or the musical drama, both the comic opera and the Grand Opera are very popular in the West. An Italian opera composer had his masterpieces as *La Bohème*, *La Tosca*, *Madame Butterfly*, *The Girl of the Golden West*, and *Turandot*.

Do you know the name of this great composer ?

8. Acting in a film with music is a great achievement. Both Eastern and Western actors have achieved this fame. A Culeutta-born film actress who worked in the Rhada Film Co., Calcutta, has maintained equal reputation in silent films as well as in talkies. Some of her most successful pictures are "*Gouranga*," and "*Manmoyee Girls' School*."

Do you know her name ?

9. Vocal music is only one form of the art. Instrumental music is more difficult and there are few who become famous in this line. Of the musical instruments the violin holds the pride of place over all other instruments. Both East and West produced famous violinists both in the past and the present.

Can you name some of them ?

10. George Galvin (1861-1904), better known as Dan Leno, the British acrobat and contortionist who travelled much as a dancer, as the world's champion clog-dancer was more a pantomimist. He became famous in 1889 when he appeared in the *Babes in the Wood* pantomime at Drury Lane. Marie Lloyd (1870-1922) another music hall artiste who gained recognition first in the

East End but later at Oxford Music Hall was an embodiment of Cockney humour. She also made her name at Drury Lane in pantomime.

Can you name another British music hall artiste who was mainly an impersonator of costermongering class, and the son of a French-master at Kensington Grammar School? He died at the age of 62 in 1923.

WOMAN AND WOMEN

Who wrote the following lines ?

1. No thyng is to man so dere
As womanys love in gode manere.
A gode womman is mannys blys.
2. So I wonder a woman, the Mistress of the Hearts,
Should descend to aspire to be Master of Arts ;
A Ministering Angel in women we see,
And an angel need covet no other Degree.
3. Ah, no use o' talkin' ! Sure a woman's born to wed,
An' not go wastin' all her life by waitin' till she's dead !
Haven't we the men to mind that couldn't, for the lives o' them,
Keep their right end uppermost, only for the wives o' them ?
4. Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Trusts a frail bark, with a tempestuous wind.
5. Let me not live, if I not love,
Since I as yet did never prove
Where Pleasures met : at last do find
All Pleasures meet in woman-kind.
6. A woman—though the phrase may seem uncivil—
As able and as wicked as the devil !
7. As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman ;
Though she bends him, she obeys him,
Though she draws him, yet she follows,
Useless each without the other !

8. Though women are angels, yet wedlock's the devil.
9. What better school for manners than the company of virtuous women ?
10. O women ! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made—
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou !

WORDS AND PHRASES

- 1 Jack is a familiar name or diminutive of John, the most widespread of Christian names. This name is said to have derived from the French Jacques or from Jankin, a distinguished form of Johan. Jack-a-dandy is a fop, especially if diminutive; Jack-a-Lantern or Jack-o-Lantern is the *ignis-fatuus* or will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-in-the-box, we have often cursed, is the figure in a box that springs up when the lid is lifted; Jack-of-all-trades, we admire, is a person who can turn his hand to anything; but we hate to be Jack-nasty or a sneak.

Do you know what a Jack-fool, a Jack-in-office, a Jack-man, a Jack-pudding, a Jack-sauce, a Jack-slave, a Jack-straw, a Cheap-Jack, every man Jack and a Jack-tar mean?

2. No wonder Jack is a diminutive of John as there were 23 Popes with the name John between 523 A.D. to 1415 A.D., many kings of England and France besides the Epistles of John, knights of St. John and so on.

Do you know what John Bull, John Dory, John-a-dreams, Johnny, Johnny-raw, John Bullism and Johnsonian mean?

3. In these days of metalled and tarred roads there are a few who do not know that tar is a viscous dark coloured liquid obtained from coal and pine-trees. But the word tar in association with other words does not necessarily indicate a dark colour. A tarheel is a North Carolinian, tarhood is the name given to the sailors collectively, to have a touch of the tar-brush is contemptuously used for one who has an infusion of Negro, Indian or coloured blood in the veins.

Do you know what is meant by tar and feather; be tarred with the same brush or stick; tar-macadam, tartar or tartar emetic?

4. Free and freedom are the two words we hear these days in Asia. Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan are free countries. Many other countries in Asia are struggling for freedom. But free-and-easy is a kind of public house club where good fellows gather to sing and smoke. Free-bench is a widow's right to dower out of her husband's lands as long as unmarried and chaste. A free-booter is a plunderer, free-hand is applied to drawing by unaided hand but free-handed and free-hearted is to be liberal.

Do you know what is meant by free-lance ; free-liver ; free-mason ; free on board ; make free with ; free-fooder and freemartin ?

5. Light is definitely not heavy but it may be anything that shines or that agent by which objects are visible. Light of nature is intellectual perception or intuition, a phrase used in theology, to bring to light is to reveal. Children of light is the term used for Christians as under the illumination of Divine Light ; inner light is spiritual illumination or light divinely imparted but " northern lights " is *aurora borealis*.

Do you know what—stand in one's own light, light-fingered, light-footed, light-minded, make light of and light-winged indicate ?

6. A horn is a brass wind instrument of ancient origin, hornbeam is a kind of tree with tough timber, hornbill is a bird of Africa and Asia allied to the kingfisher having a top-heavy bill ; and a hornbook is a sheet of vellum or paper used in early times for imparting the rudiments of education. A horn is usually the hard outgrowth on the head of certain animals as oxen or sheep.

Do you know what a horn-bug, a horned-horse, a horner, a hornie, horning, hornmad, horn of plenty, horns of dilemma, letters of horning, pull or draw in one's horns, put to the horn, hornet, bring a hornet's nest about one's ears, indicate ?

7. Whip is a lash with a handle for punishing but whips are officers of the parliamentary parties appointed to see that there is a full attendance at important debates. The term " whip " is also applied to the notes whips of a party send to the members and a " three-line-whip " is the most important and an urgent one. In England the whips of the government party are generally the junior ministers, holding office as " Junior Lords of the Treasury." In Ceylon the whip is a minister without a portfolio.

A Whip-Poor-Will is an American bird of the night-jar family. Whip-and-derry is a simple form of hoisting apparatus, a small tackle consisting of a single rope and block. Whipper-in is a person who manages a hound, a whip cat is a nickname for a tailor, and a whip jack is a poor whinnying seaman, who never was at sea.

Do you know what the following terms mean: Whipper-snapper, Whipping-boy, whip-stitch, whip the cat, whip and spur and whippy ?

8. Good, we all wish to be, good-breeding is a much desired quality in a person. Good-bye, we wish when we part for a long time and it is only a contracted and corrupted form of " God be with you." Good-den is not a contraction but a corruption of Good-e'en, good-ev'en or good-evening. Good-for-nothing is something worthless or useless, goodness is nothing good, it means weak, priggish or canting goodness but goodish is pretty good or of fair quality. Good-lack is a variation of " Good Lord," an expression of surprise or pity.

Do you know what is meant by Good-Friday, Good-man, Good-wife, Good-speed, Goody-goody, For good, For good and all, Make good, Good Templars, and Good will ?

9. Ride is to be borne on a horse's back or on anything that carries. It can be an elephant ride or a donkey ride. A riding-clerk is a mercantile traveller, a riding committee is a committee of presbyterian ministers sent by the General Assembly to carry out the ordination or induction where the local presbytery

refuses to act. Such a committee was in existence under the Moderate domination in Scotland in the 18th century. A riding-habit is the long garment used by women while riding and riding interests are interests depending on other interests.

Do you know what : riding-light, riding-rhyme, riding-sail, bush-rider, ride a hobby, ride and tie, ride down, ride in the marrow-bone coach, ride rough-shod, ride shank's mare, ride the high horse, ride the Spanish mare, ride the wild mare and ride the marches mean ?

10. Ribbon is the fillet or strip of silk we see girls fond of having in their hair or on their dress, it is also used to hang military and civil medals. The Ribbon Development Act is a far-reaching act passed in England in 1935 to preserve the amenities of roads by restricting to plant buildings along the roads, etc. Ribband is made of different coloured ribbons, ribbonism is a system of secret associations among the lower classes in Ireland, at its greatest height between 1835 and 1855. A ribbon seal is a North Pacific seal.

Do you know what the following are : Ribbon-stamp, ribbon-wave, ribbon-worm, blue ribbon, red ribbon, and a ribbon wire ?

FRANCE

1. Everything is not well with France. On the land mass of Eurasia there is a continuous internal strife on the eastern edge in China. On the western edge internal troubles—strikes in factories, railways, mines and as a matter of fact at every place where there are workers—have become common events. The trouble does not end there. The government of this country during the past four years has been more unstable than ever. Since 1944 eight Prime Ministers have tried to lead France out of her political, social and economical morass.

Can you name some of these eight Prime Ministers ?

2. Eight Prime Ministers of France had eleven Cabinets during 1944–1948 and often the Prime Minister of one Government has served as a Cabinet Minister under other Premiers. Ramadier, the Labour Minister under Queuille was himself a Premier in 1947. Schuman, the Foreign Minister in the same government, was also Premier in 1947. France is a Republic and has a democratic government. The changes in the government are due to the political parties.

Do you know the names of the dominant political parties of France and the names of some of the prominent members of these parties ?

3. The French people have their own ways. Since the 1789 revolution “the battle of extremes,” in the French political arena were due to the sufferings of the Frenchmen from a complex psychological, political, economic and social sickness. The people of this country never believe in the political axiom “first, one must live, then one can philosophise.” The declaration of the Republic in 1793 has been changed much and at present it is known as the Fourth Republic.

Do you know the name of the President of this Republic ?

DO YOU KNOW ?

4. The great upheaval in France at the end of the 18th century, which was caused by the evils of taxation and the land-owning system which oppressed the lower classes, brought the first Republic in 1793. This did not last long as Napoleon Bonaparte became the Emperor in 1799.

Do you know when the second and the third Republics were formed ?

5. In spite of its eternal internal troubles, France is considered one of the "Great Powers" of the world. There was no French Government on the French soil during the second World War but it remained a great power with only its colonies in three continents.

Can you name some territories owned by France in S. America, Africa and Asia ?

6. France, the sick man of present Europe, is one of the big Five Powers of the UNO. This country had many outstanding generals. The great Napoleon was one of those who led his country but died a prisoner at St. Helena in 1840. The Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies in the first World War, and the head of the French Government after the capitulation during the second World War was found guilty for various acts during war and was awarded life imprisonment.

Do you know the name of this general ?

7. France had brave generals in spite of this country suffering during every major war in Europe. The first World War was finally won under the supreme command of a French General who directed the British and the French Armies in 1918. This great Frenchman, son of a civil servant, was a military genius of the first order.

Do you know his name ?

8. Roland, the Count of Mans, one of the famous paladins of Charlemagne, who is represented as being 8 feet tall and a prodigy of valour, lived centuries back. Madame Roland, the French patriot, was guillotined during the revolution. Her last exclamation was, "O Liberty, what crimes are done in thy name!" But Romain Rolland the French novelist was a pacifist and a modern who is well known for some of his works.

Can you name his important works ?

9. Paris, the capital of France situated on the two banks of the river Seine, is considered the artistic, literary and intellectual capital of the world by many. This city has been rebuilt almost wholly during the 19th and 20th centuries and retains very few buildings earlier than the 17th century.

Can you name some of the famous buildings in this great French city ?

10. Marseilles, the second city and first seaport of France, on the shores of the Gulf of Lyon, may be said to be the Southern Gate of France. Most of the steamers passing through the Mediterranean Sea call at this port and passengers bound for England make this a convenient port to cross over to England.

Can you name the seaport about 21 miles away from the English coast that has a ferry service to England ?

A CHARTER OF RIGHTS

1. "Freedom is never dear at any price. It is the breath of life. What would a man not pay for living?" wrote Mahatma Gandhi in *Harijan* as late as 1938, but the idea of freedom was in man from prehistoric times. Freedom of self-expression, freedom of religion, freedom of individuals and many kinds of freedom were got by man by suffering. As far back as June 15th 1215 A.D., a King of England signed an important document before the Archbishop, the whole of the Baronage and a vast assembly of all ranks.

What was this document and who signed it ?

2. "British Justice" is the boast of every Briton. But the British history does not always show that it extended this outside Britain. However good and just the British were many acts of exploitation and oppression of people outside Great Britain were often ignored and to a certain extent encouraged.

On July 4th 1776, America fought the last battle against British Imperialism and declared her independence.

Do you know the name of the person who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Americans ? When was the war of Independence fought and when did it end ?

3. American Independence recognised the rights of the "small man." It was the oppression by a far-off government that was removed, but in France, the evils of taxation and the land-owning system oppressed the lower classes. Louis XVI was not able to stop the tide of the rising masses and on July 14, 1786, a Paris mob stormed the Bastille, the State prison in Paris (tyranny's stronghold) and revolted.

Who were the important people in the revolution ? What did the masses fight for ? Who were the chief victims ?

4. The *Magna Carta*, the American War of Independence and the French Revolution were all started by the suffering subjects to overthrow the existing governments or to get rights from the ruling monarchs, but there are declarations or manifestoes issued for other purposes. In 1848, the Communist Manifesto was published which spoke of a classless society. Its main object was to struggle against the bourgeoisie who became the ruling and exploiting class according to the Communist parlance. This Manifesto gave rise to the First International, an Organisation of Socialists, first founded in 1864 in London.

Who was the author of the Communist Manifesto and who started the First International ?

5. The First International was dissolved in 1876 as it was considered too revolutionary and in 1889 the Second International was founded, with decreased revolutionary tendencies. This was again reformed after the first World War and a new party—the Labour and Socialist International—was formed. In 1919, however, a third Communist International was formed at Moscow in close association with the Russian Government.

What is the origin of this government and under what principles was it formed ?

6. Revolutions and uprisings of the people were not restricted to America or Europe ; the peoples of Asia also smarted under subjugation, foreign or internal, and Asia had its share of revolutions. China, a vast country with a vast population, had many revolutions and in 1912 the Manchu dynasty was removed and a republic was established. Troubles did not end there. In 1920, Canton established a new Republic and the unrest has not yet settled in China. In 1924, a manifesto was issued by the Kuomintang of China which had three guiding principles : Nationalism, Popular Sovereignty and the People's Livelihood.

Who was the leader of the Kuomintang Party ?

7. China's struggle for its masses was not the only movement for the emancipation of the people of a country. India had its struggle and in 1931 the leading political organisation in the country passed the Enunciation of Fundamental Rights, the Quit India Resolution of 1942, and the objective resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1948. These resolutions are some of the most important of world documents declaring the rights of a people and a nation.

Which was the political institution that worked for the emancipation of the people of India ?

8. Many European powers established vast colonial empires and exploited the Asians for the last few centuries. Britain has almost given up most of her Asian territories by giving freedom to Burma, Ceylon and India but other minor powers of Europe have still a hold in some parts of Asia. The Dutch had a hold on Indonesia from the later half of the 18th century, but on August 17, 1945, the people of Indonesia declared themselves a Republic. The Indonesian National Movement was working for its independence for the last forty years. The President of this Movement at the conclusion of his speech on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Movement said : "Unity for Independence, Independence for prosperity and the wishes of God for prosperity."

Who is the President of the Indonesian Republic ? Is Indonesia free from the Dutch ?

9. Zionism, a movement for the re-establishment of a Jewish national State, was begun in 1896 by the publication of a pamphlet *Der Judenstaat* by Theodor Herzl, a Budapest born journalist and playwright. The movement gained momentum after the Zionist Congress held at Basle the following year, 1897. After the World War I the activities of the Zionists increased and led to the foundation of Tel-Aviv in Palestine. The displacement of the Jews in Europe during the second World War and after, brought many of them to Palestine and Tel-Aviv, the Jewish

town adjoining Jaffa on the north. This area with the wealthy Jewish residential quarters, the numerous industries and the orange packing establishments, became a hive of activity.

Do you know the important fact that led to the Zionist Movement in Palestine culminating in the declaration of the State of Israel in 1948 ? Who are the heads of this new State ?

10. Europe was the most powerful continent for the last few centuries. Even the smallest nations, like Holland and Belgium conquered territories in Asia, Africa and America, and these were their estates abroad. These territories, one after the other, are today struggling to get their independence.

But Europe was itself not free from all domination. Every great war saw a new map of Europe. The first World War brought an end to the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, which existed from 1867-1918 and a number of republics were formed. Czechoslovakia declared herself independent in November, 1918. Its first President was the son of a coach-builder but a teacher by profession and a personality admired by all Europe for his skill in handling the internal affairs of the nation. His co-worker was another professor, the son of a Bohemian farmer, who died in September, 1948.

Do you know the names and careers of these nation builders?

FLOWERS ?

Who wrote the following ?

1. " Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."
2. " A Violet, by mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye !
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shinning in the sky."
3. " Loveliest of lovely things are they,
On earth that soonest pass away.
The rose that lives its little hour,
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower."
4. " Gather ye rosebuds, while ye may,
Old time is still a-flying,
And this same flower that smiles today,
Tomorrow will be dying."
5. " To me the meanest flower that blows can give,
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."
6. " What's in a name ? that which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet."
7. " The old dew still falls on the old sweet flowers,
The old sun revives the new-fledged hours,
The old summer rears the new-born roses."
8. " No ! life is a waste of wearisome hours
Which seldom the rose of enjoyment adorns,
And the heart that is soonest awake to the flowers
Is always the first to be touched by the thorns."

9. " Violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath.
10. " The flower of sweetest smell is shy and lowly."
11. " Ah, Sunflower, weary of time,
Who countest the steps of the Sun,
Seeking after that sweet golden clime,
Where the traveller's journey is done."

INDIA AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR

1. India's fighting forces have become famous in all theatres of war. Britain exploited India in every way possible, kept her down in industry and all other activities and left her one of the poorest in the world but organised Indian military resources to fight Fascism and Nazism and to win the second world war.

Do you know the strength of the military forces in India at the end of the war ?

2. The Indian Army which grew from the Indian regiments, organized and trained by the East India Company, fought campaigns that finally established British rule in India and also participated in many important overseas expeditions undertaken by the British power in India. The Indian Army distinguished itself in the first World War with 12 V.C.s and nearly a million men serving overseas and about 106,500 casualties but Indians did not become eligible for the King's Commission until after the first World War. In the second World War many commanded battalions, companies and squadrons in battle in spite of the low salaries paid to the Indians for similar work as that of the British. And yet a great part of the Indian Army has distinguishing titles to separate them from the English and other dominion officers.

Do you know some of these titles with their English equivalents ?

3. Indian troops distinguished themselves in many ways from Burma to Italy in many fields of war. The Eritrean Campaign and in particular the battle of Keren are battle honours for the Indian Army.

Can you name some other fields which distinguished the Indian Army and the army units that stood ahead of all others in the battles ?

4. India—about nineteen times the size of Great Britain and about three-fifths of U.S.A., with a land area covering nearly two million square miles (from east to west it stretches more than 2,000 at the broadest part and about the same distance from north to south) with a land frontier of about 5,000 miles and 4,300 of sea frontier has no navy of any appreciable size. India was guarded by the British Navy in India which can trace its origin from 1612. The East India Company stationed at Surat, on the Bombay coast had armed vessels to protect its commerce from the Dutch, the Portuguese and the pirates who infested the Indian coast. The present Indian Navy was known during the first World War as the Royal Indian Marine. The name was changed to Royal Indian Navy in 1934, with a strength of four armed sloops, two patrol vessels, four mine-sweeping trawlers, two surveying ships and a depôt ship, the whole unit commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list of the Royal Navy. It was after August 15, 1947, that India had any semblance of a Navy. The first Indian Cruiser H.M.I.S. "Delhi," which reached Indian waters in September, 1948, is its flag ship. She, as H.M.S. "Achilles," played a prominent part in the battle of River Plate and scuttled the German 10,000 ton pocket battleship "Graf Spee."

Do you know the attempts made during the second World War to enlarge the Indian Navy ?

5. Although flying began in India as early as 1910, an air-craft was a thing of imagination to many until the end of the first World War. The air defence of India, until very late, was the sole monopoly of the Royal Air Force which was an exclusive unit. This force was mainly used to bomb badly armed North-West Frontier tribes under the guise of protecting the frontier. It was as late as in 1926 that a commission including the late Pandit Motilal (father of Jawaharlal) and the late Mohamed Ali Jinnah that recommended the formation of an Indian Air Force but the actual formation at Karachi was delayed for six more years until the Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly. This skeleton force had to wait until 1942 to receive an ensign

and a general badge and equipment as a modern force and with its dignity to be named Royal Indian Air Force. All this happened as the second World War demanded Indian personnel.

Can you give some details of the part played by the R.I.A.F. during the second World War ?

6. The Indian fighting services received a well-merited tribute from the King-Emperor in January, 1944, for the part played by the services in the war. He also approved of the award of certain British decorations to their personnel. The Military Medal for the Indian Army, the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal for the R.I.N.; the Distinguished Flying Medal and the Air Force Medal were some of those that were approved. These decorations, dispelled the superstitious belief of the British that suitable recruits were confined to the so called martial races and proved that excellent military material is found in every part of India.

With all this to her credit did India depend on outside sources for her military supplies ?

7. With the many innovations in the Indian Army she was guided by the British generals in the war.

Can you name some of them ?

8. The second World War brought many changes in the fighting forces of India and broadened the British attitude towards this country. India with one-fifth the population of the world was found not wanting in anything if proper facilities were given. The civil disobedience movements punctuated with commissions from England to give more rights to Indians in their own country brought a Royal Commission headed by Sir John Simon, one of the foremost legal minds in England. This Commission submitted a report which was rejected by the Indians. The Round Table Conferences in London and the Government of India Act, 1935, conceded an Indian Government in the Provinces to the elected on a very restricted franchise

a fair administrative authority and provided for the eventual establishment at the centre, of a Federal Government based on the coalescence of the British India and the princely States. The most powerful political organization in the country—The Indian National Congress—under the able guidance of Mahatma Gandhi did not approve the contemplated Federation and the dual Government in the Provinces but succeeded in getting control over eight out of the eleven Provinces and carried on the Government most successfully. In 1939 the Congress Ministries resigned on the ground that the Viceroy declared India as a belligerent in the war without consulting the Indian People. The Congress leaders were imprisoned but in 1942 this organisation, probably with the largest membership for an organised association in the world, passed an important resolution.

Do you know it ?

9. The "Quit India" resolution was followed by demonstrations, industrial strikes, sabotage, arson, derailment of trains and commotion all over India but in a few more months the British Government under the leadership of Mr. Winston Churchill, the most hated man in India, tried to passify the Indian people.

Do you know the step taken by the British ?

10. The Britisher failed in the attempt to pacify India but succeeded in dividing the people and creating more and more divergence between the opposing parties.

Do you know the name of the powerful party that sided the Government and the consequences of the split amongst the Indians ?

MAN AND MEN

Who wrote the following about men ?

1. Men will wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for it, die for it,
anything but live for it.
2. Man is a fallible-being. He can never be sure of his steps.
3. Man is by his constitution a religious animal.
4. No man can climb out beyond the limitations of his own character.
5. Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in the extreme, but all in the degree.
6. Fond man ! the vision of a moment made !
Dream of a dream, and shadow of a shade !
7. How dull, and how insensible a beast
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest.
8. A man is perfect when he consists of three, his wife, himself and
his son.
9. Every man has a sane spot somewhere.
10. Men notice more in other people's business than in their own.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

1. "Rule, Britannia! rule the waves;
Britons never will be slaves."

tells in a few words what Britain was for a long time. There is nothing permanent in this world and so was the power of the British Empire. It has declined but every effort is made to bring round the once neglected and down-trodden subjects of the declining Empire to co-operate with London to keep up the power of Britain. 1948 saw many conferences in London for this purpose.

Do you know the names of some of those who were summoned from Africa by Mr. A. Creech-Jones, the Secretary of State for the Colonies?

2. The British Empire, considered the home of democracy or the home of inverted monarchy, has "the government of the people by the people and for the people." But every man is not equal in every way. Titular ranks and decorations are granted to people who have shown capacity in some line or who have been king's favourites. Some receive hereditary titles. Baronet, the lowest hereditary title in the United Kingdom since 1611, is often conferred on people of the colonies. Knighthoods with the initials C.B., C.M.G., C.S.I., or C.I.E. are conferred on many to keep them faithful to the Empire. But there are some orders such as the Most Noble Order of the Garter which are generally reserved for royal personages and leading members of the British peerage.

Do you know when this order was instituted and the names of some on whom this order has been bestowed?

3. The British Empire is now a thing of the past. The name of this powerful empire has changed many times. "British Dominions," "British Empire," "British Commonwealth," are terms very popular but now "British" from the last one is to be

dropped. This is due to the policy of the past governments who domineered over the great peoples of the East. Mr. Winston Churchill, once said, "I am not presiding over the liquidation of His Majesty's Empire," but another great Englishman said as far as in 1935, "it is essential to socialism that the British Empire should be liquidated." When this question was again asked in 1948 the same great man said, "Certainly ! That is what we have done in the case of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon." At the time of this statement he was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Attlee Government.

Do you know the name of this great man ?

4. The declining power of Britain has urged Britain to find means and ways to safeguard its position. She depended on her far-off colonies and dependencies for strength and power but things have changed much. She has combined with a few Colonial Powers to have a Western Union of Europe and signed a pact at Brussels early in 1948. This union has decided to have a West European Defence and to have a North Atlantic Defence Pact.

Do you know the Countries that have formed the West European Union and those countries that are invited to join the North Atlantic Defence Pact ?

5. The weakness of the British Empire is felt most at London. Every effort to please and attract the old dependencies and Colonies is made by the sensible Labour Government of England. Various conferences and associations are held in London to bring peoples of different countries together and have common policies. The number of such conferences held in England after World War II is probably a record.

Do you know the number of delegates that attended the important Parliamentary Association Conference at Westminster Hall, House of Commons in October, 1948.

6. British diplomacy is supreme and the declining power of Britain has not affected the honest Britons to find ways and means of keeping Britain strong. A conference of the Prime Ministers of the Dominions of the British Empire was called in October, 1943, to discuss and find means of a common plan.

Do you know the countries that took part in this conference of Prime Ministers ?

7. "The Sun never sets on the British Empire." How true it was. Britain was once represented in all the five continents of the world.

Do you know the countries that declared independence and got out of the British Empire ?

8. The British Empire comprises of the United Kingdom, i.e., England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland together with Channel Is. and the Isle of Man—territories having Dominion Status, territories in which there is a Governor representing the Crown, those where there are legislative assemblies as well as executive councils, those where the Governor has control over legislative and executive powers, protectorates, etc.

Can you name some of these territories ?

9. Monarchy is a hereditary one. It is only when the ruling monarch has no heir that others are crowned in his place. Britain has now the ruling monarch, his daughter Princess Elizabeth to succeed him and her son Earl of Merioneth the second heir to the throne. The others in order are Princess Margaret, Duke of Gloucester, Princes William Gloucester and Richard Gloucester, Duke of Kent, his sons and a few others.

Since the Conquest, England had thirty-nine Sovereigns—if the joint Sovereignty of William and Mary is regarded as one, of whom only four (other than Mary) have been women. The throne of England has passed from mother to son only once, whilst on eight occasions for various reasons the next in order of succession has been excluded. There were also occasions

DO YOU KNOW ?

when some doubt has been expressed as to whether children purported to be those of the Sovereign were so in fact. Such is the history of the British Sovereigns.

Do you know the number of times when the throne has passed from father to son ?

10. The oldest island dominion of Britain, which was first discovered by John Cabot in 1497 and finally ceded to Britain by France in 1713, decided to join Canada and form a province of this large dominion. This island dominion government was superseded in 1933 after a serious economic crisis and temporarily replaced by a governing commission of six members, three from the island and three from the United Kingdom, who advised the Governor.

A petition signed by 50,000 forming 35% of the electorate protesting against union with Canada was presented to the British House of Commons by Sir Alan Herbert, Independent Member for Oxford in November, 1948.

Do you know the name of this Dominion ?

DANCING, DRAMA AND THE FILM

1. Dancing is a pastime, exercise and an art expressing an instinct for rhythmical movement. Hindu tradition avers that Brahma, the first in the great trinity of the Hindu Pantheon, created the art of dancing. He is supposed to have taken the "Pathya" from the "Rigveda," the music from the "Sama" veda, the gesture from the "Yajur" veda and "Rasa" or ethos from "Atharva" veda and combined these into the elegant art of dancing. "Natya Veda" his new creation is supposed to have been given to "Bharata Muni" who in the course of time passed it on to the mortals.

Dancing was practiced in India from the prehistoric times. It has taken many forms now but it remained the "cinderella" of the arts during the foreign domination of India.

Do you know some of the forms of dancing now practiced in India ?

2. Anna Pavlova was a great Russian ballet dancer, who made her name in two continents. Her death in 1931 was a great loss to Europe. To call any other dancer "Pavlova" is a great honour. A talented young Indian dancer who is known for her Western and Eastern classical dances is known as "India's Pavlova."

Do you know who she is ?

3. Drury Lane, the celebrated theatre founded in London in 1663, was the scene of David Garrick's triumphs as an actor. Frances Anne Kemble or Fanny Kemble, John Philip Kemble, Edmund Kean and William Charles Macready (two English tragedians) made their names as Shakespearean actors in this theatre but none attracted the whole of London or at no time was the House of Commons adjourned early to see the acting of a 13 year old boy prodigy at this celebrated theatre.

Do you know the name of this actor who died in 1874 ?

DO YOU KNOW ?

4. Drama of the olden days was confined to a theatre and it was possible only for a restricted number of persons to see and enjoy the acting of talented artistes. The coming of film production made it easy to record not only the acting but music and speech for show in every part of the world. In the early days of the art a London-born comedian migrated to U.S.A. and after a time on the stage took to film work. It can be said that it was his comic genius that gave the cinema its first wide appeal and earned for this master comedian a fortune. This comedian is now sixty years old.

Do you know who he is ?

5. Though the film industry is still a "Hollywood Monopoly," many other countries have progressed in this line and India with its many languages has produced very successfully many films some of which have attained international fame.

Stardom in film acting is not restricted to men alone and many women have earned fame in this direction. Danny Kaye, Virginia Mayo, James Dunn and Mona Freeman are a few of the modern film actors and some of them are academy winners. M. S. Subbulaxmi the talented actor and musician who had thrilled the Indian nation with her delightful music is well-known.

Do you know the Indian actress who has brought fame to the Tamil film industry by her acting in "Chandralekha" ?

6. Comedy and comedians are found all over the world but few come to the limelight. "Charlie Chaplain" is the wonder comedian who thrilled the world during the "silent picture" days. V. H. Desai, the inimitable comedian of the Hindustani film fame is known all over India. Tamilnad has produced a comedian of all times. He is from Malabar. He had the misfortune of being sent to prison some time back but he is still in film acting, after his release, with his companion without whom his acting never seems complete.

Do you know the names of these twin comedians ?

7. Dorothy Lamour, Subbulaxmi, Sadhona Bose, Devika Rani, and Himansu Rai are only a few of the galaxy of film actors of the world. These actors had an opportunity to shine as they were in countries far advanced in the film industry. But even a small island like Ceylon has produced film talent and created sensations in the Ceylon film world.

Can you name a few who have reached stardom in the Sinhalese films ?

8. An Ambassador is a diplomatic minister of the highest order sent by one Sovereign power to another. This is in the political scene. But in sports, music and dancing persons have performed similar functions as a political personage but in a different sphere. India has sent cultural ambassadors abroad and of all the arts of this country, it is the ballet, with its combination of dancer, mime, costume and music that has spoken direct to foreign audiences. One of India's connoisseurs who with his company, made a name at the Aldwych Theatre in London, is still the best in this art.

Do you know his name ?

9. Sivaram, the famous Indian dancer and the exponent of *Kathakali*, attracted Miss Ruth Bergner, a French girl, as his partner in the art. Miss Louisa Lightfoot, an Australian, studied *Kathakali* in Malabar. Many other Westerners have been attracted by Indian dances and ballets. There are others who have studied the Eastern art of music, dancing and ballets and are authorities on these subjects.

Do you know the famous authority on the ballet and the co-author of the book *Dances and Drama of the Bali* ?

10. Shirley Temple achieved sensational success in the film world, rivalling the popularity of the most important adult stars. She started her film career when she was only three years old. Another who started a film career at three was Jackie Cooper. There are many who started young and made film

DO YOU KNOW ?

history. Laurel and Hardy have become immortal after "Charlie" of the comic fame. These actors are English speaking, born of English or American parentage. There are Easterners, including Sabu, who have made a name in acting in the Western films. A Chinese born in Los Angeles on January 3rd, 1907, whose name translated is "Frosted Yellow Willow" started her film career in Douglas Fairbank's production of *The Thief of Baghdad* as the Chinese slave girl. She appeared later in German, American, and English films and also appeared on the London stage.

Do you know who she is and a picture in which she has appeared ?

PAKISTAN

1. Agreement between the two major political parties in India—the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress—to divide India into two was accepted by the British Government, and the sub-continent was divided into the Muslim State of Pakistan as desired by the leading Muslims and the Dominion of India. India appointed Lord Louis Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India as Governor-General and Pakistan desired Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the Muslim League and the originator of the idea of division as the Governor-General of that country.

Do you know the parts of India which form Pakistan ?

2. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, officially known as *Quaid-i-Azam* (the great leader), was an able man who had a large following of Muslims, but he did not live long enough to see Pakistan, his creation, prosper. He was ailing for some time and was not able to be at Karachi on the first anniversary of the State and on his return to Karachi after rest, died suddenly on September 11, 1948.

Do you know who succeeded him as the Governor-General of Pakistan ?

3. Pakistan, the young State, had to start from the beginning. The capital of the country was selected to be Karachi, an important port and the capital of the Province of Sind but the people in charge of the country were not new to the Government. The first Prime Minister of this country was called "David to Mr. Jinnah's Jonathan." He was the Finance Minister in the interim Central Government before partition.

Do you know who he is ?

4. The Pakistan Cabinet has many able members and the ablest of them with a vast fund of administrative experience is the Foreign Minister. He represents Pakistan in the UNO, is an able debator and his forte is massive commonsense acquired from many years of shrewd observation and experience.

Do you know his name ?

5. Islam is a democratic religion and emphasizes the brotherhood of man. The democratic aspect of the religion makes Muslims of whatever race or social position, equal in the sight of God. Pakistan is known to be the largest Muslim country with the largest Muslim population but still there are differences between the Muslims of different sects.

Do you know some of the sects that are found in Pakistan ?

6. Pakistanis who were all Indians before August 15, 1947, have not hidden their desire to have a hold on all Muslim countries or at least on the areas in India which are predominantly Muslim or where there are Muslim rulers. Kashmir, the State adjoining Pakistan, is predominantly Muslim in population with a Hindu ruler. Soon after the partition of India hordes of raiders from the frontier invaded this lovely country through Pakistan, with the encouragement and help from Pakistan.

What action was taken by the ruler of Kashmir on this lawless invasion ?

7. Every country has its own troubles and Pakistan in its infancy of freedom has not been free from its own internal troubles. All leaders in Pakistan are not satisfied with the setting of the new dominion. There are many powerful elements who want to be free from the Muslim League Government and have their own democratic system in their area. This feeling was much felt in western Pakistan and many respected leaders are held in detention for preaching against Pakistan.

Do you know the names of these leaders and what they want ?

8. Pakistan is a Muslim majority part of India but a fair proportion of the educated and rich population was not Muslim and not for Pakistan. This difference led to a mass movement from Pakistan to India and *vice versa* and there were riots in Punjab where most inhuman acts were committed.

Do you know the party that was chiefly responsible for this trouble and the consequence ?

9. Pakistan is the fifth largest State in the World. It is also the largest Muslim State with mostly a Muslim population. "*Purdah*" a word derived from Hindi "*Parda*", a curtain, also means the custom of the Muslim women remaining in seclusion. Except for the few educated and those who came under Mahatma Gandhi's influence, still remain in *purdah* and do not appear in public without covering their faces. There are very few Pakistani women who are foreign educated and fewer still are those who studied medicine or dentistry in foreign countries.

Do you know the person who was closely associated with the late Governor-General M. A. Jinnah of Pakistan and one of the earliest Indian woman to be educated in England ?

10. Pakistan was termed by some of her leaders as a "Moth eaten Pakistan" and the intention of Pakistan leaders to expand was clearly indicated by the portly Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan when he said that Kashmir formed part of Pakistan and that there would be no peace between India and his country as long as this question was not settled to his satisfaction. Pakistan claims all the Muslims of India as their nationals though Indian Muslims in clear terms have indicated that they have nothing to do with this new country and that everyone of them is prepared to fight to the last Muslim in India if Pakistan disturbed India's peace. Pakistan has shown its evil tendencies and greediness by siding with some Muslim rulers in India and unsuccessfully trying to create trouble in India.

Do you know the States in India which were supported by Pakistan ?

GREAT RECORDS

1. Records of great events all over the world become history. Individuals and groups contribute to these events. The events may have national importance or may be individual attainments. Thomas Alva Edison, the celebrated American inventor who started life as a newspaper boy, lived for 84 years and had 500 inventions to his credit. This is a great record. There are others who have great records in other lines. Another American, a Canadian politician who retired from civil service and became an M.P. in 1908, became leader of the Canadian Liberal Party in 1909 and Prime Minister in 1921, established an all-time world record by being Prime Minister for a longer period than the Prime Minister of any British country at any time. His is a record of services as the elected head of a free and representative government for a period longer than any elected head of any government in any free country at any time.

Do you know the name of this long-time head of a State and any other such records elsewhere ?

2. Length of service as the head of a government is mostly useful to a country, long life often becomes a burden on others but length of service as an author and that too as one of the best known, is a service to the whole world.

Do you know the name of the 92 year old author and playwright whose early novels were a failure and who in his early life lived chiefly on the income derived as a music and art critic, but has to his credit a Broadway record with 256 performances for his little known *Fanny's First Play* and still a higher record for his *Man and Superman* ?

3. Great records of deeds and service are things that are appreciated and remembered but it is a wonder if longest beards are considered records of any importance. Many great men will be remembered by the rugged grandeur of their whiskers. Many

young men don a beard when they are leftist-minded but all these do not beat the record length of the beard of an envoy who was sent to the court of Ivan IV, the Russian Czar, surnamed the Terrible. The beard, it is recorded, measured five feet ~~two~~ inches long and Ivan took a pleasure in it and asked the envoy's permission to run his fingers through it. A beard is generally tabooed in society and army though Russians always figured prominently in it.

Can you name some great men of old and of the present day who are recognised by the rugged grandeur of their whiskers ?

4. Boxing or fighting with the fists may have been the earliest form of defence man had against individuals. This art of defence developed centuries ago and has now become an international event, governed by international rules. Many boxers have international repute. Tommy Burns, James Braddock, Jack Johnson, Jess Willard, Billy Conn, Joe Walcott and many others have had sensational fights and some of them have kept up their world title for long periods. Tommy Burns held his title through ten contests succumbing to Jack Johnson in the eleventh. Johnson defended his title for the same number of fights and lost to Jess Willard. All these records were broken by a Negro boxer and his great record is 14 more than that of any other holder.

Do you know the name of this boxer and his first and the last opponents in the fight ?

5. Earthquakes are movements along " faults " or dislocations in the earth's crust. They are not very uncommon along the Pacific Coast. Japan experiences some 15,000 terrestrial shocks per year and in December, 1938, six hundred were registered. Tokyo is said to experience a mild earthquake every three days. These are great records which are not beaten by any country.

Can you name the most devastating earthquakes in Japan within the last 30 years and any other earthquakes in other parts of the world ?

6. Kaiser William I was to be tried as a war criminal after the World War I, but the idea was dropped and he passed his last days in Doorn Castle. The second war brought the trial of the European and Japanese war lords. The Nuremberg military tribunal tried 21 Nazi war lords—though 24 were listed—Martin Bormann (believed to be killed) Robert Ley (who committed suicide a month before the trial), and Gustav Krupp Von Bohlen and Halbach (ill) being absentees. The trial took a little more than 10 months and occupied over 1,000 hours of sessions. The tribunal was composed of four Judges representing the United States, Britain, France and Russia and about 200 witnesses testified and some five million words of evidence were recorded. The Tokyo trial of Japanese war lords was a greater record for the number of Judges and time.

Do you know any details of this trial ?

7. Politics and power politics are dangerous games. Hitler, the German dictator, was supposed to have been one of those whose life was always sought for. Mussolini believed and said : " It is written that I shall not die by violence." U Tin Tut, the popular Burmese Minister, believed in his lucky tattoo. Mahatma Gandhi was never worried about his life or death. Many more instances can be added where people were assassinated for their power politics or political views. But there are some who have escaped from many attempts at assassination. A cat is reputed for nine lives. It has still to be proved now how many a politician has. In Egypt a person who describes himself as the political heir of the great Zaghooul Pasha, who was once Minister of Education, was later deported and then became the leader of the powerful Wafd or Home Rule Party, has escaped the sixth attempt to assassinate him.

Do you know the name of this person ?

8. In 1896 when Prince K. S. Ranjitsinhji, afterwards the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, scored 154 not out, at Old Trafford playing for the first time against Australia, it was a great feat. The Jam Sahib became immortal in cricket fame. Vijaya Madhavji Merchant,

to whose credit there stands the record for the highest individual score made by any Indian in the Anglo-Indian test series, is unfortunately out of cricket due to physical disability and has lost chances of greater records. W. R. Hammond, H. Larwood, Jack Hobbs, Hedley Verity, Learie Constantine, Lala Amarsingh and Lala Amarnath may have their own places in cricket but the wonder boy of twenty from Boural who found himself in the Australian Test XI against Chapman's Team of English cricketers and scored 79 and 112 in the third test and kept going on is the great Don. There is none like him and none likely to be.

Can you give some scores of the great Don Bradman in first class cricket ?

9. Adolf Hitler set forth his aims in *Mein Kampf* when he was imprisoned but did not succeed in his aims. His record of dictatorship in Germany is great. John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, written in Bedford gaol, made him an immortal author. There are many other authors who have written important works in prisons. N. Lenin stands one of the foremost of these. There is an Indian who in the words of a great Englishman, "United the East and the West," and of whom is said : " Malice is unknown to him, bitterness does not belong to him, failure and defeat never dismayed him, victory and success never unduly elated him." This Indian has a record of having written one of the best sellers in the world when in prison. He is a celebrated stylist in the English language. An eminent British writer ranks him as the best amongst the prose writers of his generation. But so far he is not considered by the board that awards Nobel Prizes.

Do you know who he is ?

10. The United States of America does things on a large scale. It is the richest country in the world. The Marshal Plan lends an astronomical figure to Europe for rehabilitation. The Atom bomb is a great record for destruction. In matters like the newspaper, this country has not allowed the great centre of

DO YOU KNOW ?

the British Empire to excel it. After the war English papers average 12 to 16 pages during the week and about 30 pages on Sundays. This is too insignificant to Americans acclimatised to their gargantuan daily tankards of news. On Sunday, September 12, 1948, a paper in New York had 226 pages, probably a world record.

Do you know the name of the paper ?

MORE QUOTATIONS

Do you know the origin of the following quotations ?

1. The gentle mind by gentle deeds is known,
For a man by nothing is so well bewray'd,
As by his manners.
2. Procrastination is the thief of time.
3. Ill news hath wings, and with the wind doth go ;
Comfort's a cripple and comes ever slow.
4. He that loses his conscience has nothing left that is worth keeping.
5. His golden locks time hath to silver turn'd ;
O time too swift ! O swiftness never ceasing !
His youth 'gainst time and age hath ever spurned
But spurn'd in vain ; youth waneth by encreasing ;
Beauty, strength, youth, are flowers but fading seen ;
Duty, faith, love, are roots, and ever green.
6. Is it so bad, then, to be misunderstood ? Pythagoras was misunderstood, Socrates, and Jesus, and Luther, and Copernicus, and Galileo, and Newton, and every pure and wise spirit that ever took flesh. To be great is to be misunderstood.
7. Do you think that the things people make fools of themselves about are any less real and true than the things they behave sensibly about ?
8. Life is real ! Life is earnest !
And the grave is not its goal ;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

9. It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make men better be ;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere :
 A lily of a day,
 Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night ;
It was the plant and flower of light.
In small proportions we just beauties see ;
And in short measures, life may perfect be.
10. If a madman were to come into this room with a stick in his hand,
no doubt we should pity the state of his mind ; but our primary
consideration would be to take care of ourselves. We should
knock him down first, and pity him afterwards.

WOMEN IN NEWS

1. England is considered the home of democracy. The poorest in the country can aspire to be the Prime Minister of England but class distinction still prevails. The women of England were not considered equal to men and but for the suffragettes who agitated for the extension of franchise to women, Miss Ellen Wilkinson would have not achieved cabinet rank and Mrs. Edith Summerskill would not have become the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food. On May 30th, 1948 a woman school teacher who was elected for Labour at Rushcliffe in the general election of 1945 made history in the House of Commons by presiding over its deliberations for the first time.

Do you know who she is ?

2. In the July 1945 general elections in England out of the 87 women candidates who contested only 24 were returned to the Parliament.

Do you know the name of the first woman to take her seat in Parliament ?

3. Journalism is a conclave of men. One seldom hears of women in this profession and even if there are they do not reach an international reputation. A French woman journalist, who began newspaper work in 1924 at the age of 32, later became the special correspondent of the "*Petite Gironde*" at the League of Nations. She was known for her articles on foreign policy. She has now (1949) returned from her retirement in America and taken to journalism. This journalist has the unique honour of being put on the list of undesirable persons by Herr Hitler. Her arrest was ordered after the fall of France and she was deprived of the French Nationality but now she is a "live wire" journalist in France.

Do you know who she is ?

4. To be educated in England in a Public School and to graduate from even a third-rate University was considered a great achievement by many men in the East and especially by those who were in the British territories. Education for a woman in England was considered a signal honour by the Easterners. An Indian woman from a princely and wealthy family and with the bluest of blue blood in her veins, educated at the Sherbourne School for girls, a high-ranking school among the best of English public schools, is today an embodiment of simplicity. She lives on simple vegetable food, dresses in plain Khadi, lives in rough village dwellings and makes physical hardships part and parcel of her existence. She is cheerful and able in poverty. But thirty years ago (now she is about sixty-one), fresh from England, her dress was expensive and more in accordance with Western tastes than Eastern, she smoked a little, loved "good life," played tennis, took pleasure in horse-riding and swimming. Her brother is the Governor of a large Province in India and she is holding a responsible ministerial position in the free Indian Government.

Do you know who she is ?

5. Women to be in news is something great but she who is considered a "weak sex" to show physical strength and prowess is the greatest of news. Amongst the Olympic Immortals a Dutch woman surpassed all by winning the 100 metres in 11.9 seconds, the 200 metres in 24.4 seconds, the 80 metre hurdles in 11.2 seconds and holding the long jump (20 ft. 6 in.) and the high jump (5 ft. 7½ in.) records.

Do you know this wonder woman's name ?

6. It is common knowledge that a great woman is not always the wife of a great man and *vice versa*. But there are exceptions to all rules and though rare there are cases where the husband and the wife are people in the news. China with its many draw-backs has a family that has produced three well-known sisters, Ai-Ling, Ching-Ling and Mei-Ling. The names of these sisters have great meanings : Ai-Ling means "Loving

Mood," Ching-Ling means "Happy Mood," and Mei-Ling "Beautiful Mood." These sisters belong to the Soong Dynasty, the fabulous dynasty that rules China.

Do you know who these women are and how they are popularly known?

7. The Nehru family of India has a place in Indian and world history. The father Nehru who forsook European ways and took to Gandhian ways died in 1931 as a result of prison life. Mrs. Swarooprani Nehru, the mother of the great Indian Premier, her two daughters, son, daughter-in-law and her grand children saw prison life. The mother and the only daughter-in-law died as a result of prison life. One of the daughters, illiterate in the sense that she did not have University education or any academic honours, has become a world figure by her appearance before the UNO or the apartheid Indians and the Negroes of South Africa.

Do you know her name?

8. Miss Wood, a London born woman of Irish descent, married to an English clergyman from whom she was legally separated, took a keen interest in social questions and secularism. She worked for the Indian Cause, started the "Home Rule" movement in India and to the last moment when she died at the age of 86 at her Indian home she was greatly respected in India. She was once called the uncrowned Queen of India. She was the first woman President of the Indian National Congress and also the president of a world organisation.

Do you know the name by which she was best known, and the organisation whose president she was for a very long time?

9. A great Russian woman who founded the Theosophical Society in 1875 and professed to derive her doctrines from a fountain-head in Tibet died in 1891. She is now remembered as a great teacher amongst the theosophists all over the world.

Do you know her name?

10. Madam Marie Curie (Skłodowska), wife of Prof. Pierre Curie, succeeded him as Professor of Physics at Paris. This is a unique case in the history of research and education especially as Madam Curie started life as a very lowly paid assistant in the department whose head she was destined to be. It is rare to have both husband and wife as heads of two faculties of a University but the Ceylon University has the Chairs of Philosophy and Sanskrit occupied by husband and wife. This lady Professor of Sanskrit had the unique distinction of being the first woman invited to attend an International Philosophers' Conference. She is the first Indian woman to receive a Doctorate of Cambridge University (England) and the first woman to become a member of the University when it withdrew a former ban on women members in 1947.

Do you know the name of this Professor of Sanskrit ?

THE UNITED STATES

1. The United States of America claims to be the high priest of Democracy in the world in spite of the many disabilities suffered by the Negroes. Everyone in the U.S.A., shall we say, is equal in the eyes of the President. Some call American democracy as "dollar democracy" but whatever it is no man is separated from another by a title. There are no "Sirs," "Earls," "Counts" and "Lords" in the U.S.A. Even other titles are rare. To get a permanent rank of a General in the U.S.A. is a very rare thing. From the time the country became independent up to 1948 there were only five who were raised to this position. George Washington, the esteemed leader of the independent movement was the first general, he was later a President too. Ulysses Simpson Grant also a President was made a General in 1864. The other two generals William Tecumseh Sherman, General and C-in-C in 1869 and Phillip Henry Sheriden, General in 1883, were not Presidents. In September, 1919, another American was honoured by being made a General. He was nicknamed "Black Jack" and died in 1948.

Do you know who he is ?

2. "Stars and Stripes," the flag of the United States of America, is highly respected by all citizens of the country. It is never dipped before any one and when the American athletes on parade at the opening of the Olympic Games (1948) omitted to dip their flag as other delegations did, when they passed the King, it was considered a discourtesy to the King of England. This act was not a discourtesy but a usage governed entirely by the American custom.

Do you know where this flag was first made ?

3. The constitution of the U.S.A. is "rigid" and not flexible as in England and when the N.R.A. (National Recovery Administration) conferred powers on the President to deal with the economic crisis, there arose much controversy and many measures initiated

by the President were debarred as unconstitutional by the supreme court but alternative methods to overcome the obstacles to operate the measures were found.

The President, elected for four years by delegates from each State of the Union who are appointed especially for this purpose, is the first gentleman of the U.S.A. George Washington was the first who had a second term, Presidents John Adam, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, the second President's eldest son and Andrew Jackson were the seven Presidents of the U.S.A. who had two terms. There are many Presidents who had two or more terms, Franklin Delano Roosevelt having the unique distinction of being elected for the fourth term and the last to die in office.

Do you know the name of the President who was the first to die in office and the name of his successor ?

4. Harry S. Truman, the Vice-President who succeeded F. D. Roosevelt was the seventh Vice-President to succeed the Presidency. He was elected President in November, 1948, for the second term against the hot favourite Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Henry Wallace, Governor J. Strom Thurmond and Mr. Morman Thomas. Twentieth century saw three Vice-Presidents ; Theodore Roosevelt (who succeeded McKindley,) Calvin Coolidge (who succeeded President Harding) and Truman.

Do you know the names of the other Vice-Presidents who were elected Presidents ?

5. Music can be said to be a combination of sequences or groups of notes of different pitch and we have different kinds of music. It may be dance music, or of the masterly type as by Bach, Beethoven, Mussorgsky, Debussy, Arthur Bliss to represent the Western school or music by Sangit Samrat Omkarnathji's or Subbulakshmi's to represent the Indian School of Music. But crooning or singing or humming in an undertone is a new form of entertainment which has come to stay. In America crooners are known to produce the phenomenon known as mass-hysteria.

Do you know the names of some American crooners ?

6. The U.S.A. is one of the youngest countries in the sense that it was colonised by Europeans within the last few centuries. But this country's growth is phenomenal and there are few branches of Science or Art in which this country has not excelled many other old countries. This country has produced philosophers and poets too.

Can you name some American poets ?

7. London is the largest city in the world with New York as the second.

Can you name some other large cities of America ?

8. America is known to the world for its wealth, for the manufacture of the most destructive weapon—the atom bomb—and also for the films produced in that country.

Do you know the city which is the centre of the film industry in the U.S.A. ?

9. The name United States indicates that the country is made up of a number of states that have united.

Do you know the number of states that make this country ?

10. The whole legislative power of the U.S.A. is vested by the Constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Do you know the number of members in these two houses ?

WHO SAID THAT ?

The following are taken from poems, books and speeches of some Englishmen. Do you know who said the following ?

1. He never spoils the child and spares the rod,
But spoils the rod, and never spares the child.
2. Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's victory won,
Now cometh rest.
3. The Schoolmaster is abroad ! And I thrust to him, armed with
his primer, against the soldier in full military array.
4. As you say, business is business. There are people in this town
who say that bankruptcy is good business.
5. All colours will agree in the dark.
6. " If the law supposes that," said Mr. Bumble " the law
is a ass—a idiot."
7. Bold knaves thrive, without one grain of sense,
But good men starve for want of impudence.
8. More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity
that will not forsake us.
9. The great end of life is not knowledge, but action.
10. Happy is the man who hath never known what it is to taste fame
—to have it is a purgatory, to want it is Hell !

UNITS

A unit is a measure with which we measure other things. When we say ten it means that one is taken so many times, when we say ten inches we mean that one inch is taken ten times and so on. These are some of the very simple units we use in our every day life but when we have to measure wave lengths of light, the size of an atom or the distance between a star and a planet, these units become most unwieldy or meaningless and we adopt more convenient units. Different units are used for different purposes. The following are some of them.

1. Time is measured in seconds, minutes, hours, days, months etc., and often we hear of it being measured in decades.

How long is a decade ?

2. 365 or 366 days is one year, one hundred years is a century.

What length of time is a millennium ?

3. Years are counted by different nations in different ways. Japanese have two year circles. The first one is a cycle of 12 years each year named after the twelve signs of the Japanese Zodiac, the second one is an arbitrary length varying from one to twenty years or more. Each one of these periods is distinguished by a name given by the Mikado. Hindus also have a cycle of 60 years, each year having a name.

Do you know what periods are indicated by the following ?

A leap year ; a sabbatical year ; a sidereal year ; a light year ; a legal year ; an equinoctial year ; a solar or a tropical year ; an ecclesiastical year ; Julian year ; Hebrew year ; Embolismic year ; year of Grace or of our Lord ; Anomalistic year ; Canicular year ; and Platonic year.

4. In the metric system the unit used is a centimetre, a metre or a kilometre. This unit has become almost universal now.

How much is a metre or how is it derived ?

5. When we have fever the body temperature is measured with a thermometer. This gives us only the state of the heat. When we want the quantity of heat we use a calorie.

How much heat does this measure give ?

6. In measuring electric current we use the ampere and the coulomb.

How much current do these indicate ?

7. Every electric bulb we use does not give the same intensity of light. Some of them are marked : 5, 10, 25, 40, 60 or more which indicates the candle power of the bulb.

What is a candle power ?

8. Penicillin, the wonder drug that is saving thousands of lives today is sold in "Oxford Units."

How much is an Oxford Unit ?

9. When very small distances are to be measured scientists use different units. The "mu", which is actually the Greek letter with that sound, is used in measuring very small distances.

How much is a mu ?

10. Angström Unit (A.U.) is another unit used in certain scientific measurements.

Do you know how much this is ?

ASIA

1. Asia gave the world all the existing religions. This continent is the cradle of human civilisation, the various forms of philosophy, art and all that is good and humane in this world. But the discovery of gun powder and guns and the needs and the greed of the European nations kept this continent from evolution and it ceased to be a voice in the world till very recently. Many nations of this continent have many archaic customs branded as superstitions. In the heart of this vast continent there is a country that has not been receiving the so-called civilisation impulse from the West though the British under the pretext of safeguarding the boundaries of India sent an expedition in 1904, captured the capital of the country, but withdrew after a few days. The head of the State was forced to flee from the country on the entry of the British but this personage was given refuge in India by the British in 1909 when the country was invaded by an eastern nation.

Do you know the name of this country and the name of the head of the State ?

2. *Hara Kiri* or "happy despatch" is a form of suicide practised in Japan. This is permitted, to offenders of high rank, to escape the indignity of a public execution especially the *daimios* or the territorial nobles under the feudal system. The nature of this can be gathered from the meaning of the word "gash in the belly." This was attempted by an important person in Japan after the World War II when General Douglas McArthur ordered his arrest. The failure to commit suicide made this dignity to assume a posthumous name—Eishoin Shakuji Homyoro Koji, meaning "crimes committed in life can be atoned by death."

Do you know who this person is ?

3. China, the most populated country in the world and largest in extent in Asia, has seldom domestic peace. The second World War reduced China to poverty but this has not settled the civil war in this country. The war between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists has driven the Kuomintang or the Chinese National army from town to town and the whole of Northern and Central China is in the hands of the Communists.

Do you know the commanding officers of these two warring factions ?

4. The first Asian Conference was held at New Delhi, March-April, 1947, before India was free. It was attended by 29 countries including five of the U.S.S.R. Many Asian nations were represented at this conference.

Can you name some of the important nations that were present at this conference ?

5. The seriousness of the Chinese economic crisis has brought many cabinet changes. A highly respected member of the liberal wing of the Kuomintang and the Premier of China resigned and Dr. Sun Fo, the son of the great Sun Yat-Sen by his first wife succeeded him.

Do you know the name of the Premier who resigned ?

6. In December 1948, the Indonesian Republic had been admitted to associate membership of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East by a vote of eight for two against and three abstentions. Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, China, Burma, the Phillippines and the Soviet Union voted in favour of Indonesia. Britain, Siam, and France abstained. Of the two who voted against one staged a walk out at the Conference.

Do you know the names of these nations and the name of the one that staged the walk-out ?

7. Exile is fashionable among politicians all over the world. Sri Lala Rajput Rai, the Indian Punjabi leader, was in exile in the U.S.A. for a long time. Sri Aurovinda Ghose, the Bengali leader, philosopher and scholar spent most of his time at Pondichery, a French possession in India, to evade arrest by the British-Indian authorities. Lenin lived in London to escape from the Czarist tyranny. Giuseppe Mazzini, the Italian patriot was expelled from Italy and spent most of his time in Marseilles, Switzerland, and England. There are many more great men who had to run away from their motherland. Muslim countries of the middle-east are not wanting in patriots whose fate is similar. A veteran of the Arab independence movement born in Baghdad in 1888 and educated in Istanbul is hibernating at Ankara. He fought alongside with T. E. Lawrence of Arabia and Allenby and was one of the leaders who invited Amir Feisal, son of Sheriff Hussein, to become the King of Iraq.

Do you know the name of this politician ?

8. At one fell swoop of the air-borne troops of an European imperial power the capital of an Asian Republic was captured and the President, the Prime Minister and the leading members of the Republican Government were taken prisoners. This high-handed action was a violation of the " Renville Truce Agreement," signed in January 1948, between the European imperialistic power and the Asian republic.

Do you know the names of the Asian Republic and the European imperialistic power ?

9. European powers have been conquering most of Southern and South-eastern Asia but a small independent country with an area of just over 200,000 square miles remained free from European conquerors. This country was hedged between the possessions of two imperialistic nations. It is mainly populated by Buddhists and has not taken to westernisation seriously.

Can you name this country ?

DO YOU KNOW ?

10. The kings and emperors of the Eastern countries often claim their ancestry from an ancient saintly person, from gods or even from the sun. There are many Indian princes who claim a solar lineage. The Emperor of a Far-East Asian country, the one hundred and twenty-fourth in the dynasty, which claims to be over 2,600 years old is now powerless and dominated by a great power.

Can you name the country and the Emperor ?

POETRY AGAIN

“Prose,” wrote Coleridge, “is words in their best order, poetry is the best words in their best order.” Following are ten gems of English poetry. Can you give their writers ?

1. We live in deeds, not years : in thoughts, not breaths :
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

2. At *thirty* man *suspects* himself a fool ;
Knows it at *forty*, and reforms his plan ;
At *fifty* chides his infamous delay,
Pushes his prudent purpose to *resolve* ;
In all the magnanimity of thought
Resolves ; and re-resolves ; then dies the same.

3. Words are easy, like the wind :
Faithful friends are hard to find ;
Every man will be thy friend,
Whilst thou hast wherewith to spend ;
But, if store of crowns be scant,
No man will supply thy want.

4. Hope tells a flattering tale,
Delusive, vain, and hollow,
Ah, let not Hope prevail,
Lest disappointment follow.

5. Why slander we the times ?
What crimes
Have days and years, that we
Thus charge them with iniquity ?
If we would rightly scan,
It's not the times are bad, but man.

6. One pulse of passion—youth's first fiery glow,—
Are worth the hoarded proverbs of the sage :
Vex not thy soul with dead philosophy ;
Have we not lips to kiss with, hearts to love, and eyes to see ?
7. Of courtesy,—it is much less
Than courage of heart or holiness ;
Yet in my walks it seems to me,
That the Grace of God is in courtesy.
8. In this broad earth of ours,
Amid the measureless grossness and the slag,
Enclosed and safe within its central heart
Nestles the seed of perfection.
9. The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one ;
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the setting sun.
The mind has thousand eyes,
And the heart but one ;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.
10. They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea,
He weilds a mighty sceptre
O'er lesser powers that be ;
But a mightier power and stronger
Man from his throne has hurled,
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

SOME CHARACTERS IN DRAMA AND FICTION

1. Tweedledum and Tweedledee, two absurd characters who look alike and fight one another, are found in one of Lewis Carroll's works. This author's actual name is C. L. Dodgson, Lewis Carroll being the pseudonym. Can you name the work?
2. The Admirable Crichton, a butler in the service of the Earl of Loam, the perfection of an "upper man-servant" is a character in one of Sir James M. Barrie's writings. Crichton, when with the members of the Earl's family, is wrecked on a desert island where he becomes the "king" of the island, but when rescued, he reverts to his former position.

Can you name the novel where this character appears and give the names of some of Barrie's other works?

3. Braggadochio is a character in the *Faerie Queene* by Edmund Spenser. He is depicted as a braggart who is eventually shorn of his borrowed plumes, the personification of exaggeration and boasting.

Can you name some of this author's works and a few more characters from *The Faerie Queene*?

4. Daniel Peggotty one of Charles Dickens' characters is a Yarmouth fisherman. He, the brother of the old nurse of the hero of the story which bears the name of the hero, is rough but tender-hearted. His niece, Little Em'ly, engaged to Ham, is induced to elope with Steerforth, who deserts her but is later found by Peggotty and goes with him to Australia. Ham, trying to save Steerforth from drowning in a ship-wreck, is also drowned.

In which novel of Dickens are these characters described?
Can you name some other characters from Dickens' novels?

5. Barbara Undershaft, daughter of Andrew Undershaft, a millionaire munitions manufacturer, is a Major in the Salvation Army. She loses her faith in the organisation when it receives a

donation from her father and from a whisky distiller. She is a character in one of Shaw's plays.

Can you name it and name a few of Shaw's characters in some of his other works ?

6. Arthur Kipps, a simple soul, an illegitimate child brought up by his uncle and aunt, shop-owners in Romney, and who apprentices to a draper, appears in one of H. G. Wells' novels.

Do you know the novel ? Can you name a few of Wells' characters in some of his other works ?

7. Harvey N. Cheyne, son of Harvey Cheyne, is one of Rudyard Kipling's characters in his stories. Cheyne is an American millionaire who is washed overboard and rescued by a fishing schooner. His life with the crew makes a man of him.

Can you name the story and give some characters of Kipling's other stories ?

8. Richard Brinsley Butler Sheridan (1751-1816) was an Irish dramatist and a politician, settled down in London with his gifted wife Elizabeth Linley. She was a singer and the success of her husband's first drama *The Rivals* in 1775 was mostly due to her. Sheridan was more fortunate in having a father-in-law who was the owner of Drury Lane Theatre with whose aid his second drama *Dianna* also became a success. This preliminary success helped him in his brilliant satirical comedy *The School for Scandal* (1777) and the *Critic* and he became prosperous and took to politics.

Politically he was successful though this brought him many financial embarrassments in the theatrical venture during his last days. He entered Parliament under the patronage of the eminent whig, Charles James Fox, in 1780 and two years later he became the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Charles Watson Wentworth Rockingham's ministry. His great speech—1787—impeaching Hastings for his treatment of Begums in India, made him one of the foremost orators of his day.

He sat in Parliament for 32 years during which time he got his second chance to show his oratorical powers when supporting the French Revolution.

Do you know any of the characters that appear in the plays of such an all-round dramatist ?

9. James Wait is depicted in *Nigger of the Narcissus*. Wait is a well-educated, coloured seaman but repulsive and misshapen in appearance but his superior personality dominates over his shipmates and gets a hold over them. They become so attached to him and wait on him hand and foot when he falls ill and his influence on them is retained even after his death.

Lord Jim, in a novel bearing the same name, is a young man who abandons his ship believing that it is sinking. He retrieves his honour, later by a noble death. This character is a remarkably closely-woven study in introspection.

In *Almayer's Folly*, Almayer is depicted as a solitary Englishman in Malaya. He centres all his attention on his half-caste daughter Nina, who elopes with a Malayan chief. He succumbs to his despair in the end, his business fails and he becomes a ruined man.

With the description of these three characters and the name of the novels can you name the author ?

10. Victor-Marie Hugo (1802-1885), a French poet and a novelist who accompanied Joseph Bonaparte's army through all the campaigns in Italy and Spain as a boy, wrote a tragedy when only 14 years old. Hugo's poems, dramas and novels which came in quick succession revealed him as one of the most potent masters of the French language. He had a varied political life and at one time he had to flee from his native country. He was admitted to the French Academy, a great honour for any Frenchman, and was created a peer. He was a senator when he died.

Do you know any of his works and can you describe some of his characters ?

RUSSIA

1. Russia, better known as the U.S.S.R., is not very well-known in the countries influenced by the European democracies.

Do you know the territories that make the Soviet Republic ?

2. Russia was the "sick man" of Europe before World War I. Since then she has changed much ; and has made rapid strides and is today reckoned among the world's five great powers.

Do you know how this country progressed ?

3. Russia, though a social republic, is believed to be ruled by a junta of a central committee.

Do you know the names of some prominent members of this committee ?

4. Russia was ruled by one of the most autocratic rulers in the world before the present government was established.

Do you know what happened to this autocratic family of the Czar ?

5. The hero of the revolution in Russia is much respected and revered even today. His tomb is a place of pilgrimage.

Do you know the name of this Russian hero ?

6. Russia has had great thinkers. The writings of one of them influenced the life of the great saint of India—Mahatma Gandhi. This great Russian died in 1910. When young he was in his country's army but retired from it, travelled much, married and settled down in his estate near Moscow at the age of 34.

Do you know the name of this great Russian thinker ?

7. Russia is a country of science and a number of the present-day inventions are claimed by the Russians. The radio and the aeroplane are claimed to be Russian inventions.

Do you know the names of the scientists to whom these inventions are attributed ?

8. The U.S.S.R. has had many great army men. A much-decorated marshal who was conscripted into the Czarist army at a very young age and who joined the Bolsheviks, commanded one of the relief armies which lifted the siege of Stalingrad in 1943.

Do you know the name of this Russian Marshal ?

9. The Russian delegation to the UNO Assembly was led by a great believer in the Soviet methods. His words were blunt but his speech convincing. On one occasion, opposing a large majority of the nations, he said, " We should be honest even in politics."

Do you know the name of this Russian diplomat ?

10. It is not the radio and the aeroplane alone that are claimed to be Russian inventions. The parachute, the electric arc, the first steam engine and even penicillin are claimed by Russia as the work of her scientists.

Can you name these persons and give the time of their discoveries ?

WHO SAID OR WROTE ?

1. "The man who makes no mistakes does not usually make anything."
2. "It cannot be that the instinct which has led to the erection of cathedrals, and of churches in every village, is wholly mistaken and misleading. There must be some great truth underlying the instinct of worship."
3. "He that will not reason is a bigot ; he that cannot reason is a fool ; and he that dares not reason is a slave."
4. "Earth's sweetest joy is but disguised woe."
5. "Though every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."
6. "Remorse does but add to the evil which bred it, when it promotes not penitence, but despair."
7. "Certain present-day social and political controversialists suffer from a mania for vague generalizations They twist evidence to found grimcrack Utopia."
8. "Boys will be boys." "And even that," I interposed, "wouldn't matter if we could only prevent girls from being girls."
9. "Those two amusements for all fools of eminence, Politics or Poetry."
10. "Men are generally more careful of the Breed of their Horses and Dogs than of their Children."

EUROPE

1. Europe is a continent of changing maps. Within the last four decades Germany started two wars and at the end of each of them some countries disappeared from the map and some others divided into new countries. A more notable thing that has been happening is the changing of names of the leaders of various nations : Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov is known to the World as N. Lenin, Joseph Stalin was Josif Vissarionovich Djugashvili, so much of it in Russia. Tito of Yugoslavia, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was a deserted soldier from Austro-Hungarian army. He disappeared from the European scene for some years but emerged in Croatia.

Do you know his real name and his whereabouts after his disappearance during World War I ?

2. Europe has many monuments and historic buildings. The leaning tower of Pisa, which is said to be beginning to lean more and more, is increasing its inclination by three tenths of an inch every year and at this rate it should come down in 400 years.

Do you know when this was erected and how long it took to finish the work ?

3. There are very few monarchies in Europe and out of these there are a few which are ruled by Queens. One of the Queens of Europe succeeded her father when only ten years old and her mother the Dowager Queen ruled as a regent. This minor took the reins in hand when eighteen and ruled for fifty years, abdicated in favour of her daughter on September 4, 1948.

Do you know the country and the name of this Queen ?

4. Every State of the world, great or small, is generally temporal but the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholic Church considers Papacy as a form of spiritual or temporal government. The

disappearance of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century increased the prepondering voice of the Pope in Rome and it grew to such an extent that in the 11th and 12th centuries Popes of Rome assumed rights to dispose of secular thrones and dispose or appoint temporal rulers at will. At the end of the 14th century the Great Schism, followed by the reformation, greatly weakened the Papal position in international affairs, though until 1870 the Popes maintained their temporal rule over a part of Central Italy.

The Papal temporal rule was restored by Mussolini in 1929 after the Lateran treaty and the Pope became the supreme ruler of his State.

Do you know the name of his State and its extent ?

5. Hitler, Mussolini, Jinnah, Cavour, Lenin, Ataturk and even Paul Kruger may be called Nation Builders in the three continents of Africa, Asia and Europe. There are many more names that can be added to this list. Spain, after the abdication of King Alfonso XIII in 1931, had many changes in the government. The murder of the monarchist leader, Calvo Sotelo in July, 1936, started a civil war and the leader of the rebel forces came to power, became the "Chief of the Spanish State," and built the new Spanish nation.

Do you know his name ?

6. A territory originally of the Holy Roman Empire, ceded to Louis XIV by the peace of Westphalia in 1648, was termed a buffer State between France and Germany. The Franco-German war of 1870-1871 restored this State to Germany but by the treaty of Versailles, 1919, this territory reverted back to France.

Do you know the name of this territory ?

7. Very seldom do you find an independent country surrounded on all sides by other independent countries but there is a republic in Europe bounded by Germany, France and Italy. Many languages are spoken in this country.

Do you know the name of the country and the languages spoken in the country ?

8. "Europe is for the Europeans and the rest of the world for their domination" may not sound pleasing but it is the case. European powers have exploited most of Asia, Africa, Australia and most of the American, Australian and the North American aborigines have disappeared. The South African colour question if not checked may exterminate all the blacks from Africa.

Can you name the Asiatic power that once ruled Austria, Hungary and the Balkan Peninsula but is almost driven out of Europe now ?

9. China, Japan, India and some other Asian countries had empires but these were restricted. Except for Japan no other Eastern countries ever attempted to extend their territories beyond the seas. European powers in search of cotton materials, gold and other forms of wealth went from continent to continent and at one time or other aspired to domineer the world and spread the Christian religion. Some became powerful for a time but the jealousy of others did not allow any to become a world power for long, though Britain was the most powerful nation in the world for a long time.

Do you know the European nations that had vast empires at one time or other ?

10. The world is becoming socialist, and monarchies are fast disappearing. Europe saw the largest number of monarchs disappearing within the last forty years or more and many countries have become republics.

Can you name some of these countries ?

LIKE WORDS

1. Celebration of a solemn occasion is a common practice with all nations. To celebrate is to make famous.

Do you know what celebration is ?

2. To expunge is to wipe out or to efface. But when the "e" is dropped and "n" and "g" exchanged the word expugn takes a different meaning.

Do you know what it is ?

3. A bursary is an allowance paid to a student at an institution like a University by funds derived from endowments. Brasserie has nothing to do with funds or a University.

Do you know what it is ?

4. Gunny is the coarse cloth manufactured in India from jute and is used to make bags. It is a word derived from Sanskrit "*goni*" meaning a sack. Ganymede has no connection with *goni* or gunny.

What is it ?

5. A comb is the toothed instrument we use to keep our hair in order. Larger ones are used for separating and cleaning wool, flax and other fibres. The crest of a cock, the top or crest of a wave or of a hill or an aggregation of cells for honey are also called combs. Comb, coomb or combe is a deep little wooden valley.

Do you know what a catacomb is ? It has nothing to do with a cat.

6. Emphasis is stress of voice on particular words or syllables to make the meaning clear. This is often done to show the weight of a thought. Emphysis has nothing to do with the thought.

Do you know what it is ?

7. Mazout is crude petroleum from which the lighter constituents have been driven off by evaporation or distilling. Mahout is a corrupt form of an Indian word *mahaut* or *mahawat* used in English language.

Do you know what it means ?

8. Signet is the privy-seal, a signet-ring is a ring with a signet or a private seal.

Do you know what cygnet is ?

9. Maiden is a maid, also a machine used in Scotland to behead criminals. It is a form of guillotine.

Do you know what a maidan is ?

10. Catkin is a crowded spike or tuft of small unisexual flowers with reduced scale-like bracts. Catechu is a substance used in tanning and dying. Catiline is a type of daring and reckless conspirator.

Do you know what Cutikins or Cuitikins are ?

DO YOU KNOW YOUR POETRY?

Who wrote the following ?

1. What better bed than conscience good, to pass the night with sleep ?
What better work than daily care fro' sin thyself to keep ?
What better thought than think on God, and daily Him to serve ?
What better gift than to the poor that ready be to sterve ?
2. Life is but a day at most,
Sprung from night, in darkness lost.
3. As Doctor Martin Luther sang :
" Who loves not wine, woman, and song,
He is a fool his whole life long ! "
4. O wherefore our age be revealing ?
Leave that to the registry books.
A man is as old as he's feeling,
A woman as old as she looks.
5. Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow :
The year is going, let him go ;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.
6. A mighty pain to love it is,
And 'tis a pain that pain to miss ;
But, of all pains, the greatest pain
It is to love, but love in vain.
7. 'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That flattery's the food of fools ;
Yet now and then your men of wit,
Will condescend to take a bit.

8. Thought is deeper than all speech ;
Feeling deeper than all thought ;
Souls to souls can never teach
What unto themselves was taught.
9. Remember who you are,
A prince, born for the good of other men ;
Whose god-like office is to draw the sword
Against oppression, and set free mankind.
10. If you wish in this world to advance,
Your merits you're bound to enhance ;
You must stir it and stump it,
And blow your own trumpet,
Or, trust me, you havn't a chance !

DO YOU KNOW ?

ANSWERS

SECTION I.

Questions on Page 1

DO YOU KNOW ?

1. The oldest known specimen of spun cotton dates back to 3,000 B.C. It was found in the ruins of Mohenjo Daro (City of the Dead), a city in the Indus Valley in Pakistan.
2. Carl Jung, a Swiss psychologist, divided human beings into two classes, the introvert who lives more to himself, finds social life difficult and prefers thinking and reading to conversation and the extrovert who is sociable, makes friends easily, lives very much in the present and gives free expression to his emotions. These classes are again sub-divided.
3. Carriers are people whose blood has developed antidotes to germs which have invaded their bodies. These people may carry germs of typhoid, cerebro-spinal fever, diphtheria, dysentery, etc.
4. They are **Jack Johnson**, born at Galveston, U.S.A., who defeated Tommy Burns in 1908 and in 1910 won a celebrated battle at Reno over J. J. Jeffries and **Joe Louis**, the champion, the only coloured boxer to be permitted to challenge for the title since Johnson lost it in 1915.
5. The Olympic torch is 16 inches long and weighs 3 lb.

6. Wegener's hypothesis says that continents originated as a scum which rose to the surface of the earth when it was in a molten state, floated on the denser material beneath and split up very much as an ice-floc does, its parts gradually drifting apart. This idea is not accepted by all geographers.
7. Jerusalem is the "Holy City" to the three world religions, Christianity, Judaism and Islam.
8. The Hall of Knights which lies in the Government buildings situated in the Binnenhof or "inner court" at the centre of the Dutch Capital. This hall contains the archives of the Home Office. The oldest portion of this was built in 1249 by William II, Count of Holland.
9. The name of the wall is **The Wailing Wall**. This forms the outer wall of the area now known in Jerusalem as the **Haram-as-Sherif** where once stood the Temple of Solomon. Arabs know the wall as **Al Buraq** while the Jewish name is **Kotel Malaravi** i.e. western wall. The English name of Wailing Wall is a contemptuous term derived from the sound of the Jewish prayer chants. The Dome of the Rock and the **Al Aqsa**, two of Islam's holiest shrines are close to the wailing wall. The former is a magnificent mosque built over a massive rock from which Muslims hold that the Prophet Mohammed was carried to heaven on his magic steed, Buraq.
10. William Butler Yeats died in Menton in 1939 and his remains were transferred in the Irish Corvette, *Macha en route* to Eire. They will be interned in Dublin where he was born.

WORDS WITH A COLOUR

1. The Black Book of the Admiralty is a book containing the most ancient laws of the sea in force in England. These laws were based on the laws of Oléron in use during the Crusades. These were in turn based on the sea laws of Rhodes. The Black Book of the Admiralty is different from the Black Book which is a record of the names of persons deserving punishment.

A black eye, is generally an eye with a black iris—a point of beauty. It also means a discoloration around the eye due to a blow or a fall.

The Black Acts are acts of the Scottish Parliament during the times of the Jameses. In English law, an act of 1772 directed against a band of ruffians who blackened their faces is also called the Black Acts.

Black-art is magic or necromancy.

Blackmail is hush-money extracted under a threat of exposure, especially of a baseless charge.

2. True Blue is a term generally applied to a conservative. It is also the name given to those who are faithful to a principle of a political party wearing blue as its colour.

To look blue is to be down-spirited.

Blue-jacket is a seaman in the navy, as distinguished from a marine.

3. Brown-study is a gloomy reverie or absent-mindedness.

Brown-George is a hard biscuit or a brown earthen vessel.

4. Greenbacks is the popular name given to the inconvertible paper currency issued in the U.S.A. during the Civil War, so called from the colour of the ink on the back of the notes, bonds, etc. This name is now popularly applied to the paper money of the U.S.A. The notes were made convertible in 1879.

DO YOU KNOW ?

The Board of Green Cloth is a body which examines the accounts of the British Royal Household. It takes its name from the covering of a table at which it sits.

Green in my eyes—a colloquial question meaning “Do I look credulous or easily imposed on ?”

Greenstick fracture—a fracture where the bones are partly broken and partly bent, occurring in the limbs of children.

5. Orange-wife is a woman who sells oranges. Orange-twany (Shakespeare) is a colour between orange and brown.

Orangemen is the popular name for the Orange Society, an association of Protestants in Ireland which was formed to uphold the Protestant succession to the Crown. This was founded to help William of Orange. Orangeman is a member of the Society.

6. Pink— (i) to stab or pierce especially with a sword or rapier,
(ii) to decorate by cutting small holes or scallops, and
(iii) to wink or half shut the eyes.

Pink of perfection is the highest state of perfection, the acme.

7. Purple Emperor is one of the largest of British butterflies and one of the most richly coloured.

Born in purple means born of a princely rank or having a princely birth.

8. Red-cap is a species of goldfinch having a conical crest of red feathers on the top of the head.

Red-legs is the European red-legged partridge.

Red Admiral is a butterfly (*Vanessa atlanta*) found in Britain and other temperate countries, the wings being scarlet and black marked with spots of blue and white.

9. A white-beard is an old man.

White caps are people who generally commit outrageous acts under the guise of serving people.

White-damp is carbon monoxide, a colourless, odourless, poisonous gas found in mines.

A White-elephant is a gift which occasions the recipient more trouble than it is worth. This word comes from the common gift of the kings of Siam to a courtier he wishes to ruin.

White-faced is to have a face pale with fear or after an illness.

White-hass is an oatmeal or a suet pudding.

White-horse is a figure of a horse on a hill-side formed by removing the turf showing the white chalk beneath. The most famous is one on Bratton Hill, near Westbury, England. This is traditionally supposed to commemorate the victory of King Alfred over the Danes.

White-handed—with hands unstained with guilt.

10. A Yellow-boy is a gold coin. It also means a mulatto or the offspring of a white man and a negress or a white woman and a negro. A quadroon, an off-spring of a mulatto and a white man or an octoroon, an offspring of a quadroon and a white man is also called a yellow-boy.

A yellow-girl is the feminine of a yellow-boy.

A yellow-hammer is a common yellow bunting, a song bird.

WHO WROTE THE FOLLOWING LINES?

1. Lord Alfred Tennyson—*In Memoriam*.

Lord Tennyson (1809-1892) was an English poet-laureate. He started his literary work conjointly with his brother and first published verses in 1826. It was four years after this that he published his original book of verses. *The Princess* was published in 1847. His other principal poems are : *In Memoriam*—in memory of his friend Arthur Hallan ; *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington* ; *Maud* ; *Idylls of the King* ; *Enoch Arden* ; *The Northern Farmer*.

His dramatic works are : *Queen Mary* ; *Harold* ; *The Cup* ; *Becket* and *The Foresters*.

Lord Tennyson was venerated during the Victorian era but his work has fallen into less repute in the present century.

2. Lord Alfred Tennyson—*The Princess*.
3. Robert Browning—*A Grammarian's Funeral*.

Robert Browning (1812-1889) was a great Victorian poet. His first poem, *Pauline*, appeared when he was 21 years old. This was followed by *Paracelsus* in 1835 and in 1840 *Sordello*. His other principal works are *Dramatic Romances and Lyrics* ; *Men and Women* ; *The Ring and the Book* ; *Asolando* ; *James Lee* ; *Rabbi Ben Ezra* ; and *Prospice*.

4. Lord Alfred Tennyson—*Ænone*.

(Life sketch in 1 above).

5. William Henry Davies : *Leisure*.

William Henry Davies, a British poet born in 1871, said of himself that he "picked up knowledge among tramps in America, on cattle-boats and in common lodging-houses in England." He

was poor when he returned from America and he earned by hawking and singing hymns in the street. He published his first work of poems at the age of 33 in 1904. He is the author of *The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp*, which has a preface by George Bernard Shaw.

6. John Donne—*The Bait*.

These lines are an imitation of similar lines by Christopher Marlowe (1564–1593), a contemporary. The first two lines are the same in the original but the last lines are :

That hills and valleys, dale and field
And all the craggy mountains yield.

From the song “ *The Passionate Shepherd*.”

Donne (1573–1631) was a metaphysical poet brought up in the Catholic faith but later became an Anglican. His marriage to a lady of sixteen without the consent of her father brought him trouble and King James induced him to take Holy Orders and later made him his Chaplain. He finally became the Dean of St. Paul's. He wrote sermons, essays and hundreds of letters as well as poems.

7. Benjamin Franklin—*Poor Richard's Almanac*.

Franklin (1706–1790) was the youngest son of a tallow chandler of Boston, U.S.A. He had a meagre education. Working in newspaper offices from his 12th year, he established as a printer in Philadelphia, but in 1724 he was in England where he laboured at this trade for 18 months and failed. He returned to Philadelphia to become the proprietor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. His *Poor Richard's Almanac* appeared in 1732 and was a success. His activities were varied and his name is associated with scientific discoveries, notably the discovery of the identity of electricity and lightning.

Franklin rose in his public career to the Deputy Postmaster-General for the Colonies, carried through many political missions to England and was prominent in the deliberations

which ended in the declaration of Independence in 1776. He visited France and as American minister signed the treaty of Independence in 1783.

8. John Bunyan—*Pilgrim's Progress*.

Bunyan (1628-1688), son of a tinker, also a tinker by profession, was in prison for twelve and a half years, in all, for preaching to his neighbours. It was in Bedford jail, at the end of his term of imprisonment—1676—that he dreamt his famous dream, the *Pilgrim's Progress*, which made him famous. He wrote many other books but only *Grace Abounding* and *Holy War* continue to be read.

9. Rudyard Kipling—*Our Lady of the Snows*.

Kipling, an Indian born English author (1865-1936), established as a journalist in India after his education in England. He was a forceful writer but was much hated in India. He is known as a story writer but has written some poems, the best known being *The Recessional*. His stories mainly deal with Anglo-Indians, and especially military life in India. Some of his best known stories are : *Soldiers Three*; *Wee Willie Winkie* ; *The Light that Failed* ; *Kim* ; *The Seven Seas* ; *The Five Nations*.

10. Alexander Pope—*An Essay on Man*.

Alexander Pope (1688-1744), a London born poet of Catholic parents, wrote verses when he was only 12 years old. He was sickly, deformed and poorly educated. He has to his credit : *Pastorals* ; *Essay on Criticism* ; *Rape of the Lock* ; and his scathing satire *Dunciad*. He also translated the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

HOW IT STARTED

1. The *collegia* of the Romans was a society that paid out benefits to the dependents on the death of contributing members. The medieval trade guilds also paid such benefits but the more modern form of insurance seems to have started in Barcelona in the 12th century. This dealt with the marine risks, as did a society formed in Burges in the year 1310. The first known life insurance policy was issued in England in 1583 and life assurance companies on the commercial basis were started in London at the beginning of the 18th century. Fire insurance dates from the Great Fire of London in 1666.
2. Guido d'Arezzo formed a scale in the 11th century from a hymn to St. John taking the first syllable of each line of the hymn as the name of the note. The syllables were *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*. Five centuries later the seventh note *si* was added, being the initial letters of the last line of the hymn "*Sancte Iohannes*." This *si* was changed in England into *te* to avoid confusion with *sol*, when initials only were used to indicate the notes. In most countries *do* has been substituted for *ut* possibly because it is the first syllable of "*Dominus*," Latin for Lord.
3. The Babylonians in about 2,600 B.C. used finger-prints as signatures and on seals but the modern use of it started in about 1823. Johann Purkinje at Breslau University suggested a system of classification and in 1858 the use of finger-prints of illiterates was advocated in India. In the eighties of the last century Sir Francis Galton classified prints but the credit for practical introduction of finger-prints into criminology goes to Juan Vucetich of Buenos Aires, who established a finger-print registry at La Platta and Nebraska in 1891. The first person who was convicted as a result of finger-print identification was an Argentine murderess, Francisca Rojas, who had left her finger impressions on a door-jamb at the scene of the crime.

4. The parachute was first made and used by Sebastican Lenormand in 1783 to jump from the tower of the Montpellier Observatory in France. This device was first considered useful in escaping from fires. Ten years later J. P. Balanchard used it to jump from a balloon and broke one of his legs. It was in 1797, in the Park Monceau, Paris, that a successful jump was made by Andre Jacques Garnerin from a balloon and in 1808 Jordaki Kuparento, a Polish aeronaut, saved his life by jumping from his blazing balloon over Warsaw. (See also page 285.)
5. Homoeopathy is a system of medicine introduced in 1796 by the German physician of high repute, Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann (1755-1843). In his wide practice he had begun to entertain misgivings and by various researches and experiments he came to the conclusion that the true principle of the healing art was "*similia similibus curantur*," (like things are cured by the like). He got this idea from the fact that quinine produces the same symptoms as the malaria it cures. Under his system the sick are treated with drugs which, in a healthy person produce symptoms similar to those of the patient's complaint. Hahnemann first practised his new system in Leipzig and finally in Paris, where he died.
6. The Fabian Society was started in England in 1883. The name of this society is derived from Quintus Fabius (*Maximus Verrucosus*) a renowned Roman General who fought against Hannibal in the second Punic war (218-201 B.C.) which he won by harassing the enemy. Fabian was surnamed "*Cunctator*" or delayer whence the phrase "fabian tactics."

The Fabian Society issues *Essays* and *Tracts* and arranges lectures. Of the modern well-known men Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells and Sidney Webb (Lord Passfield, first Baron) have been amongst its members.

7. The plight of the wounded after the battle of Solferino brought an appeal for a non-combatant international organisation from Henri Dunant in a booklet published in Geneva in 1862. The *Societe Genevoise d'Utilite Publique* took up the idea and set up

a commission including Dunant and the Swiss Commander-in-Chief and this committee became the international committee of the Red Cross. It summoned an international meeting in Geneva in 1863 and persuaded the Swiss Federal Council to convoke a diplomatic conference in which representatives of 26 nations took part. This conference in 1864 at a convention formed the Red Cross Society which with subsequent amendments by all the countries that took part in the first meeting, formed the basis of the present Red Cross.

8. Olympia is a plain in Elis in the Peloponnésus, the scene of the Olympic games. Olympiad is a period of four years, the time between each celebration of the ancient Greek Olympic games. The first recorded Olympiad was in 776 B.C. and the last of this series was in 394 A.D.

The modern series started at Athens in 1896. The important feature of this meet was the Marathon race commemorative of the bringing to Athens of the news of the Greek victory at Marathon, a distance of more than 26 miles. The first international Olympiad was actually the fourth of the present series and was held at London in 1908. Olympic contests were held at Stockholm—1912; Antwerp—1920; Paris—1924; Amsterdam—1928; Los Angeles—1932; and Berlin—1936. The break in the series was during the first world war in 1916 and during the second world war in 1940 and 1944. The President of the International Olympic Committee is Siegfried Edstrom, an octogenarian from Sweden. The Chairman of the 1948 Olympic organising committee was Lord Burghley.

9. Queen Victoria, at Disraeli's suggestion, adopted the style of Empress of India in 1876. Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at the Great Durbar held in Delhi on January 1, 1877 when Lord Lytton, son of the famous novelist, Bulwer Lytton, was Viceroy.

10. The original Hague Court was an International Court of Arbitration set up by the Hague convention, which was called by Czar Nicholas II in 1899 and attended by 26 nations. In 1920 the League of Nations Assembly set up a permanent Court of Justice which differed from the Arbitration Court in its use of judicial rather than arbitrary procedure. The present International Court is a successor of the League of Nations' Permanent Court which had 15 principal and 4 deputy judges and which has up to 1938 given decisions in over 40 cases of various kinds. The present organisation is set up by the UNO and its 15 judges were elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly at their London meeting in 1946.

SOME SHAKESPEARIAN CHARACTERS

(Dates given in brackets are the years during which the plays were written by Shakespeare or dates when the plays appeared.)

1. Falstaff appears as an amorous knight in *Merry Wives of Windsor* in *Henry IV*, in parts 1 and 2 as a soldier and a wit companion of Prince Hal. Prince Hal who becomes Henry V refused to recognise Falstaff in the end.
2. *Macbeth*, one of the older plays of Shakespeare that appeared in 1606.
3. *Twelfth Night* (1600-1601).
4. *As You Like It* (1599).
5. *Hamlet—The Prince of Denmark* (1602).
6. *Twelfth Night* and *Tempest* (1610).
7. *Romeo and Juliet* (1591-1596). Tybalt is a nobleman of the Capulets of Verona.
8. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1593-1594).
9. *King Lear* (1605).
10. *The Winter's Tale*, one of Shakespeare's last plays (1610-1611).

DO YOU KNOW YOUR LITERATURE

1. Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774). *Stanzas on Woman*.

Goldsmith (1728-1774), an English author, born at Pallasmore Co. Longford, Ireland, took unsuccessfully to the Church, Law and Medicine in turn and after many years of suffering in poverty set out to travel in Europe without any means, supporting himself by playing the flute. In 1755 he was back in London, a hack writer and a friend of Dr. Johnson and his circle. His first poem, *The Traveller* (1764), brought him fame and this work was followed by *The Vicar of Wakefield*. *The Deserted Village* and *She Stoops to Conquer* are his other well-known works. He lived an extravagant life and died in poverty.

2. Tobias George Smollet, M.D., *Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves*, Chap. 6.
3. Adam Lindsay Gordon (1833-1870), Gordon often signed as "Lionel Gordon," *Ashtaroath. The Wayside House*.
4. Rev. Sydney Smith (1771-1845), *Catholic Question*.
5. Rabindranath Tagore, *Gitanjali*
6. R. B. Cunninghame-Graham, *Enjoying Life—Castles in the Air*.
7. William Hazlitt (1778-1830), *Political Essays*.
8. Alexander Pope (1688-1744), *Ode to Solitude*.
(Life Sketch on page 150.)
9. John Keats (1795-1821), *Endymion* (Book I).
10. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882), *A Psalm of Life*.
(Life Sketch on page 223.)

SCIENCE AND MAN

1. Professor Alexander Fleming, working in the bacteriological laboratory of St. Mary's Hospital, London, found one of his experiments spoilt by some micro-organism which floats in the air and this paved the way for the discovery of penicillin, the much sought for drug of today. His chance discovery was lost sight of and was not examined in detail until 1938, when the second world war required more and more life-saving drugs. Professors H. W. Florey and Dr. E. Chain who were looking out for something new decided to investigate more into *penicillin notatum*, the micro-organism that spoiled Prof. Fleming's experiments and with the help of a band of scientists of whom Dr. Healy, Dr. A. G. Saunders, Prof. A. D. Gardner, Dr. M. A. Jennings and Dr. C. M. Fletcher are only a few, investigated into every aspect of *penicillin notatum*. In 1943 its uses were fully known and this drug was widely administered to the war casualties. This wonder drug has now come to stay and has reduced almost completely the death rates in many diseases which were once fatal especially by blood poisoning and other serious diseases, the common cause of which is sepsis in wounds.

The counter claim by Russians that Prof. Z. V. Ermolyeva was working on moulds and that she extracted *penicillin* in October 1942, and isolated a concentrate named *soviet penicillin* is still there, but whoever discovered it, this drug has come to the aid of doctors in curing diseases. The germs that are not sensitive to *penicillin* are those causing tuberculosis, typhoid, certain types of food poisoning, Malta fever and plague. Common cold and influenza are also not affected by this drug though there are reports to the contrary.

2. Radar, as it is understood today, was not known but bats were known to have extraordinary powers of detecting objects by sending vocal sounds and receiving the echoes. Radar detects objects by sending out radio waves and receiving the echo that

bounces back from anything on its path. The bat sends out a staccato series of cries which are too high-pitched for human ears or the ears of any other animal. These supersonic cries were detected by two scientists, Dr. S. Robert Galambos and Dr. Donald Giffin, working at the Harvard University. They showed that bats could fly blindfolded but not with their ears plugged. They also showed that bats send signals at a ten-per-second rate when they start from their resting places and increase to 30 to 50 per second as the animal launches into the air. This highly developed system of moving in the air and detecting objects was used by these nocturnal animals for the last 60,000,000 years. It is quite possible that many other animals have aids which would be more useful to man.

3. The insecticidal blockbluster is *Dichlor-Diphenyl-Trichlorethane*, commonly known as DDT. This was discovered by Othmar Zeidler, a student at Strasbourg in 1874. Zeidler lived and died without ever knowing its potency and his discovery remained unknown for sixty years. It was in 1934 that its insecticidal properties were investigated by Muller of J. R. Geigy, A.-G., Basle, Switzerland. DDT was first made available under the name of "*Gesarol*" by the manufacturers and was much in use to save potato crops from the devastating Colorado beetle, the most dangerous pest of potato. In 1942, DDT was sent to New York and at the same time "*Neocid*" Geigy's DDT-base lousicide was also in the market. It was in May, 1943, that DDT was manufactured on a large scale and used specially for war purposes.

DDT is a startling insecticide which does not effect snails, earthworms and fishes but is fatal to most of the harmful insects, especially mosquito in all its stages of life. It has a lasting effect and is most effective when sprayed with pyrethrum. This (DDT) is now universally used to check the malaria-spreading mosquito and kills weevils, flies, aphids, eelworms of onions and so on. Many malarial areas are now free from the mosquito and are made useful for man and his activities.

More powerful synthetic insecticides are being discovered and *Octa-klon*, a more potent insecticide, is now in use in Italy where a type of domestic flies seems to have escaped from the effects of DDT.

4. Fire is an essential quantity in our everyday life from time immemorial but it was not so easily obtainable even a century ago. The earliest device to obtain fire was by friction of flint or steel on stone which produced a spark. This method is in principle the same as the modern petrol lighter. In the early days the spark was directed on dry cotton or some rag which produced a smelly smouldering of charred cotton or linen tinder. Later *amadou* made of a spongy substance consisting of slices of certain fungi beaten together was used as a styptic and after being steeped in saltpetre (nitre or potassium nitrate) was used as a tinder. This process was considered much superior to charred linen and was used by the well-to-do people. The lighted tinder, after blowing vigorously, produced a flame. All these processes of producing fire required a pretty long time. The "instantaneous light box" containing the dangerous concentrated sulphuric acid into which a flint dipped in chlorate of potash was used to produce light, was an invention of the nineteenth century. Still a step in advance was the once popular Promethean match which was worked on the same principle as that of the instantaneous light box but the dangerous acid was in a sealed glass tube which had to be broken before use. The first friction match was produced by John Walker of Stockton-Tees in 1827 but this cost half-a-crown per box. The friction match was nearer our present safety-match as the splints were tipped with a composition of antimony sulphide and potassium chlorate. These matches produced fire only in expert hands as much friction was required for the process. Lucifer matches followed Walkers "friction matches" and then came equally dangerous phosphorus matches. The first British safety-matches were made by Bryand and May in 1861,

but this became safer only in 1898 when red phosphorus, an allotropic form of the dangerous and poisonous variety, was discovered. Dr. Charles Sauria, a Frenchman seems to have produced the first safety-matches but it was not known or put into use until 1831.

5. The vaccine now used as a preventative is Bacille Calmette-Guerin or BCG vaccine. This has been tested and found safe by the celebrated Professor A. Calmette of the Pasteur Institute of Paris and Professor C. Guerin, the head of the institution. Dr. J. Heinbeck of Oslo and many other prominent doctors of other countries have established the efficacy of this vaccine and at an international congress of doctors held at Paris in the middle of 1948 and attended by about 300 scientists representing 35 countries, adopted the following resolutions :

The administration of more than ten million BCG vaccinations all over the world for 25 years confirms the absolute innocuousness of BCG vaccination to man.

BCG vaccination is the most efficacious means of prevention against tuberculosis.

BCG vaccination of all new born children is necessary but BCG vaccination of energetic adolescents and young adults, particularly exposed to tuberculosis infections, for example students, apprentices, medical personnel, medical employees, recruits, etc., is also of primordial importance.

The congress urgently recommends BCG vaccination to be propagated on the largest possible scale.

The congress recommends the maintenance of all other usual prophylactic measures against tuberculosis.

India has taken to this treatment very seriously and with the assistance of the specialists Dr. Gillner and Dr. P. Lind opened one of the biggest and most efficient laboratories in the world at Guindy, Madras for the production of the vaccine.

About twenty years back the vaccine was considered safe only for newborn babies, and adults and grown-up children were not vaccinated. Now it is established that it is good at all ages for people brought up in tuberculous homes and those who do not react to the tuberculin test and that this vaccine undoubtedly provides protection against development of the disease and against death from that cause.

6. A vacuum cleaner is a contrivance for removing dirt and dust from surface curtains, carpets, etc. This contrivance has a nozzle which sucks in dust and dirt into a vacuum and thence into a bag. The vacuum is created by an electric motor or by some other means. This invention was first designed and patented by an English consultant engineer named H. Cecil Booth on August 30, 1901.
7. John Loudon Macadam (1756-1836), a Scottish engineer born in Ayr, is the inventor of the system of road making named after him. Macadam made a fortune as a merchant in New York but spent it wholly on his hobby of "macadamised" roads and gave us one of those factors which make our modern life comfortable.
8. Napier Bones was the first person who attempted (1617) to have a kind of movable multiplication table but the first calculating machine was invented in 1642 by Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), a French religious philosopher and mathematician. This machine had a series of wheels bearing numbers from 0 to 9, each geared to the next so that a complete revolution of the first sent the second one-tenth of a revolution. This machine could add large numbers. Pascal named his machine Arithmometer. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (Leibniz) 1648-1716, who is credited with the discovery of calculus, improved on the Arithmometer and was able to multiply quicker and even solve Algebraic equations. In the early 19th century Prof. Charles Babbage (1791-1871) of Cambridge gave much stimulus in simplifying calculations and devised two types of machines—Difference Engine

and Analytical Engine. The first commercial machine was produced in 1820 by Charles Xavier Thomas of Colmar, Alsace. This machine could multiply, subtract and divide. The improvements on calculating machines did not stop with Thomas. Many improvements are made every day and the latest is the "Electronic Brain."

ENIAC, EDVAC and EDSAC are abbreviations of the names of calculating machines. E, in all cases, stands for electronics, AC for Automatic Calculator, DS for Delayed Storage and DV for Discrete Variable.

ENIAC is an Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator. ENIAC and EDVAC are of American origin, and EDSAC is of English origin.

9. Anaesthesia is a condition of partial or complete insensibility, especially brought about by the use of chemicals like chloroform, ether or a mixture of these and alcohol and less often by ethyl chloride. In dentistry a mixture of oxygen and nitrous oxide is generally used for this purpose. The chemicals used to get the condition of anaesthesia are the anaesthetics.

The credit of using anaesthetics in surgery goes to America. It was on March 30th, 1842, that ether was first administered to a patient by Dr. Crawford Williamson Long, at Jefferson, Georgia, to remove a tumor from the neck. The use of the gas was self-imposed by Horace Wells on himself before his tooth was extracted by a dentist. Sir Humphrey Davy knew the use of nitrous oxide as an anaesthetic before Horace Wells but as an anaesthetic in an operation, the gas was used only about 16 years after the death of Davy. Anaesthetics were first used in midwifery by Sir James Simpson in Britain in 1847 and for this purpose chloroform was used for the first time.

Today there are many anaesthetics. Local anaesthesia is produced by injection of cocaine, eucaine or novocaine. It is also produced by spraying volatile liquids such as ether and ethyl chloride upon the area that has to be made painless. Spinal anaesthesia or analgesia is brought about by the injection of novocaine or stovaine into the spinal cord.

10. Hormone, derived from a Greek word meaning stimulus, was the name given by Starling in 1906 to describe a secretion which stimulates the pancreas. There are various kinds of hormones secreted into the blood stream by glands in the body but the more important of these are insulin, thyroxin, adrenalin and pituitary extract.

Insulin, found in the pancreas of men, sheep, cattle, pigs and many other animals is extracted as a white crystalline solid and administered subcutaneously in a water solution. It is not a cure but it completely removes, if administered regularly, the symptoms of *diabetes mellitus*, commonly known as diabetes, a disease marked by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine. Excessive amount of insulin is known to lead to complications by upsetting the balance of glucose in the blood and giving serious trouble whereas regular and proper doses keep the normal 0.1 per cent. of glucose in the body.

It was in 1922 that F. G. Banting and C. H. Best separated insulin from the tissues of pancreas known as the islets of Langerhans and gave it its name from its location. The word insulin comes from the Latin word *insula*, an island.

Adrenalin controls blood pressure. It is extracted from the suprarenal glands near the kidneys and is administered as a heart stimulant. Pituitary extract contains more than one hormone and is used as a stimulant for the movements of the intestines, to decrease the excretion of urine and to maintain the blood pressure.

QUOTATIONS

1. *Apology of Socrates.*

Socrates (469–399 B.C.) was an Athenian philosopher who began his life as a sculptor, but gave it up for philosophy. He has left none of his works, propounded no system and founded no school of thought but strove to instill into all and sundry a love of justice and truth. He was condemned to death for his new theories of Gods, corrupting youth and going against the State religion. He was offered an escape from death but refused to take the chance and drank the fatal dose of hemlock with perfect composure. His most celebrated pupils were Plato and Xenophon.

2. *The Republic of Plato, Book 2, Chapter 19.*

Plato, a Greek philosopher (427–347 B.C.) who became a pupil of Socrates at the age of twenty and remained in his society for eight continuous years. At the age of thirty, after his great teacher's tragic death, he quitted Athens, his native city, went to Megara and then travelled to Italy, Sicily, Cyrene and Egypt. His philosophy is expounded in his principal works *Republic*, *Phaedrus*, *Phaedo*, *Symposium* and *Timaeus*. The influence of his writings has remained unabated and Fascism and Communism are indebted to his original thought.

3. *Plutarch. Life of Caius Marcus Carilonus.*

Plutarch (50–120 A.D.) was a Greek author who wrote on a variety of subjects. He was a priest. He studied at Athens, travelled much and made many friends with Romans and Greeks. His fame rests on his *Parallel Lives* of 46 distinguished Romans and Greeks, one of the most valuable works we possess on the men of antiquity.

4. Miguel de Cervantes-Saavedra : *Don Quixote*.

Cervantes-Saavedra (1547-1616) was the author of the famous book *Don Quixote*, a book of all times. He was distinguished in arms and was the contemporary of William Shakespeare whom he preceded by only ten days. Cervantes fought in the battle of Lepanto and bore away with him as a "maimed soldier" marks of his share in the struggle. He was captured by pirates on his way on a risky mission and was in their hands for five years, until his family with all their wealth ransomed him. At the end of his military career he took to literature as a dramatist and then to prose romance. He wrote 30 dramas and many of his works are translated in many languages.

5. *Aphorisms* by Sebastien Roch Nicolas Chamfort.
6. Sayings of Napoleon Bonaparte. (1763-1821) Bonaparte-Napoleon I, born in Ajaccio, Corsica became the most powerful general in France and then the Emperor of France. His ambitions were so great and unsated that he undertook many expeditions and became the enemy of all European monarchs. He was captured and forced to retire at Elba on April 20th, 1814 but escaped from this island and again became powerful in France. He was captured a second time after the famous battle of Waterloo and sent to St. Helena where he died on May 5th, 1821.
7. Sayings of Prince von Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck (1815-1898), the iron Chancellor of Germany, who consolidated the German empire. He was the most powerful man during his life in Germany but ceased to be the Chancellor when William II became king.
8. A saying in use at the time of the Franco-German war attributed to Bismarck.
9. Goethe's "*Faust*" (Translation).

Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe (1749-1832) was one of the greatest of the German poets, a dramatist and a universal genius. He has left many of his writings. Besides being an author he

devoted a good part of his life to Botany, comparative anatomy and optics. His principal works are : *Goetz von Berlichingen* ; *Werther* ; *Iphigenia in Tauris* ; *Wilhelm Meister* ; *Hermann and Dorothea* and *Faust*. The last named work is his masterpiece and was written during intervals in 35 years.

10. Alfred Harmsworth Northcliffe (1865-1922)—First Viscount. A British Newspaper proprietor who founded the *Daily Mail* in 1896, and later acquired the *Times* for some years. He also owned the *Evening News* and the *Weekly Dispatch*.

He was made a baronet in 1904, a baron in 1905 and a viscount in 1917. In 1918, during the first World War, he was in the Ministry as Director of Propaganda.

THE NUMERICALS

1. Absolute zero is a point on the Centigrade thermometer 273 degrees below the freezing point. It is 492 degrees below the freezing point on the Fahrenheit thermometer or 460 degrees below the Fahrenheit zero. 273 degrees absolute is the freezing point on the Absolute thermometer. Absolute zero is possibly the lowest temperature that can be obtained. This temperature has not been reached so far although a temperature of -272.8°C has been attained.
2. The Three F's are : Free sale, Fixity of tenure and Fair rent, the three demands of the Irish Land League.

The Three R's are a humorous term for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic ('riting and 'rithmetic).
3. To go on all fours is to go on hands and knees. A fourgon is a baggage-wagon.
4. The five articles or five points are the points of the doctrine of the great German religious reformer, John Calvin (1509-1564) given in his *Institutio*. They are, especially as regards particular election, predestination, the capacity for true faith, repentance of the natural man, efficacious grace and final perseverance.
5. To be at sixes and sevens is to be in disorder. The long sixes are candles weighing six to a pound, about 8 inches long; short sixes are also candles weighing six to a pound and about four inches long.
6. The seven champions of Christendom are : St. George of England ; St. Andrew of Scotland ; St. Patrick of Ireland ; St. James of Spain ; St. Antony of Italy ; St. Denis of France ; and St. David of Wales.

The seven deadly sins are : pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy and sloth.

The seven dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary are : The prophecy of Simeon ; the flight into Egypt ; the three days' loss of Jesus ; the meeting of Him on the way to Calvary ; the crucifixion ; the descent from the cross and the entombment.

The seven gifts of the Holy Ghost are : wisdom, understanding ; counsel ; ghostly strength or fortitude ; knowledge ; godliness ; and the fear of the Lord.

The seven sages or wisemen of Greece were Solon of Athens ; Thales of Miletus ; Pittacus of Mitylene ; Bias of Priene in Caria ; Chilon of Sparta ; Cleobulus tyrant of Lindus in Rhodes ; and Periander tyrant of Corinth.

Their seven mottos are : Solon,—“know thyself” ; Thales,—“who so hateth suretyship is sure” ; Pittacus,—“seize time by the forelock” ;—Bias,—“most men are bad” ; Chilon,—“consider the end” ; Cleobulus,—“avoid extremes” ; and Periander,—“nothing is impossible to industry”.

7. An eight days is a week ; piece of eight is a Spanish coin. The eights are the annual bumping boat races which takes place in the summer terms in Oxford between the various colleges.

8. “Nine pins” is a game at bowls, a form of skittles, so called from nine pins being set up to be knocked down by a ball.

The nine worthies are : Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Joshua, David, Judas Maccabaeus, Arthur, Charlemagne and Godry of Bouillon.

The nine are the nine muses the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne. They are: Calliope of epic poetry ; Clio of history ; Erato of amatory poetry and elegy ; Enterpe of lyric poetry ; Melpomene of tragedy ; Polyhymnia of lyric poetry and eloquence ; Terpsichore of dancing ; Thalia of comedy ; and Urania of astronomy.

9. Upper ten are the wealthier and the leading classes in a community.
10. Twelfth night is the eve of the feast of Epiphany and at one time an occasion for revels, particularly the baking and the eating of the so-called Twelfth Cake. The twelfth day after Christmas is Epiphany—January, 6.

Twelve Tables is the name given to the earliest code of Roman law—civil, criminal and religious, made by the decemvirs in 451-449 B.C.

The Twelve are the twelve Apostles. They are :

Simon, called Peter, Andrew, James, the son of Zebedee and John, his brother, Philip and Bartholomew, Mathew and Thomas, James, the son of Alphaeus, Simon Zelotes, Judas, brother of James, and Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Christ and Matthias. Paul and Barnabas are also named as Apostles in the New Testament.

WORDS WITH SIMILAR SPELLING

1. Finland is a republic on the gulf of Finland and Bothnia ceded by the Swedes to Russia in 1809 and since Great World War I, an independent state. The area of Finland is 134,500 square miles with a population of about four millions. The people of the country are called Finns. Many changes have taken place in this country after World War II.

A Fenland is a low marshy land, often partly covered with water.

2. Arta is a gulf in the Ionian Sea on the west coast of Greece. The river Arta flows into the gulf of Arta and the town of the same name stands on its shore.

The Aorta is the main blood vessel (artery) of the body which receives blood from the heart through the left ventricle.

3. The Gaur is a species of ox inhabiting some of the mountain jungles of India. It is a Hindustani word used in English. Gaur or Lakhnauti was the name of the ancient capital of Bengal. This town is now in ruins. It is believed that Gaur was founded in the eleventh century but it fell into decay after the Mogul conquest of India in 1575. This city lies between the Ganga (formerly known as the Ganges) and the Mahanadi.

Giaour is a Turkish name for one who is not a Muslim, or as they believe, an infidel. It is especially used in the case of Christians. Giaour is also the name of the hero of a dramatic poem of the same name written by Byron. The hero in the poem turns a monk after the tragic fate that overtook Leilah, a beautiful girl, whom he had carried off from the Caliph Hassan.

4. Calendar is an almanac or a table of months, days and seasons of the year or of any such special facts. A "calendar of state papers" is a list of documents arranged in chronological order with summaries of contents, etc. A garden calendar gives the seasons and dates when planting is to be done. A list of canonised saints or prisoners waiting for trial is also called a calendar.

A calender is a machine with rollers for finishing the surface of paper, cloth, etc., especially in giving it a glaze.

5. Currant is a small black raisin or dried seedless grape and has nothing to do with the running or flowing of water or electricity. The flowing of water is current.

Courant is in a running attitude or an old dance with a kind of gliding step; a newspaper.

6. An easel is the frame on which painters support their pictures while painting.

7. Commensal is a messmate or one eating at the same table and commensalism is intimate but never parasitic association of two organisms for the benefit of one or both. Sea-anemones found on the back of hermit-crabs are not parasites but share their food and do no harm to the crabs. Anemones are disliked by fish and this saves crabs from the fish.

8. A bollard is a post on the wharf to which vessels are secured. A post on the road directing traffic, especially at junctions, is also known as a bollard.

9. Ranters are extreme religious sects that arose in England during the commonwealth period that ended with Cromwell's protectorate in 1658 or the whole period from the death of Charles I (1649) to the accession of Charles II (1660). The ranters were charged by their enemies of immorality. This name was also given to the Primitive Methodists who seceded from the Wesleyan body.

A ranter is also a noisy talker or a jovial fellow or a boisterous preacher.

10. Clewer is a village of Berkshire, England, on the river Thames about a mile west of Windsor, the headquarters of an Anglican sisterhood directing many charities. It comprises of two parishes "within" and "without."

INDIA—PROMINENT PEOPLE

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, is the person who called the Security Council of U.N.O. the Insecurity Council. Patel is past seventy and is a prominent Congressman, one of the closest followers of Mahatma Gandhi and a man dreaded by all dishonest politicians in India. He is known for his integrity, honesty and straight forwardness. He is in charge of the Home Ministry and princely States. He changed the map of India in a few months and re-organized the States for the maximum benefit of the subjects.
2. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is the person who is considered the greatest statesman by the well-known English war leader Lord Louis Mountbatten. Jawaharlal, the son of the famous late Pandit Motilal Nehru, was born in 1889 and is the outstanding political figure in India after Mahatma Gandhi. He is the first Prime Minister of Free India and an author who has made a name. Nehru was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is an internationalist, a socialist and a militant opponent of dictatorship, who once refused to see Mussolini, the Italian dictator, when he was most powerful. He is the only brother of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit of UNO fame.
3. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, popularly known as C. R., is the first Indian Governor-General of India. Born in 1879 in the Salem District of Madras Province, C. R. was an advocate by profession but gave up an extremely lucrative legal practice in favour of the Indian nationalist movement. He held important positions in the Indian Congress. He was the Premier of Madras when in July 1937, the Congress Government took office in the province. He was the Governor of West Bengal and acting Governor-General during Lord Mountbatten's trip to London for the Royal wedding. He is a stooped, frail-looking elderly

statesman, an interpreter of the late Mahatma's mind and an advocate of prohibition. He is always seen in his coloured pair of spectacles.

4. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's woman Health Minister is from an Indian princely family and is one of those prominent Indian women today. She was educated in England. She was born in exceedingly comfortable circumstances, was once an addict to tobacco, and was fond of good dress and fashionable society. But now she is a humble worker amongst the poor and needy and in hand-spun khaddar dress. She changed her mode of life under Mahatma Gandhi's influence.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, born in the Hyderabad State in 1879, is the first Indian woman Governor of a province. She is from a distinguished Brahmin family. She was educated at King's College, London and Girton College, Cambridge. She married a non-Brahmin. She was elected the President of the Indian Congress in 1925, the first Indian woman to hold this post. She is a poetess, best known after late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, a brilliant impromptu speaker, a sparkling conversationalist with an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, fond of gaiety and good food. She is known as the "Silver-tongued orator." She takes great pleasure in indulging in figurative language and flights of fancy and it is said of her that she lives each day on two meals of food and three meals of gossip. She is the present Governor of United Provinces in India.*

5. The Nizam, a small, slight, untidy, unimpressive individual was prodigal with his money when he was young but now he is distinctly frugal, his personal wants are few and he is not prone to lavish entertainment. His full name and titles are : "His Exalted Highness Rustam-e-Dauran, Arastu-e-Zaman, Lieut.-General Musaffer-ul-Mulk Wal Mamalik, Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan, Bahadur, Fateh Jung, Spiah Salar, Faithful Ally of the British Government Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah."

* Mrs. Sarojini Naidu suddenly died on March 2nd, 1949.

Nizam's territory is 82,698 sq. miles with a population of 16,338,534 of which 13,310,045 are Hindus, the rest being Muslims and others. There are 1,100 prielings in the State, less than a dozen having an income of Rs. 100,000,000, whereas the total revenue is Rs. 200,000,000. The Nizam's daily income is Rs. 400,000. His private income from his 8,000 sq. miles of private estates is Rs. 50,000,000 a year and he draws Rs. 7,000,000 from his treasury. He is reputed to be the owner of jewellery worth £300,000,000 besides other fabulous wealth, mostly in solid gold bars.

6. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri (1869–1946) who started life as a schoolmaster, joined the Servants of India Society, an institution started by Gopalkrishna Gokahle, became its President 1915–1927 and represented India at the Imperial Conference in 1921, was the Schoolmaster-Statesman.
7. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the famous Muslim leader.
8. Subhas Chandra Bose born at Cuttack in 1897.
9. Abdul Ghaffer Khan.
10. Sir Chandrasekera Venkata Raman, born in 1888.

KINGS, QUEENS AND RULERS

1. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands relinquished her throne to her daughter Juliana and became simply Her Royal Highness the Princess of the Netherlands. (See also page 238)
2. Prince Francis Joseph II is the ruler of Liechtenstein and Princess Gina is his wife. He became the ruler after the death of Francis I in 1939. The capital of the State is Vaduz with a population of 2,020.
3. Reza Khan Pahlevi may be said to have found the crown of his country lying in the gutter and picked it up with his sword. He ruled the country with an iron hand for 15 years but was forced to quit by the Allies in 1945. He died at Johannesburg, a proud but disillusioned, tired old man. Reza's son, His Imperial Majesty Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, who married the lovely Princess Fawzieh, sister of King Farouk of Egypt, is the present Shahinshah (king of kings) of Persia. He was 29 years old (in 1948) and was educated in Switzerland. An attempt was made on his life on 4-2-49, by a newspaperman, Fakhre Rai, and was slightly injured.

Reza Khan Pahlevi's father was also an army man and his grand-father was Captain Murad Ali Khan, who was killed in a battle before Herat in 1856.

4. Madame Magda Lupescu married King Carol. She was not in the line of the mistresses of King Louis XV, and was neither avaricious nor frivolous and had a sobering influence on King Carol, who enjoyed the title of "Europe's royal rapsallion."

Carol II, the son of King Ferdinand, married Princess Helen of Greece in 1921 and had one son, Michael. He came under the influence of Lupescu in 1923 and in 1925 renounced his claim to the throne but subsequently made many abortive attempts

to claim it and succeeded only in 1930, when the boy-King Michael, abdicated in favour of his father and became Crown Prince.

5. Gustavus (I) Vasa or Gustavus Ericssen (1496-1560) was the patriotic king who won freedom for his country, defeating the Danes. Gustavus (II) Adolphus (1594-1632) died when facing his most powerful opponent Albrecht Wenzel Von Wallenstein. Gustavus (V) (1858-) is the nonagenarian who has passed through the second World War. He was a popular figure in Europe and holidayed annually on the Riviera where he played tennis. He is said to have told his tennis coach when he asked him to be a little more to the left : " That is what my socialist Prime Minister keeps telling me."
6. King Amanullah, born 1892, an enlightened king, was the son of Habibullah Khan. He declared war on India but was decisively beaten. He visited Europe, including England, with his second wife Suraya, and on his return he tried to imitate Kemal Ataturk (formerly Mustapha Kemal) and modernise Afghanistan by introducing western ideas but the opposition from chiefs and religious heads resulted in a revolution which brought about his abdication in January 1929, in favour of his brother Inayatullah. He made a second attempt to be the king but had to flee to be succeeded by his minister Nadir Shah, the father of the present King Zahir Shah. Nadir Shah was assassinated in 1933.
7. Thirteen is considered an unlucky number by some and if it is true it has been the case with the King of Spain, Alfonso XIII, who fled to England with his wife, Victoria Eugenie, niece of Edward VII of England. He made many attempts to return to Spain but died in retirement in 1941.
8. The 48-year-old ruler of the State of Junagadh, His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan, the first amongst the chiefs of Kathiawar, a state of over 4,000 square miles and a population of nearly nine million. He belongs to the dynasty of Sher-Khan Babi.

9. The ambitious Emperor of Germany was Kaiser William II, the last of the German Emperors. He was the son of Frederick III who ruled only for 101 days and died of a throat malady.
10. Ras Tafari, the co-ruler of Abyssinia who was crowned Negus (or Emperor) Haile Selassie I, was the emperor who fled from this country on the Italian conquest on May 2, 1936.

OF WOMEN

1. George Meredith : *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*.

Meredith (1828-1909), an English poet and novelist, has not produced much popular literature. *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*, is considered his best work. *The Egoist*, *Diana of the Crossways* and *Evan Hawnington* are some of his other works.

2. The Earl of Chesterfield : *Letters to His Son*.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, the Earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773), born in London, was a man of letters, a statesman and orator. He was an opponent of Sir Robert Walpole, the first Earl of Oxford. He distinguished himself during his short Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. He is best known for his letters to his son, though they were of questionable morality. These letters were never intended to be published.

3. Mahatma Gandhi : *Young India*, November 19, 1925.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), born at Porbandar in Kathiawar, India, was a distinguished "dismissed Barrister" who started political life in South Africa, where he went in 1893. He championed the cause of the Indian settlers in Africa and was imprisoned there. On his return to India he embarked upon a campaign of opposition to what he conceived to be British injustice and oppression. He was the best friend of the British in India but the rulers of India imprisoned him many times on account of his honest, non-violent, non-cooperation, "passive resistance" and "civil disobedience." He was the guide and the father of all progressive movements in India until his death. He was a great believer in the strength of the poor and the down-trodden and has the unique distinction of being a politician who spread the political consciousness from the intelligentsia to the masses. His effort to unite Muslims and Hindus in India and to improve the lot of the Hindu

"Untouchables" stand as the monument of his life's work. He saw India free on August 15th, 1947, and laid the firm foundation for the upliftment of the untouchables. But within a year of the freedom of India he was shot on January 30th, on his way to his prayer meetings by a Hindu fanatic who disagreed with his love for the Musalman. There is no part of the world that has not observed his death as a mourning event and in the history of the world no person was universally mourned as Mahatma Gandhi. The world considered him the greatest man after Christ.

4. Samuel Foote : *The Devil Upon Two Sticks*.

Foote (1720-1777), an English actor and a playwright, born of a good family, was educated at Oxford and studied law but ruined himself by gambling. He took to the stage and by his inimitable powers of mimicry and clever comedies, he firmly established himself on the stage.

5. George Bernard Shaw (1856-) : *Lady Utterword Act ii*.

Shaw, born and educated at Dublin, went to London at the age of 20 and after desultory attempts to enter business began writing and in seven years wrote five novels but none of them was published. He lived chiefly as a music and art critic, joined the Fabian Society and took active part in social work. His first play, *Widowers' Houses*, appeared in 1892. He has written about 40 plays besides novels, essays and political books. He is a great thinker and a popular writer.

The following are some of his well-known works :—

Plays : *Arms and the Man* ; *Mrs. Warren's Profession* ; *The Doctor's Dilemma* ; *John Bull's Other Island* ; *Saint Joan* ; *Man and Superman* and *Back to Methuselah*.

Political satire on democracy and politics : *The Apple Cart* ; *The Common Sense of Municipal Trading* and *The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism*.

Novels : *The Quintessence of Ibsenism*.

6. Sir Arthur Wing Pinero : *Sweet Lavender*, Act iii.

Sir Arthur (1855-1934), a London born dramatist, was trained for law but became an actor and playwright. Among his best known plays are :—

The Second Mrs. Tanqueray ; *The Gay Lord Quex* and *Trelawney of the Wells*.

7. Oliver Wendell Holmes : *Poems from the Autocrat at the Breakfast-Table*.

Oliver Holmes (1809-1894), an American author born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the son of a Congregational minister. He was the professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Dartmouth College but resigned and settled down as a general practitioner. He is remembered as a essayist, novelist and a poet. Of his works *The Autocrat at the Breakfast-Table* with its quaint humour, fresh thought and charming egotism is best known. *The Professor* ; *The Poet at the Breakfast-Table* ; *Elsie Venner* ; *The Guardian Angel* and *Songs of Many Seasons* are some of his other works.

8. Benjamin Disraeli : *Tancred*—Book 2, Chapter 8.

Disraeli (1804-1881) Lord Beaconsfield, born in London, was a British politician and a novelist. He was a Jew. He was twice Prime Minister of England. He was a powerful politician and a well-known figure during the Victorian period. Among his writings are :—

Vivian Grey ; *Contarini Fleming* ; *Coningsby* ; *Tancred* ; *Lothair* and *Endymion*.

9. Sir Samuel Tuke : *Adventures of Five Hours*.

Sir Samuel Tuke (1610-1674).

10. Lord Alfred Tennyson : *The Letters*.

(For life sketch see page 148).

GEOGRAPHY

1. Some of the famous active Volcanoes are Cotopaxi, Etna, Krakatoa, Hecla or Hekla, Mount Pelée, Stromboli, Vesuvius and Hiboi. The extinct Volcanoes are Monte Somma and some craters in Auvergne Mountains in France. The Kimberley diamond mines are in an old volcano passage or pipe.

Cotopaxi is in the Andes, in Equador, S. America. It is the highest active volcano in the world—19,613 feet high and about 35 miles South-east of Quito. It is a perfect cone about 4,400 ft. above the plateau of Quito.

Etna, on the east coast of Sicily, 10,758 ft. high, is famous for its many destructive eruptions. A peculiar feature of this volcanic mountain is the immense ravine, the Valle del Bove, splitting the eastern side of the mountain and about five miles in diameter with smaller cones on the sides.

Krakatoa is a volcanic island in the narrow strait of Sunda between Java and Sumatra. The 1883 eruption destroyed the island and caused a tidal wave which swept round the globe causing much havoc in Java and Sumatra. The quantity of dust produced was so much that it made the sunsets in all parts of the world unusually red.

Hekla is the loftiest of the twenty active volcanoes in Iceland. It is 5,102 feet high, 68 miles east of Reykjavik and has five craters. Its most violent outbreak was in 1845-1846 more than one hundred years back.

Mount Pelée erupted in May 1902, and completely destroyed the town of Saint Pierre and its 30,000 inhabitants and the August eruption the same year had a death-roll of about 3,000 people. This also wiped out completely the settlements of Morne Rouge. Mt. Pelée is in the North-west of the island of Martinique, in Lesser Antilles.

Stromboli is one of the Liparii islands North-west of Sicily. The volcano is constantly active and is about 3,000 feet high.

Vesuvius is about seven miles from Naples and 3,600 feet high. Monte Somma is its extinct crater. The active cone erupted in 79 A.D. when two cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, were destroyed. There were also eruptions in 1634 and 1906.

Hiboi volcano on Camiguin Island in the Phillipines, erupted in September 1948. This volcano submerged two villages Esperanza and Abo and threatened Mombajas, the Island's largest town.

2. St. Lawrence was explored by Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, North Canada by John Davis, an Englishman, Ottawa and Quebec by Champlain, another Frenchman.
3. Peiping was Peking, Istanbul was Constantinople and Byzantium and Helsinki was Helsingfors.
4. A cumulus cloud consists of rounded heaps with darker horizontal bases ; nimbus is the dark rain cloud ; Stratus are low clouds in horizontal sheets of varied thickness.
5. Lhasa is the capital of Tibet, Reykjavik of Iceland, Budapest of Hungary and Honolulu of Hawaii.
6. The Welland Canal, U.S.A., joins Erie and Ontario ; the Kiel joins North Sea and the Baltic Sea ; Ionian Sea or Gulf of Corinth and Aegean Sea are joined by Corinth Canal and Palk Strait joins the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal.
7. Monsoons are periodic rain-bearing winds blowing from the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean over Ceylon and India ; Fohm is a warm wind that blows down the valleys of the Alps ; Sirocco is the rain-bearing wind or the dry winds that blow across the Mediterranean to its northern shores and Simoons are hot winds that blow from the desert over Arabia and North Africa.

DO YOU KNOW ?

8. The Troposphere is the lower layer of the atmosphere up to about seven miles ; the Stratosphere is that space between seven to fifty miles and the ionosphere is above fifty miles from the earth.
9. Maoris in New Zealand, Bantu in the southern part of Africa, Dyaks in Borneo, Berbers in Algeria and the Sahara and Afridis in the neighbourhood of the Khyber Pass in the Himalayas or West Dyaks of Peshawar (North-West Frontier Province).
10. Eire—Dublin on the Liffey, Italy—Rome on the Tiber, Canada—Ottawa on the Ottawa, Burma—Rangoon on the Irrawady and Iraq—Baghdad on the Tigris.

WHO WROTE THAT?

1. Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), *Address* Feb. 22, 1842.

Sixteenth President, U.S.A. He spent his boyhood in the Indiana forests and learned in the backwood schools. In 1831 he became a clerk in a store at New Salem, Illinois, and afterwards a village postmaster and a deputy country surveyor. He studied law and in 1834 entered the State Legislature becoming a Whig leader. In 1846 he entered the Congress, took to politics and was elected President in 1860. On new year's day, 1863, he proclaimed the emancipation of the negroes and was re-elected President in 1864, but shortly afterwards, he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, an actor.

2. John Adams (1735-1826), *Address* 1798, Westmoreland Co., Virginia.

Adams was the second President of U.S.A. He took a prominent part in the events that led up to the Declaration of Independence. John Quincy (1767-1848), his eldest son, was the sixth President.

3. Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Albans), (1561-1626). *Proficiency and Advancement of Learning, Book I.*

Bacon was the father of the inductive method of scientific inquiry. He was called to the Bar at 21, was a member of Parliament for a long time and was a favourite of the Queen. He was Attorney-General, Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor, was convicted of venality as a judge, deposed, fined and imprisoned but pardoned and released. He has to his credit the following: *Advancement of Learning*; *Novum Organum*, *De Augmentis Scientiarum* and many essays. Many attempts were made to claim for him the authorship of the Shakespearean plays.

4. Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-1895) : *Technical Education*.

An eminent natural historian distinguished for his studies and discoveries in different sections of the animal kingdom. A zealous advocate of evolution, in particular the views of Darwin. He was a champion of science against the orthodoxy of the Church. He has been holding many prominent teaching posts. *Man's Place in Nature* is one of his essays.

5. Edmund Burke (1730-1797) : *Tracts on the Papery Laws, Ch. 3, Part I.*

Burke, author and philosophic writer, was a member of the English Parliament. He was known for his eloquence on the Liberal side, specially on the American War, Catholic emancipation and economic reform. The greatest of his oratorial efforts were his speeches in support of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He was a resolute enemy of the French Revolution. Some of his writings are *Reflections ; A Vindication of Natural Society ; and Sublime and Beautiful*.

6. Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield) (1804-1881) : *Vivian Grey, Book 5, Chap. I.*

(Life sketch on page 181).

7. Edward George Bulwer Lytton (1803-1873), 1st Baron Lytton. *Eugene Aram* (1832) Book I, Chap. 7.

Bulwer-Lytton was an English Statesman and novelist and a member of Parliament. He was Colonial Secretary from 1858-1859. Among his writings are the novels—*Pelham, Eugene, Aram, Rienzi*, and *The Last Days of Pompeii*.

8. George Henry Borrow (1803-1881) : *Lavengro* Chap. 48.

Borrow was a traveller and a philologist. He associated with gipsies and wrote an account of them in his famous book *The Bible in Spain*. His other writings are : *The Romany Rye, Lavengro, Wild Wales* and a *Word-Book of English-Gypsy*.

9. Mahatma Gandhi : *Young India*, Dec. 31, 1919.

(Life sketch on page 179).

10. Jonathan Swift, D.D. (1667-1745), *The Battle of Books*.

Swift was a politician, a writer and a critic. He died as the Dean of St. Patrick's Dublin. Among his writings are his famous satires : *The Battle of the Books* and the *Tale of a Tub* ; *On the Inconvenience of Abolishing Christianity*, etc. (phamplets) ; *Public Spirit of the Whigs* ; *The Conduct of the Allies* ; *Drapier's Letters*, etc. and the masterpiece, *Gulliver's Travels*.

INDIA

1. Sikhs trace their origin to Guru Nanak (1469-1538) a dissenter of Brahmanical Hinduism. Nanak was a monotheist who abhorred the religious vestments, ostentatious prayers, penances and fanes. He revolted against certain caste tenets of Hinduism and attempted to bridge the gulf between Hindus and Muslims. Sikhs have their religious headquarters at the famous Golden Temple at Amritsar. They inter-marry with Hindus and have very little to do with Muslims.
2. Francis Xavier, "Apostle of the Indies", was one of the Jesuit Missionaries whose body is preserved in a magnificent Sarcophagus in the Church of Bom Jesus in Old Goa. This church is a place of pilgrimage and Catholics from all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon visit it.
3. When Mohenjo Daro flourished, England was not known to the world and at the time of Buddha, more than 500 years before Christ, worshippers in England gathered at Stonehenge. Romans brought law and order in England only in the early Christian era. *Magna Carta* was signed about 800 years after the Buddhist caves at Ajanta were built. The steam engines and railways came more than 150 years after Taj was built. America was of course known very much later to Western Europe and the *Mayflower* with the Pilgrim Fathers landed in 1620 just before the Taj was built. The Skyscrapers of America are almost of this century.

Alexander the Great, who was attracted to India by its material progress, crossed Hindu Kush Mountains as late as 327 B.C.
4. Jellal-ed-Din Mohammed Akbar (1542-1605) was the great Mogul Emperor of India. He is popularly known as Akbar the Great as he was one of the largest minded rulers in history. He was very powerful as he was tolerant. He married both

Hindu and Muslim princesses and so conciliated the Hindu aristocracy. Akbar wore the sacred Girdle of Zoroastrians from Persia, invited and encouraged the Jesuit priests in their religious work and held a gathering of representatives of all the religions in his empire, and issued edicts of toleration for every cult and creed. It was during his reign that Muslims walked the streets bearing Hindu religious marks on their foreheads.

5. Bombay, an island city, the second largest in India, and one of the greatest of seaports was the city that was given as part of the dowry of the Portuguese Princess, Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II, who leased it to the East India Company, in 1665, for £10 a year. Though Indian cities and towns were treated as private property by the European Conquerors, Bombay owes its prosperity to the English who opened this port after the civil war in America as a trading centre for cotton.
6. Ancient India had many Universities and scholars from China and Europe went to these places of learning. Nalanda, near Benares, and Taxila, twenty miles north-west of what is now Rawalpindi, were two of the world's first Universities.

Amongst the caves, the caves of Ellora and Ajanta, near Aurangabad in Hyderabad are some of the most famous. Ellora is famed for its Buddhist and Hindu cave temples, the most magnificent of which is hewn out of a solid hill, the most beautiful being the Hindu temple of Kailas. The incomparable caves of Ajanta with superb examples of Buddhist frescopaintings, considered the most perfect and complete Buddhist caves in India, have no mixture of Hinduism.

There are many beautiful Hindu and Buddhist temples in India but of the late important buildings the magnificent Mausoleum at Agra erected by Emperor Shah Jehan in memory of his favourite wife is one. This building, Taj Mahal, of pure white marble and very beautiful mosaic work all round it together with its lawns and gardens and artificial lake, and its natural settings on the banks of the Jumna, make it a thing of beauty by night and day for all times.

Of the cities, Mohenjo Daro and many others are in ruins or known only after excavations but Fatehpur-Sikri, the long deserted city only about twenty miles from the Taj Mahal, a creation of Akbar the Great, is a wonder city in India. This city was built in a place where the Chisthi Saint, Shaikh lived but today it is deserted for want of good drinking water, but still it is in the exact condition in which it was during the great Mogul.

Asoka pillars found in many parts of Northern India are of much antiquity but are treasured monuments in the country. The "*Dharma Chakra*," the wheel on the Indian Flag, is from one of such pillars at Sarnath, near Banaras, but the iron pillar in front of Kuth-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi with a Sanskrit poem inscribed on it as a memorial to King Chandra is one of the most curious antiquities in India. The pillar was probably built about 400 A.D. in the time of the Great Gupta Emperor, Chandragupta Vikramaditya, or in his memory somewhere else but later brought to Delhi.

7. Hindu women occupied an important place in domestic and public life except in the late past, after the invasion of India by the Europeans. Padmini, the lovely Rajput Princess is famous for her defence of the fortress of Chitor, Ahalya Bai of Indore, who raised Indore from a village to a wealthy city and ruled it for 30 years (1765-1795) is still remembered. Bravery amongst women was not restricted to Hindus. Chand Bibi, the Muslim Princess who in Mogul times led her troops in the defence of Ahmednagar, is another amongst the many brave and able women of India.
8. August 15, 1947, the day India became free, probably, under some of the ablest administrators in the world, was the turning point in the history of the States. Sardar Patel, India's Home Minister, who may be considered by historians as one of the ablest of the Indian administrators, saw the uneconomic conditions of the princely States and within six months of Independence changed the map of India entirely. The States were integrated according to the size, geography and other

factors relating to each State or group of States. This process of integration may be divided into four groups—larger States like Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and some others remained separate entities after acceding to India. These viable units under able and far-seeing rulers have remained under this category as the rulers and the people desire them to be so. Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh did not come under any group as the rulers of the first two did not join India and wanted to remain independent but later, the popular wish and the invasion of Kashmir by Pakistan forced the Maharaja to accede to India. Hyderabad, with a ruling coterie, remained undecided, but on the war path. The public opinion in India forced the hands of the Indian Government to take police action to suppress the Razakar gangsters and free the unarmed subjects of the State from loot, murder and rape. Junagadh joined Pakistan but the Nawab had to flee to Pakistan to escape the wrath of the subjects. This State is now under a popular Government and under Indian guidance.

The second group of States (about 219 of them) under the process of integration were merged into the neighbouring provinces at the request of the rulers and the subjects.

The third group which has affected about 22 States, was consolidated and is centrally administered. In this group there are two units, Himachal Pradesh and Kutch, covering a total of about 1,900 square miles.

The last group comprises of territories of states created into viable units. This group covers about 150,000 square miles of 294 States. The main units under this group are : Saurashtra, Matsya, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Patiala and East Punjab States Union. These units have a popular democratic Government and an elected Raj Pramuk who is the head of the Government but a constitutional ruler.

9. His Highness the Aga Khan—Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah being his real name—is a religious rather than a temporal ruler. He derives his authority and his wealth from his hereditary leader-

ship of Ismailis. He traces his ancestry to Fatima, the only daughter of Prophet Mohammed. His wealth comes from his followers. On his Golden Jubilee he was presented by his community with gold equivalent of his weight, and in 1946, at his Diamond Jubilee he received an equivalent of his weight in diamonds.

He has taken a prominent part in politics. He was a member of the Indian Round Table Conference in 1930-1931 and was elected President of the now defunct League of Nations in 1937. He has served the British during the wars and as a reward he was granted the Status of a first class Chief and thus his title.

10. The pioneer in India's Steel and Industry was the late J. N. Tata. He was the founder of many large industrial concerns. **The Tata Iron and Steel Works** at Jamshedpur in Bihar, employ 30,000 people and has more than thirty crores of rupees, (about £24,000,000), invested in the industry. The house of Tata is also a pioneer in the hydroelectric system and many large industries in India.

GAMES AND SPORTS

1. At horse racing, to win the Derby or the Grand National is considered the highest honour. Derby day is usually the first Wednesday in June, when the race is run at Epsom, England. This race meet is supposed to have been started by the 12th Earl of Derby in 1780.

The Grand National is the most famous of English steeple-chase races run at Aintree near Liverpool during March or April. This race is believed to have been started in 1830.

The Grand Prix is also an international race run annually in June at Longchamps, France. The stakes for this meet (250,000 francs) are the highest in Europe.

2. Crossword, yo-yo, Mah-jongg, darts, put-and-take, and contract bridge.

Yo-yo is a toy consisting of a reel attached to and manoeuvred by a string which winds and unwinds round it.

Mah-jongg is the old Chinese table game for four, played with small painted bricks or "tiles."

3. Left-inner in hockey, fly-half in rugby and end in American football.

4. There are many prodigies in chess (José Raoul Capablanca) but Lasker and Menchik are famous ; in rugby football Wakefield had made a name, in association football, Bloomer and in bridge, Culbertson.

Dyan Chand and Rup Singh are two brothers whose spectacular game won India the Olympic title in Hockey.

5. No substitutes are allowed in soccer, rugby and football, but in cricket a substitute is allowed to field when a player is disabled but he may not bowl or bat. A "runner" in cricket is not a substitute though he is called so, as he cannot bat.
6. Boxing, in the present form, was started in 1867, when the rules were first drawn up by the Marquis of Queensberry but boxing, wearing gloves, was practised by the Romans and Greeks as a sport. Later, in England, fists were used for boxing, then a pad of thick leather for the knuckles and later, the pad was loaded with lead shots.

Auction bridge is an American game introduced into England in about 1912. Contract bridge differs only in bidding and scoring. International rules for this game were drawn in 1923 and then again modified in 1935.

Cricket, the English national game, probably originated from stoolball and was very popular in the 18th century. The Marylebone Cricket Club is the ruling authority of the game.

Fives, "rugger," soccer, real but not lawn tennis, whist and rowing were played during the last one hundred years but some of these games had vague rules.

7. Capt. Matthew Webb swam the channel in August 1875, in 21 hrs. 45 mins.

Capt. Matthew Webb was drowned in 1883 when he attempted to swim through the Niagara rapids.

T. W. Burgess also swam across in September 1911.

In 1923, S. Tiraboschi beat Webb's time by swimming in 16 hrs. 33 mins.

In 1926, the first woman, Gertrude Ederie, an American, accomplished the swim.

From the rest who crossed the channel to England in this way are :—

1926. Georges Michel, 11 hrs. 5 mins. So far the fastest time.

1934. E. H. Temme, 15 hrs. 54 mins.

1935. Haydn Taylor, 14 hrs. 48 mins.

1948. Tom Blower, 15 hrs. 31 mins.

in all 26 successful attempts have been made.

8. Crown and Anchor, Fantan (a Chinese gambling game), Mora (another Chinese game played in the Pacific lands and up to Peru, where the number of fingers held out by a player are guessed), Roulette (a game played on a table divided into numbered and coloured spaces and having at the centre a rotating disk on which a ball is rolled until it drops into one of the spaces), Shove-halfpenny, Pitch and Toss (a game in which coins are thrown at a mark, the person who throws nearest having the right of tossing all the coins and keeping those which come down head uppermost) and dicing.
9. Hayward and Hobbs; Brown and Tunnicliffe, Lockwood and Richardson, Gregory and MacDonald, Gunn and Shrewsbury.
10. A billiard table is 11 ft. 8 inches by 5 ft. 10 inches as against a ping-pong table, 9 ft. by 5 feet.

A soccer pitch is 100 to 130 yards long by 50 to 100 yards wide. This makes it either bigger or smaller than a rugby pitch which is 110 yards by 75 yards.

A Tennis court is 78 ft. by 36 ft. and a Badminton court is 44 feet by 20 feet.

PHRASES WITH A HISTORY

1. Dodo was an ungainly, flightless bird, larger than a turkey, with short scaly legs, a big head and a bill, short wings and tail and a greyish plumage. This bird belonged to the pigeon family and was found in large numbers on the islands of Madagascar and Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. In the 16th century, when the Portuguese discovered Mauritius, the island had no human habitants and the bird had no fear of man. The Dutch established the first settlement on the island in 1598 and by about 1680 the dodo was extinct. It was indiscriminately killed by the settlers in spite of the fact that it was harmless and not edible. This bird as the "typical" extinct creature became famous and probably because so many have referred to the moral intent to its fatal trustfulness and wantonness with which the settlers and the sailors wiped out the bird the phrase "as dead as a dodo" came into use.
2. Gordius, a boor, the father of Midas, the king who turned everything he touched into gold, was proclaimed the king of Phrygia as he was the first person to enter the city during a particular assembly of the people of the city. Gordius dedicated to Zeus the chariot to which he had fastened the yoke by a knot which no one could untie except the man who was destined to be the conqueror of Asia. Alexander the Great, according to the legend, unable to untie the fateful knot, cut it through with his sword and thus accomplished an impossible task by violence. "To cut the Gordian knot", originated after what Alexander the Great did.
3. "Now I am about to take my last voyage, a great leap in the dark" was believed to have been said by Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) when he was about to die.

"Hobbes voyage" is another expression having the origin from these words, but used by Vanbrugh in *The Provok'd Wife* (1697), as referring to matrimony.

Thomas Hobbes, translated Thucydides and wrote a number of works of which the best known is the *Leviathan*, in support of his doctrine that absolute sovereign power in all matters of right and wrong is vested in the State.

Sir John Vanbrugh (1664–1726) was an English dramatist and architect. Some of his works are *The Relapse*, *The Provok'd Wife*, and *The Confederacy*. Among his architectural works are Blenheim Palace and Castle Howard.

4. Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, February 22, 1906, on the Chinese labour in South Africa said : “ It could not, in the opinion of His Majesty’s Government, be classified as slavery in the extreme acceptance of the word without some risk of terminological inexactitude.” The last two words actually mean “ a lie ” an unparliamentary word and so the unpleasant or offensive thing is designated by an indirect and milder term.
5. “ Going west ” was an expression particularly in vogue during the European war as an euphemism for dying but has a much older origin. Pluto was the “ Western God ” of the Greeks and Sophocles referring to a calamity involving death throughout the wide district (Oedipus Tytannus) said “ one after another thou mightiest see speeding towards the shore of the Western God.”
6. The expression “ Recovering the Ashes ” arose through the epitaph : “ In Affectionate Remembrance of English Cricket, which died at the Oval on 29th August, 1882, deeply lamentedN.B. The body will be cremated and the Ashes taken to Australia.”—*Sporting Times*, London, 1882.
7. The “ three estates of the realm ” are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal and the Commons. The newspaper preserving to its greatly enhanced influence and power became known as “ The Fourth Estate ” about the end of the 18th century. Burke is credited with having invented the term but it does not appear in his published works. In the House of Commons he seems to have pointed to the Reporters’ Gallery calling it the “ Fourth Estate.”

8. In Scott's *The Heart of Midlothian*, 1818, Chapter 6, he speaks of "The passive resistance of the Tolbooth-gate," as being more effective than "the active interference of the magistrates." Mahatma Gandhi used passive resistance at the end of last century in South Africa and early this century to fight the Union Government and the British Government in India, both on behalf of the Indians and their freedom.
9. Ben Jonson ; *Every Man Out of His Humour*. He wrote : " As far as Paris fetch over a fashion and come back again." Life sketch of Ben Jonson on page 258.
10. Herod was represented as a swaggering tyrant in the old dramatic performances in England. Herod is the name of a family of Idumaeae origin but of Jewish faith. He rose to power in Judea shortly prior to the dissolution of the Jewish nationality. The chief members of this family were Herod the Great, the tyrant who outwitted all rivals and even strangled his own children suspecting them to conspire against him and Herod Antipas, Herod's son who beheaded John the Baptist and to whom Christ was remitted by Pilate for examination.

A MISCELLANY

1. Nobel Prize winners of 1948 are :—

Professor P. M. S. Blacket, the leading British Physicist, for his work in cosmic radiations and his development of the Wilson method, Professor Arne Tiselius of Uppsala University, Sweden, for the discovery of a method of measuring molecules in albumen-chemistry and T. S. Eliot, the Englishman of letters, for Literature.

Other distinguished recipients are :—Prudhomme, Theodor Mommsen, Maurice Maeterlinck, Gerhard Hauptmann, Romain Rolland, Anatole France, Henri Bergson, Sigrid Undset, Thomas Mann, Pirandello and Sir. C. V. Raman.

2. The archaic custom of summoning the Home Minister of the King at the birth of royal babies was ended on November 5, 1948, with the announcement by King George VI.

The custom seems to have originated at the time of Catholic James II. The baby born to Queen Mary of Modena, who was believed to be past child-bearing age, was declared by the Protestants as a warming-pan baby smuggled into the Palace to ensure a Catholic succession. The baby was later known as "The old Pretender." This incident was one of the many which led to the "Bloodless Revolution" of 1688 and which put the Protestant William of Orange and his wife, Mary, a sister of James the Second, on the Throne.

Aside from this apocryphal version, the custom of having the Home Secretary on hand is said to have been a survival from ancient times when King's Councillors were always in close attendance on him. Since Queen Victoria's reign, the Home Secretary had not actually witnessed the birth, as his early predecessors did, but waited in an adjoining room.

3. Britain's royal infants are baptised with water brought from the river Jordan of Palestine which rises on the Western side of Mount Herman. The Lily Font, designed in 1840 for baptism of Queen Victoria's children, is especially brought for the occasion.
4. The toll of newspapermen has been tragically high in Palestine. Six correspondents have been killed in this period and eight injured. The murderers have not selected a particular nationality in their cowardly acts. Of those who lost their lives, four are British, one Arab and one Jew. The Jews were responsible for the death of four of these and the Arabs for two.

Among those killed are Guy Cox (*Extel Agency*), Charles Wyndham (*Kemsley's*), John Nixon (*B.B.C.*), David Woodford (*Daily Telegraph*), Subhei Taher (*Arabic Al Wahda*) and David Stern (*Jewish Palestine Post*).

Among the eight injured are :—Hecox, an American Newsreel Cameraman, Sydney, *Daily Express*, Carter Davidson, *Associated Press* and Gallagher, *Daily Mail*.

5. The Pekin Man, probably the **Sinanthropus** skull found in China, the Java Ape-man or the **Pithecanthropus**, about 150,000 years old, Piltown Man—**Eoanthropus** and Rhodesian Man—**Homo and Rhodesiensis**.

The **Pithecanthropus**, as a genus of sub-men, was deduced after the discovery in Java of certain skull and thigh bones in 1891.

The **Neanderthal Man**, a typical representative of a supposed race of early near-human beings, was deduced after the discovery of the skull near Neanderthal, Prussia, in 1856. This type of cave men is supposed to have not known the use of fire and their culture is known as Mousterian.

6. Of the well-known humorists of the English School, David Low is a New Zealand Cartoonist born at Dunedin. He started his career as a political cartoonist in his home country, worked on *Sydney Bulletin*, *The Star* and *Evening Standard*. Phil May is an Australian who also strated with *Sydney Bulletin* and who is in *Punch* and *Graphic*; George du Maurier and Garan d'Ache are of French extraction, the latter who died in 1909, was one of the earliest originators of the Comic Strip. This does not end the humorists of the English School. Of the few Englishmen, Max Beerbohm and Pont can be named.
7. Seldom do you find an Indian village where some magic is not shown in the streets for a few coppers. Indian magic was never encouraged and it always remained with the poor and uneducated. But in the West it has become a profession. Ehrich Weiss, an American conjurer (1874-1926), son of a Hungarian-Jewish rabbi, who named himself Harry Houdini, after Eugene Robert Houdin, the famous French conjurer, was one of the famous magicians. Horace Goldin and Howard Thurston are Hondini's contemporaries. Mudaliyar A. C. G. S. Amarasekera of Ceylon, who entertained the troops during the Second World War has also come into the picture of the magic circle. India is full of them but few have attained international fame.
8. He is David Paynter, born at Almora, India, in 1900. He was the son of a revolutionary missionary sent down from Oxford for drunkenness and Miss Weerasuriya, a Sinhalese from Southern Ceylon. David's father came to India with General Booth of the Salvation Army and was the Chief Secretary of the Army for India and Ceylon. His mother also had the misfortune to be turned out of the family as soon she was married. Elder Paynter travelled throughout India as a Christian Sadhu and died in 1934 at the age of seventy eight.

David is little known in India, the land of his birth, but his genius has been widely acknowledged in Europe. He is a portrait painter but paints landscapes for a change. His pictures **Goats and Cactus**, **The Poove** and many others are at the Royal Academy.

9. Luke Hansard (1752-1828) was the first printer who printed the debates of the British Parliament. *Hansard*, the name of the reports of the proceedings in the Parliament, is derived from Luke Hansard. His descendants continued to print these reports up to 1889. Now they are printed by the Government.

Luke Hansard was a printer-apprentice who came to London with a few shillings in his pocket and rose from compositor to master-printer.

10. There are several different kinds of cheeses, hard and soft. Cheeses like Gorgonzola, Roquefort and Stilton contain moulds—kinds of small fungi which grow in the cheese. These moulds are varieties of *penicillium* belonging to the same family as green bread-mould and fungi from which penicillin is extracted. The green moulds are planted in some cheeses to produce the veining and the characteristic flavour.

Of the cheeses, Cheddar, Gloucester, Wiltshire, Gorgonzola, Stilton, Wensleydale and Dutch, Bel Paese and Gruyere are hard Cheeses.

Camembert, Limburger, Brie, Neuchâtel and various other cream cheeses are soft cheeses.

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

1. In 1948 the UNO had 58 members. Burma was admitted as the 58th member on the Nineteenth of April, 1948.

Russia vetoed Ceylon's admission to the UNO in August 1948, and again in December 1948.

2. The UNO has a flag. It is smoke-blue in colour with the map of the world as viewed from the North-Pole projected on it in white. Two olive branches (the symbol of peace) stretch out from the bottom.

3. The third session of the UNECAFE was held at Ootacamund in June 1948, under the Chairmanship of Dr. John Matthai, Transport Minister, Government of India. Ceylon was represented by Mr. K. Vaithianathan. The other countries represented were : Russia, India, Pakistan, the United States of America, Philippines, Australia, China, Britain, Malaya, France, New Zealand, Siam, the Netherlands and many other observers. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru opened the conference.

The temporary headquarters of the UNECAFE are at Shanghai.

4. The main principles of the UNAC are :—

- (1) That help must be given on the sole criterion of need without discrimination of religion, race, nationality or political belief,
- (2) That co-operation of all citizens of the world is necessary for the solution of their common problem through a common effort,
- (3) That the principle of freedom from want must be applied, primarily to children, as a most important section of the world community, and

- (4) That the practical implementation of the ideal of the greater happiness of the human race can only be achieved through the co-operation of all citizens of the world.

The appeal for a UNAC originated from Asla Ording, a former Norwegian Government official, who is now the head of the small UNAC staff at the UN headquarters. Mahatma Gandhi, Pope Pius XII, George Bernard Shaw and some others endorsed the appeal. Shaw, in his usual humorous way, sent a contribution with a note "For the Kids—No acknowledgment expected."

5. Six of the original signatories of the UNO Charter were victims of political changes. They are : General Smuts of South Africa ; Lord Cranbourne and Lord Halifax of Great Britain ; Cordell Hull and Edward R. Stettinus, two of the late President Roosevelt's principal advisers and M. J. Paul Baucour of France.

Dr. P. O. Kelloso, the Brazilian envoy to the UN died of heart failure while a member of the Security Council, Dr. Jan Masaryk*, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, committed suicide. Senator E. Salamanaca of Bolivia, now a teacher at the Columbia University, New York, was forced to flee from his country.

6. Count Folke Bernadotte was the UNO mediator, who was sent to settle the Arab-Jew problem in Palestine. He was a descendent of Napoleon's famous Marshal Bernadotte, who later became King of Spain. Count Bernadotte was in the news in the closing days of World War II, as he was contacted by Himmler to come to terms with the Allies.

The cease-fire order given by the UNO was not observed by the two parties and the mediator had much trouble. Count Bernadotte and his French assistant were assassinated by the members of the Stern Gang. The Count was 53 years old.

* A later report said that Masaryk was shot and killed by the police while attempting to escape from Czechoslovakia.

7. Ralph Johnson Bunche, a Detroit born, American Negro, a former College Professor succeeded the assassinated Count. He was the Count's top adviser, a prodigious worker and one who always insisted that there should be no discrimination of race, colour or creed in assigning UN personnel for Palestine.

Dr. Bunche has an impressive academic career. He holds a Doctorate in Philosophy from Harvard and is regarded as an expert on social conditions in dependent territories. He made a first-hand study of social and working conditions in various parts of Africa. He served in the office of the Strategic Services during World War II, and in 1943 was appointed the Chief of the African Section. He was the Director of the UN Trusteeship Division since April 1946.

8. India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Syria, Turkey, Persia and a few other smaller nations. Burma was admitted in March 1948. Ceylon's application was vetoed out twice in the same year.
9. The application for enrolling Ceylon as a member of the UNO was vetoed by Russia in August 1948. The application was however referred by the Security Council to a Committee for admission of new members. The application received the fullest support of Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France, Syria, Great Britain, and the U.S.A. The veto was again employed by Russia under Article 27 (2) of the UN Charter. Only Russia and Poland opposed the application.
10. The permanent members of the Security Council are the U.S.A., Britain, Russia, France and China, the five who are considered the five great powers. Six other members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. These members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

In the first election of its non-permanent members, the General Assembly meeting in London, elected Egypt, Mexico and

the Netherlands for one-year terms and Australia, Brazil and Poland for two-year terms. Subsequently it was specified that Belgium, Columbia and Syria would succeed Egypt, Mexico, and the Netherlands for two-year terms, when the terms of these countries expired at the end of the calendar year 1946. India once tried to come up for membership but withdrew from the contest.

DO YOU KNOW WHO WROTE THE FOLLOWING?

1. Sir Edwin Arnold (1832–1904) : *The Light of Asia*, Book 6.

Sir Edwin is best known for his works, the *Light of Asia* and the *Light of the World*. He was a poet and a journalist and one of those Englishmen who studied Indian literature. He has many works in prose and verse.

2. Sir Thomas Browne (1605–1682) : *Hydriotaphia or Urn-Burial*, (Chapter 5).

Sir Thomas (1605–1682) was a physician and a religious thinker. He was born in London but lived most of his life in Norwich and died there. He was knighted by Charles II. His principal works are : *Religio Medici* ; *Inquiries into Vulgar Errors* and *Hydriotaphia or Urn-Burial*.

3. John Barbour (1316–1395) : *The Bruce*, Book I.

Barbour, was a Scottish poet and chronicler, Archdeacon of Aberdeen. His only writing was *The Bruce*, a long history of the life and achievements of Robert the Bruce, in rhyme.

4. Hilaire Belloc (1879–) : *Courtesy*.

Joseph Hilaire Pierre Belloc was a champion of Catholic position and a co-worker of G. K. Chesterton. His best known book is *The Path to Rome*. He has also to his credit several volumes of essays and novels satirising English political life. He was a member of Parliament for four years, 1906–1910, as a Liberal.

5. Laurence Binyon (1869–1943) : *Lyrical Poems—Grief*.

Binyon was an English poet, the winner of the Newdigate Prize at Oxford. He has written many war poems and *The Death of Adam*. "They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old," is one of his lines that is quoted on hundreds of war memorials.

6. George Gordon Noel Byron (Lord Byron) : *Epigram*.

(Life sketch on page 224.)

7. Rev. Charles Churchill : *The Ghost*, Book 2.

Rev. Churchill (1731-1764) started life as a ~~country~~ but took himself to satire. Some of his well-known works are: *Rosciad*, *Apology*, *The Ghost* and *The Prophecy of Famine*. In *The Ghost* he attacked Dr. Johnson.

8. Rudyard Kipling : *The White Man's Burden*—an address to the United States, published Feb. 4, 1899.

(Life sketch on page 150.)

9. Andrew Lang (1844-1912) : *The New Millennium*.

10. William Cowper : *Loss of the Royal George*.

Cowper (1731-1800), a popular English poet, lost his mother at the early age of six. He was timid and sensitive and suffered acutely from harsh usage at School. He was a classical scholar, a Barrister and at 32 was the clerk of the House of Lords. He became insane after this appointment and retired from the world, insanity following him a second time in life. He has many political works and some of them are : *Olney Hymns*, *The Task*, *Lines to Mary* and *Mother's Picture*.

NOTABLE ARTISTS

1. K. K. Hebbar, the Bombay Artist, Mukul Dey of Shantiniketan, and Suhil Sarkar of United Provinces are three well-known artists.

Sailoz Mookerjee whose work was exhibited at the India House London, at the Saloon de Moderne in Paris, in connection with the UNESCO ; Nihar Chowdhary from Noakhali, Bengal, a Shantiniketan product whose Indo-Persian and Chinese styles are best known and the youngest of the moderns, Prannath Mago, the 25-year-old artist from the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, are a few of the others.

2. Jacob Epstein, born 1880, of Russo-Polish parents in New York, studied in Paris and settled down in London. His work is highly original and aroused a storm of controversy with his unconventional "Rima" in Hyde Park in 1929, and subsequently with his "Day," "Night" and "Genesis." His colossal recumbent figure of Christ is one of his noted "*Consummatus est*" sculpture.
3. John Henry Foley (1818-1874), the Irish sculptor, made a name on his statues of Hampden, Burke, J. S. Mill, Goldsmith, etc. "O'Connell Monument," and "Grattan," are two of his outstanding works. He also executed the figure of Prince Albert in the Albert Memorial ; the equestrian statues of Hardinge and Outram in India.
4. Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723), who distinguished in Mathematics and Mechanics in his early days, was later notable for his skill in architecture. Sir Christopher designed the Chelsea Hospital, Marlborough House and part of the Windsor Castle. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society.

5. Rembrandt or Van Rijn Harmensz (1606-1669) was the famous Dutch artist who began life as an etcher and acquired a large fortune. He sank into poverty and obscurity after the death of his first wife.
6. Pietro della Francesca (1420-1492), sometimes called Piero Borghese after his native place, a friend of the father of another famous Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, Raphael (Raffzelle Sanzio), is one of the greatest of artists of all times ; Raphael's work includes frescoes, cartoons, madonnas, portraits, easel pictures, drawings, etc., besides sculpture and architectural designs. Raphael was only 9 years when Francesca died.
7. Sir Antony Vandyck (1599-1641) was the famous Flemish painter who painted the English Royal family, King, Queen and their children and executed portraits of most of the court personages during the reign of Charles I.
8. Lalit Mohan Sen, born at Santipur in the District of Nadia, Bengal, is a modern Indian painter who has had the early training in traditional methods and later switched over to western and made good with it. Sen is a pupil of Abanendra-nath Tagore, the famous brother of poet Rabindranath Tagore. He was selected by the Government of India to do the mural decorations at the India House, London. Sen is essentially a painter but has specialized in etching and in carving on wood and stone. His linocuts have made his name popular throughout India.
9. Hokusai (1760-1849), the Japanese artist, is the first modern of his race to blend colour in native landscapes. He was the greatest painter of Japan during his time.
10. Of the well-known members of the Gaddi family are Gaddo (1260-1332), painter and worker in mosaic ; Taddeo (1300-1366) hisson, a pupil of Giotto, and the most eminent member of the

family ; and Agnolo (1330-1396) son of Taddeo. The work of this family consisted mostly of religious pictures characteristic of the period.

Gaddo was a friend of Giovanni Cimabue, the famous Florentine painter and the founder of the Florentine school of Art and also a friend of Giotto, a shepherd boy artist and Cimabue's pupil. Cimabue has left some of the finest work of art at Assisi.

The frescoes at Assisi, illustrating the life of St. Francis, at St. Peter's in Rome and Santa Croce in Florence, besides many others at Paduwa and Arena are the works of Giotto.

ENGLAND

1. The Labour Party is in a majority and is in power. The other parties in the Parliament in the order of numbers are: Conservatives, Liberals, Ulster Unionists, Independent Labour Party, and Communist, National, Irish Nationalists almost having equal but insignificant numbers.
2. The Umbrella is associated with Neville Chamberlain and the Orchid with Joseph Chamberlain.
3. George V was King from May 6, 1910 (crowned June 22, 1911) to Jan. 20, 1936 ; Edward VII, Jan 22, 1901 to May 6, 1910 ; Queen Victoria, June 20, 1837 (crowned June, 1838) to Jan. 22, 1901.
4. The House of Lords, the Upper Chamber of the British legislature, consists of all the Peers of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom ; the English Archbishops, 24 Bishops, 16 Scottish and 28 Irish representative Peers (of the Irish representatives 12 vacancies are not filled) and life Peers. In 1938 there were 775 members but many of them never attend. This House first met in 1265 and was abolished for 2 months in 1649 and had its powers curtailed in 1911. Attempts have been made in the year 1948 to curtail more powers.

The House of Commons started in 1295 and under the Tudors there were 400 members. In 1884, the membership rose to 670 members, and in 1913 it was 717 but after the establishment of the Irish Free State the number was reduced to 615.

5. The British Cabinet comprises of the most influential members of the two Houses of Parliament. They are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Premier who has been commissioned to form a Cabinet. The Crown Act 1937 provides

for 14 Cabinet Ministers entitled to sit in the House of Commons and not fewer than three in the House of Lords. The Act of 1937 also provides not more than 21 under-Secretaries of State in the House of Commons.

6. Westminster Abbey, officially the collegiate Church of St. Peter is the "Treasure House of Memories." It was called Westminster because it was built on the west side of London where there was an old Saxon Church. This was once a great monastic establishment with farm-yards, vine-yards and tilled fields round the precinct walls. Edward the Confessor was really the founder of the Abbey. All English kings and queens (except Edward V, who was never crowned and was king only for three months, and Edward VIII who was also not crowned and was king only for about eleven months) were crowned here. The Abbey is also the burial-place of most kings of England and numerous statesmen, poets and others. A remarkable monument in the Abbey is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in memory of the men killed during the first World War.
7. The highest spire is that of Salisbury Cathedral. St. Paul's Cathedral which has been often referred to as the "Parish Church of the Empire," was built by Sir Christopher Wren. It stands in the heart of the City of London.
8. Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Danes and Normans have successfully invaded England during the Christian era.
9. Charles I, King of England, second son of James I, was the first English monarch to be beheaded. He was executed on a scaffold erected outside the Banqueting Chamber at Whitehall on January 30, 1649. Mary, Queen of Scots, daughter of James V of Scotland, who escaped from Scotland and was a prisoner for many years in England, was accused of complicity in Babington's conspiracy, tried, found guilty and executed in Fotheringhay Castle on February 8, 1587.

DO YOU KNOW ?

10. The Colleges belonging to the University are as tabled :

<i>Oxford</i>	<i>Cambridge</i>
Balliol (1263)	Peter House (1284)
Queen's (1340)	Pembroke (1347)
Magdalen (1458)	Trinity Hall (1350)
Trinity (1534)	St. John's (1511)
St. John (1555)	Trinity (1546)
Pembroke (1624)	Girton (1869)
	Newnham (1875)

The numbers within the brackets indicate the year they were started.

EAST IN NEWS

1. The Acting Chief Justice of Seychelles to whom the apology was tendered by Mr. Collet is Justice I. Homer Vanniasinkam.* The apology: "I express my regret and apologise to the Court, whose prestige and dignity I am anxious to preserve", was tendered as a result of contempt of Court for writing irregular minutes to the Judge, for flatly contradicting the opinion of the Court and for withdrawing from a case when told to sit down. Mr. Collet expressed in Court that he was unaware, shocked and surprised that he had offended the Court. The Judge ordered that nothing filed by Mr. Collet, either as Attorney-General or a private Counsel in Seychelles Supreme Court, would be entertained so long as he was in contempt of Court.
2. Mr. Shanmukan Chetty, Indian Finance Minister, made the remarks in the Indian Assembly. He is one of the able Indians who has shown that he is a match to any English economist. He resigned his ministership to avoid a misunderstanding.
3. Dr. C. L. Katial, who has been resident in Britain for many years, was the first Indian to be elected Mayor of Finsbury. Finsbury also conferred on him the freedom of the borough.
4. It was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was honoured by an invitation to deliver a special address to the General Assembly of the UNO on November 3, 1948, that created United Nations history. He is the first person other than the constitutional head of a state who has been invited to address the august Assembly of the 58 nations. His extempore speech was considered by Mr. Hector McNeil, the British Minister of State as "... : arresting, stimulating speech, which was particularly valuable because it reminded the Assembly that there is an Asian way of looking at world questions it also reminded the Assembly of the place of this great emerging country, India, in the development of world culture."

*Suddenly died in March 1949.

Sheik Hafiz Wahba, Saudi Arabian Ambassador in London said : " A particularly fine speech, and of great importance in reflecting that Europe is not everything in the world, and that there is also an Asia. I feel it must have produced an excellent impression upon the Assembly."

5. A. H. S. Imru, the Ethiopian Minister was the victim of a colour bar incident in Washington. Imru belongs to a well-known Abyssinian clan. It was an Imru, the last of the Abyssinian traditional chiefs, who defied the Italian Army of invasion in 1936. The Duce's hordes which marched into this country to civilise it were successfully resisted by the gallant Ras Imru with the assistance of Ras Kassa and Ras Mulugueta at Amba Aradam, the Tembien and in the Scire. The Italian General Badoglio's hammer blows were too heavy and Imru was captured and removed to Italy by the conquerors and probably nothing more was heard of him. He may have died in captivity or may have been killed as one too dangerous even in captivity.
6. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, now (1948) the Diwan of Mysore, a formidable debater, a gifted man with an analytical and assimilative mind, who grasps things quickly and gets down to the bare bones of an argument, is the Indian who was elected the Chairman of the UNO Economic Committee and the President of the UN Economic and Social Council.
7. Mukden was captured by the Communist-directed General Mao Tse-Tung, and Manchuria with an area of 450,000 square miles was lost to the Chinese National Government under Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek. Manchuria has a population of 30,000,000 and has abundant natural resources. Jehol, which with this formed the puppet state of Manchukuo under the Japanese, is also lost to the Kuomintang.
8. Mao Tse-Tung was born in 1893 in a village in Hunan, the heart of Southern China. His father was a poor farmer, a Buddhist and one who served for many years as a soldier. Mao was

active in the Peking Students' movement in 1927. He has held many responsible positions in his Communist party when this was a part of the Kuomintang. He was the editor of the political weekly of the Kuomintang but later this party placed the price of a quarter million silver dollars on Mao's head. ~~Though~~ Mao is considered Number I amongst the Chinese Communist party, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies is Chu-Teh and Number II Marxist is Lin-Hsiao-chi.

Mao Tse-Tung is well read, a great orator and a man who has a good knowledge of his people. Early Greeks down to Spinoza, Kent, Hegel are not strangers to him. (See Page 272.).

9. Justice Dr. Radha Binod Pal was the Indian Judge who dissented from the majority judgment and said that : " the alleged overall conspiracy had not been proved." He also said : " The name of retaliation should not be allowed to be invoked. The world is really in need of generous magnanimity, understanding and charity."

Some important portions of his judgment are :—

" The inevitable concomitant of armed warfare was the hatred engendered in the minds of the contestants. The spirit of patriotism which inspired men to answer the call of their country in its hour of need bred within these men the fiercest antagonism towards that country's enemies. The enemy became a thing to be hated. He did not share the common virtue. His peculiarities of speech, race of culture became significant as points of difference. With such a state of mind coming as natural result of the upheaval of the social order which war produced, it was not difficult for credence to be joined for stories of atrocities committed."

" Prisoners of war in Japanese hands were over-whelming in number, indicating the result of a fight which every white nation felt completely undetermined the myth of white supremacy. A certain amount of propaganda against a white enemy might have been thought of to repair the loss."

" There was no evidence of their having adopted a ruthless policy. If there was anything approaching that, it was the decision of the Allied powers to use the atom bomb."

" The future generation will judge this dire decision."

" I would hold that each and every one of the accused must be found not guilty of each and every one of the charges in the indictment and should be acquitted of all charges."

The Court did not read the dissident judgment.

10. The two Royal divorces which created a record in the Middle East Moslem countries were those of King Farouk of Egypt and the Shah of Persia.

King Farouk of Egypt divorced his 27 year old wife, Farida Hanem Zulficar, the daughter of an Egyptian Appeal Court Judge and mother of three daughters.

The Shah of Persia, Mohamed Reza, divorced his 26 year old wife, Fawzia, the sister of King Farouk of Egypt and the mother of an eight year old daughter.

Princess Fauzia married Ismail Cherime Bey, a high Egyptian official in March 1949, only four months after the divorce.

ABBREVIATIONS

1. UNAC stands for United Nations Appeal for Children.
NUAC; National Committee of United Nations Appeal for Children.
2. British Trades Union Congress may quit World Federation of Trade Unions.
3. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is ECAFE.
4. Quantas-Boac is Queensland and Northern Territories Airline Service—British Overseas Airways Corporation.
5. International Labour Organisation Collects Ceylon Data.
6. Bolshevist-Leninist Party of India becomes Bolshevik Samasamaja Party.
7. WHA—World Health Assembly.
WHO—World Health Organisation.
8. KLM stands for *Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij*. N.V. which, translated, means Royal Dutch Airlines.
9. International Emergency Food Committee allots Ceylon 236,000 tons of rice for 6 months.
10. Atom Raid could Knock out Britain.

MUSIC

1. Franz Lehár born in 1870, is the famous musician who has to his sorrow his first opera *Kukuska*, afterwards called *Tatiana* (1896), an unsuccessful opera ; *Wiener Frauen* and other light operas. *Der Rastelbinder* (1902) ; *The Merry Widow* (1905) ; *The Count of Luxembourg*, *Gipsy Love*, *Frasquita*, *The Land of Smiles* in which Tauber enthralled London over many weeks, and *Giuditta*. Lehar belongs to that pleasant but over-crowded gallery which the Strausses dominate. He died in October 1948.
2. The popular composer and musician from India is Dilip Kumar Ray.
3. The Indian child prodigy who composed music at the age of eleven is Mrs. Comalata Banerji, the daughter of Sir Albion Banerji and wife of Mr. Walter Dutt. This lady had the distinction of having been invited by the famous Russian dancer, Anna Pavlova, to write the music for two Indian ballets "*Radhakrishna*" and the "*Hindu Wedding*," both subsequently produced at Convent Garden in 1923.

Comalata is a master of the Western idiom of the Piano, having studied under some of the most famous Europeans. She was the head of the Board of Studies in both Indian and Western Music at Nagpur for some time. She founded the faculty of arts at Bangalore, a school of Indian Dancing at Nagpur and a centre of all arts at Allahabad. She assists the famous dancer Ram Gopal in many of his ballets especially "*The White Peacock*," and the "*Spring Ballet*."

4. Igor Fedorovich Stravinsky is the Russian "Futurist" composer who has to his credit the ballets : *L'Oiseau de Feu*, *Petrushka* and *Le Sacré du Printemps* as his best works. He was born in 1882.

Claude Achille Debussy (1862-1918) was the foremost composer of his time, who introduced a new system of tone colour into music. His works have had a widespread influence within

recent years. His masterpiece is *L'Après-midi d'un Faune*, a symphonic poem. His only opera is *Pelléas et Mélisande*. He won the the *Grand Prix de Rome* with *L'Enfant Prodigue* Cantata in 1884.

Johan Julius Christian Sibelius, born 1865, is a renowned Finnish composer whose works are regarded by many critics as the most powerful and imaginative in contemporary music. He received a State grant from 1897 to enable him to devote his life for musical composition. Many of his tone poems are replete with the life of folk songs. His first Finnish opera, *The Maid of the Tower*, was published in 1896. Among his many works, which include symphonies, symphonic poems, songs, etc., the best known are *Finlandia* and *Valse Triste*.

5. Paul Bustill Robeson is the American-Negro actor and singer who attained his fame for his performances in plays of Eugene O'Neill. The name of some of the films he appeared in are : *Emperor Jones*, *Showboat*, *Song of Freedom*, *Jericho*, *King Solomon's Mines*, *Proud Valley*, *Sanders of the River*.
6. M. S. Subbulaxmi, the famous South Indian film star who has recorded many songs, usually sung by Mahatma Gandhi, is the "Nightingale of South India." She has now retired from the film but often gives musical recitals which are very popular.
7. Giacomo Puccini (1858-1924) was the famous composer.
8. Kanan Bala, the favourite with all picture-goers, is the accomplished and versatile singer and actress from Calcutta.
9. Fritz Kreisler (born 1875), the famous Austrian violinist ; Joseph Joachim (1831-1907) born near Presburg, famous as a youthful prodigy and encouraged by Mendelssohn ; Nicolo Paganini (1784-1840), an Italian and Jascha Heifetz, born 1901, who made his first public appearance at the age of 4½ years at Vilna and had phenomenal success in Germany, Austria and U.S.A.

DO YOU KNOW ?

10. Albert Chevalier (1861-1923), whose most famous song was *My Old Dutch*, was the foremost figure in music halls during his time. He began his "coster" impersonations at the London Pavillion, Piccadilly Circus. Many of his songs were written and some composed by himself.

WOMAN AND WOMEN

1. Robt. Mannyng (1260-1340) of Brunne (Brunne, Lines): *Handlyng*
ne.
2. Charles Neaves (Lord Neaves) (1800-1876): *O Why Should A*
Woman Not Get A Degree.
3. Moira O'Neill (a 20th century writer): *More Songs of the Glens of*
Antrim.
4. George Granville (Lord Lansdowne—(1667-1735): *British En-*
chantres.
5. Robert Herrick: Told about himself.

Robert Herrick (1591-1634), a Caroline poet, born in London, was the incumbent of Dean Prior in Devonshire. He has only two lyrics of beauty and merit: *Hesperides* and *Noble Numbers*.

6. Robert Burns: *Prologue for Mr. Sutherland's Benefit.*

Robert Burns (1759-1796) was a Scottish poet who took to farming in his early days but failed to prosper in the line. He changed to rhyming by preference and became famous by his first published poems. His best known poems are: *The Cottar's Saturday Night*; *Tam O' Shanter*; *Hallowe'en* and *The Two Dogs*. He died when he was only 37 years old.

7. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: *Hiawatha*—Part 10.

Longfellow (1807-1882), an American poet, was Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard University. Among his works are: *Hyperion*, a romance in prose; *Evangeline*; *The Golden Legend*; and *The Courtship of Miles Standish*.

8. Lord Byron : *Hours of Idleness* : To Eliza.

George Gordon Byron (1788-1824), a London born English poet who left his native land over some domestic misfortunes, threw himself into revolutionary movements in Italy and Greece, risked his life in the emancipation of the latter and while fighting died in a fit at the young age of 36.

His first literary work, *Hours of Idleness*, brought much criticism but on writing the first part of *Childe Harold* "awoke one morning and found himself famous." Among some of his works are : *Giaour* ; *Bride of Abydos* ; *Hebridean Melodies* and *Don Juan*.

9. David Hume : *The Book of Arts and Science*.

Hume (1711-1776), an Edinburgh born philosopher and historian, after his early failure in law and trade took to speculation and study. He lived most of his life in France. He was a political theorist and an ethicist. His chief works are : *Treatise on Human Nature* ; *Principles of Morals and History of England*.

10. Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), an Edinburgh born novelist who lost the use of his right leg when 18 months old, was a lawyer by profession. He was a sheriff and clerk to the court which brought him a good income but he chose a literary career. He has many poems and novels to his credit. Some of his poetical works are : *The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* ; *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* and *Marmion*.

Some of his novels are : *Waverley* ; *Rob Roy* ; *Old Mortality* ; *The Heart of the Midlothian* ; *Kenilworth* and *Ivanhoe*.

WORDS AND PHRASES

1. A Jack-fool is an absolute ass ; Jack-in-office is a conceited and an arrogant official ; Jack-man is a soldier armed with a jack or a coat of mail ; Jack-pudding is a merry-andrew or a buffoon ; Jack-sauce (Shakespeare) is a saucy and an insolent fellow ; Jack-slave is a vulgar fellow or a low servant ; Jack-straw is a low servile fellow or a straw effigy ; Jack-tar is a sailor ; Cheap-jack or John (Shakespeare) is a hawk who pretends to give cheap bargains ; every man Jack means one and all.
2. John Bull is a popular symbolic name for an Englishman. This name can be traced to Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*—1712. It is also the name of a well-known English Weekly of extensive circulation.

John Bullism is the typical English character.

John Dory or Doree is a fish of golden colour found round the English coast.

John-a-dreamer (Shakespeare) is a dreamy fellow.

Johnny is a simpleton and Johnny-raw is a beginner in work.

Johnsonian is ponderous English, full of words of classical origin also pertaining to Dr. Samuel Johnson, an Englishman of letters and the lexicographer (1709–1784).

3. Tar and feather is to smear with tar and cover with feather ; to be tarred with the same brush or stick is to have the same faults as another ; Tar-macadam or tar-mac is the road making material consisting of broken stone treated with boiled tar and top-dressed with fine chips of stone.

A tartar or tatar is a native of Tartary in Asia. This term has no precise ethnological significance and was used in the 13th century to describe the Mongolian, the Turkish and other

Asiatic hordes who under Genghis Khan were the terror of east Asia. In the middle ages Tartary embraced practically the whole of Asia, north of Persia and India and included the western parts of China.

A person who is very irritable or one who is too strong for his assailant is also called a tartar.

Tatar emetic is a poisonous compound of potassium and antimony.

4. A free-lance was originally a mercenary knight and man-at-arms who after the Crusades wandered about Europe but today an unattached journalist or politician is given this name.

Free-liver is a cotton ; a Freemason is a member of the secret society of the so-called speculative masons, united in lodges for social enjoyment and mutual assistance ; Free on board or F.O.B. is a phrase meaning that goods are to be delivered on the vessel or other conveyance without charge ; and make free with, is to take undue advantage and liberties with somebody.

A free-footer is one who opposes taxes on food. A free-martin is a twin hermaphrodite calf born with a bull-calf.

5. Stand in one's own light is to hinder one's own advantage ; light-fingered is a thievish person, also a person light or active with the fingers.

Light-foot is to be nimble and light-handed is to have dexterous touch ; light-minded is of unsound mind ; light-winged is something volatile or having light wings. Make light of is to treat with little consequence, or to have scant care as we do in many minor matters.

6. Horn-bug is not a bug but is the name of a common American beetle, horned-horse is another name for a gnu, a hornier is one who deals in horns or a trumpeter ; hornie is a devil represented with horns ; horn of plenty is a symbol of plenty carried by

Ceres in her left arm filled to overflowing with fruits and flowers, it is also called cornucopia—according to the fable the horn of the goat that suckled Jupiter, placed among the stars as an emblem of plenty.

Horns of a dilemma is a position where two alternative courses, both feasible and each of them eminently undesirable, are left for selection, or a position of trying practical difficulty. In such a position the victim is compared to a man certain to be impaled on one or the other of the horns of an infuriated bull.

Horning is the appearance of the moon in a crescent form, letters of horning has nothing to do with the moon. They are letters running in the sovereign's name and passing the signet, instructing the messengers-at-arms to chase the debtor to pay and on his failure a caption or warrant for his apprehension being granted.

Horn-mad is mad with rage ; pull or draw in one's horns is to restrain one's ardour or one's pretensions. Put to the horn is to out-law by three blasts of the horn at the cross of Edinburgh.

Hornet is not a small horn or a diminutive form of horn but a species of wasp, so called from its feelers or horns. To bring a hornet's nest to one's ears is to stir up enemies and enmities against one's self.

7. Whipper-snapper is a pretentious but insignificant person ; a whipping-boy was the unfortunate boy who was educated with a prince and bearing his punishments for him. A whip-stitch is a kind of half ploughing ; whip the cat is to practice small economies. Whip and spur is to be in great haste and whippy is to be active and nimble, a pet young woman is also a whippy.
8. Good-Friday is the Friday before Easter, held sacred by the Church in commemoration of Crucifixion of Christ. It originated in the annual celebrations of the passover by the Jews, which was adopted at an early date by the Church.

Good man and good wife are the master and the mistress of a house.

Good speed is the contraction of "I wish you good speed"; further contracted to good-bye; goody-goody is a sweet.

Good Templars is a total abstinence society organised in New York in 1852, and which has lodges, subordinate, district and grand all over the world. They exact a pledge of lifelong abstinence from intoxicating drink and advocate the suppression of drink by statute. There is also a juvenile section of this lodge which is pledged to good behaviour and to abstinence from gambling and bad language. This society was introduced into England in 1868 and is run similar to Freemasons.

For good and all, and for good mean finally or to end the matter.

Good-will is a commercial term representing the business advantage of an established reputation and a standing connection.

9. Riding light is a light hung out in the rigging at night when a vessel is at anchor; a riding-rhyme is an iambic pentameter, heroic verse originated from Chaucer's *Tales of the Canterbury Pilgrims*.

Riding sail is a triangular sail; ambush-rider is a cross-country rider in Australia; ride a hobby is to pursue to excess a favourite theory.

Ride and tie is to partly ride and partly go on foot, ride down is to treat with severity or to overthrow.

To ride in the marrow-bone coach or to ride shank's mare is to go on foot. To ride rough-shod is to pursue a course regardless of the consequences to others; to ride a Spanish mare is to put astride a boom as a punishment. To ride a wild mare.

(Shakespeare) is to play at see-saw and riding the marches is a ceremony in which magistrates and the chief men of a city ride on horse-back round the bounds of the property of the city so as to mark plainly what the city limits are.

10. **Rib**—stamp is a simple contrivance in printing to transfer the colours on paper. **Ribbon-wave** is a common geometrid moth ; **ribbon-worm** is another name for a tapeworm.

Blue Ribbon is the ribbon of the Order of the Garter or anything which marks the attainment of some ambition, the badge adapted by the rectoral society. **Red Ribbon** is the ribbon of the Order of the Bath and **ribbon-wire** is a strong tape with wire threads for strengthening garments.

FRANCE

1. The Prime Ministers in turn are :

General de Gaulle—September 9, 1944 to January 16, 1946.

Felix Gouin—January 23 to June 11, 1946.

Georges Bidault—June 24 to November 24, 1946.

Leon Blum—December 16, 1946 to January 16, 1947.

Paul Ramandier—January 22 to November 19, 1947.

Robert Schuman—November 24, 1947 to July 19, 1948, and again for 64 hours during September 1948.

Andre Marie—July 22 to August 28, 1948.

Henrie Queuille—September 11, 1948 to —

M. Paul Ramandier twice reformed his government during his period.

2. France has a three-cornered political struggle between the Communists on the extreme left ; the de Gaullists—a non-party—on the extreme right ; and the “Third Force” which unites the Socialists, Catholics, Radicals and the smaller parties of the centre.

Of the eight Premiers from 1944, de Gaulle is a non-party Premier ; Gouin, Blum and Ramandier are Socialists ; Bidault, Schuman and Marie belong to the Catholic M.R.P. and Henrie Queuille is a Radical.

3. M. Vincent Auriol is the President of the Fourth Republic. He is a “Prince of Conciliators,” a hard worker and a grey-haired, sixty-four-year-old man, with a pronounced squint. His palace is the unassuming eighth-century building, with its forecourt looking across Faubourg Saint Honore and its back aspect looking down on the loveliest lawn in Paris. This building is the Elysee Palace, the official residence of the French President, M. Auriol, who is on “Christian name terms” with most of the members of the Assembly, is a stable figure since January 1947, in the kaleidoscopically changing political scene in France.

4. The first Republic was formed after the 1792 revolution and the execution of Louis XVI, King of France. The second republic was formed in 1848 after the overthrow of Louis-Philippe, who was King since 1830. The King abdicated and settled in England and died in 1850. The President of the second republic was Prince Louis Napoleon but a *coup d'état* in 1851 re-established the Empire. Emperor Napoleon did not survive long. He surrendered to the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war at Sedan on September 2, 1870 and was a prisoner till the end of the war. In 1871 when he was freed he went to England, the country of the French refugees, and died in 1873.

The third republic was formed in 1870 and survived the 1871 Communist revolution and continued until the first World War. Many ups and downs kept the republic alive until January 1947, when M. Vincent Auriol, the first President of the fourth republic, was elected.

5. French territories in Africa are : Gabun (105,000 square miles) ; Middle Congo (173,000 square miles) ; Oubanghi-Chari (226,000 square miles) and Chad (400,000 square miles) ; all coming under the name French Equatorial Africa. There are other parts of Africa belonging to France and Madagascar (241,100 square miles) is the largest of them.

French Guiana or Cayenne, between Brazil and Dutch Guiana, with an area of 34,700 square miles, is one of the colonies in South America.

French Indo-China consisting of Cochin-China and four protected States of Annam, Cambodia, Laos and Tongking and a few square miles of area in India are French territories in Asia. Indo-China has an area of 285,000 square miles.

6. The French General Henri Phillipe Petain, born 1858, was the great war veteran who was sentenced to death but later awarded a life imprisonment at an age of 88 years. He was much respected in France but under the influence of Hitler he sided Germany and was the head of the French Government during the second World War.

7. Ferdinand Foch (1857-1929), the great military genius, was the person under whose guidance the final victories of the first World War were won. He was a great strategist and first served under Joseph Joffre (1852-1931) who resigned his Command in 1917.
8. Romain Rolland is known chiefly for his *Jean Christophe*, a long novel in ten volumes. He has also written *Above the Battle* and lives of Beethoven, Mahatma Gandhi and Lenin.
9. Notre Dame, the great Cathedral, situated on the "Île de la Cité" is one of the finest buildings in the city. Its erection was begun in 1162 on the site of an earlier Cathedral, which itself had superseded a pagan temple on the spot. This great structure took about seventy years to get its main features completed.

The other famous buildings are :—

The Louvre, one of the famous art galleries and museums in the world, containing Egyptian, Assyrian, classic, medieval and modern relics and art treasures of priceless value, was formerly a royal palace, converted to a museum after the revolution. It is here that is housed the Venus of Milo.

The Palais de Justice and Conciergerie near Notre Dame with the beautiful Sainte-chapelle, the Panthéon and tombs of Napoleon are some other buildings of note.

10. Dover, a seaport on the East Coast of Kent and nearest in England to the coast of France, has a mail service to Calais, the fortified seaport in France. These two ports are about 21 miles apart. These may be said to be the connecting link between England and France.

A CHARTER OF RIGHTS

1. The important document signed was the *Magna Carta* or the Great Charter. It was extorted by the Barons of England at Runnymede and guaranteed various rights and privileges to the subjects of the realm, and established the supremacy of the law over the will of the King. This document had 63 clauses and it was ever since been looked upon as the foundation-stone of English political liberties.
2. The Commander-in-Chief was George Washington. The war began in 1775 and ended with the defeat of the British at York Town in 1783 and the recognition of the independence and union of the thirteen States of America.
3. Maximilien Robespierre, leader of the Jacobins and one of the prominent leaders of the revolutions, was a French judge. He was later the head of the Public Committee of Safety.

The French revolution was philosophical in conception and was drawn up mainly on the principle of *contrat Social* of Rousseau, its watchword being Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. It was a revolution to assert the middle class individuality.

The chief victims of the onslaught were the King, the Queen Marie Antoinette and M. Robespierre, who were guillotined.

4. Heinrich Karl Marx (1818-1883), a German socialist and philosopher, was the author of the Communist Manifesto. He was of Jewish descent and was driven from Germany, France, and Belgium and settled in London, where he spent the last 30 years of his life.

The First International was formed in 1864 in London by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (1820-1896).

5. Bolshevism, an entire form of revolutionary socialism, violently opposed to capitalism and religion, was formed by Lenin's party to overthrow the Government of Russia and to have a Communist Government. The term Bolshevism originated from the Russian word the *Bolsheviki* or majority party as opposed to the *Mensheviki* or minority party, at a party held in London in 1903.

With the return of Lenin to Russia, the gradual growth of discontent of the Russian masses for the Czarist Government, the Bolshevik sentiment spread and eventually brought about the transfer of power to the Soviets (a Russian name for a workers' council) on November 7, 1917. The new government aimed at the control of the forces of Nature for the benefit of the people, the elimination of class struggle throughout the world and the substitution of ignorance and superstition by new views.

The original principles of the Soviet are gradually changing after Stalin came into power.

6. The leader of the Kuomintang (the Chinese National Party) was Sun Yat-Sen (1866-1925), a Chinese statesman, who was in exile in Japan, England and America. He was the leader of the 1905 rising and became the first President of the Chinese Republic in 1912, and again in 1917-8, and a third time in 1921. He has become the symbol of Chinese re-awakening and is almost the object of worship of the Kuomintang.
7. The All-India National Congress, inaugurated in 1885, was the political institution that was responsible for the Independence of India. It was started to support the Western ideals, but in 1916 the activities of the organisation became more militant and with the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the nationalist agitation was directed to secure a complete measure of responsible government in India. His "passive resistance," "civil disobedience," and "non-co-operation" movements made this organisation the largest in the world. On August 15th, 1947 the Congress leaders took up the reins of the Government from the British and secured complete Independence for India.

8. Dr. Soekarno or Sukarno is the President of the Republic of Indonesia. He was born on June 6, 1901, at Suerhaya, Java, and was educated at Bandung University. He founded the Indo-national National Party in 1927. He was arrested and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in 1927 for his political activities and for openly demanding Independence. In 1933 he was again arrested and exiled without trial to Forbes Island. In April 1938 he was removed to Sumatra but was released in 1942, when the Dutch surrendered to the Japanese.

Indonesia is not yet free from the Dutch, who are trying to re-occupy the ground lost to the Republic.

9. The Balfour Declaration made by the British Government in November 1917, promising Palestine to be made a national home for the Jewish people and the League of Nations giving Palestine as a mandated territory to Britain in 1920 brought Jews from all over the world to Palestine where Jewish settlements were established. The Arab population, averse to the Zionist State, was kept under check by the British until they evacuated Palestine in May 1948, when the Zionists were strong enough to resist the Arab forces and establish the Israel State. The day Britain left Palestine the Jews, under the leadership of David Ben Gurion, proclaimed the State of Israel.

Gurion, the 62-year-old Premier of the world's youngest State, was born in Russian Poland but left for Palestine at the age of 14, studied law at Istanbul for some time and at the age of 19 settled in Palestine with a band of Russian Jewish youths. He became, at various periods, an agricultural labourer, a brick-layer, a night-watchman, and lastly a trade union organiser. He is a well read classical scholar, able to speak in about five different languages.

10. D. Thomas Masaryk (1850-1937), who worked with Dr. Edward Benes, was the first President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia. He was the father of Jan. Masaryk, a former Minister of Czechoslovakia, who committed suicide and one of those who signed

the original UNO Charter. Dr. Masaryk was for some time a Lecturer in Sociology at the Prague University before he became the first President of the Republic.

Dr. Edward Benes, the tenth child of a poor family, was a terrific worker. He studied under Dr. Masaryk and later became his co-worker as a member of the "Realist Party." From 1915, when he gave his small savings to form the first Czech fighting fund, he sank his personal inclinations and worked for the country until in February 1948, under pressure from the Communist Party, he accepted the resignations of his 12 Cabinet Ministers, a course most likely to avoid internal strife.

Dr. Benes had a very trying time in his life. After the bloodless revolution in Prague on October 28th, 1918, he became the Foreign Minister of the new Republic and served in that capacity for 17 years, under 15 different governments. He was Premier from 1921-1922. In 1935, he succeeded Dr. Masaryk as President but he resigned this post under pressure from Hitler's Germany in early 1939, and went to Chicago to lecture there. He agitated against Hitler's "new and shocking international crime" of annexing his country and appealed to all great nations for help. In 1939 he went to Paris as leader of the Czech National Committee and after the collapse of France in June 1940, set up a provisional Czech Government in London. He was formally recognized as the President by Great Britain and had Jan Masaryk as his Foreign Minister. He directed his country from London and returned triumphantly to Prague in May 1945. He retired from all political activity in June 1948, and retired to his home in Sezimovo Usti, a villa built for his old age with a garden where every plant was put by him or his wife.

He has published his first memories covering the period 1938-1943. The second volume was in preparation but was not published at the time of his death.

FLOWERS ?

1. Thomas Gray : *Elegy written in a Country Churchyard.*

Gray (1713-1771) was an English poet who studied Greek literature. He was the Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. The following are some of his well-known works :

Elegy written in a Country Churchyard ; Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College ; Pindaric Odes ; The Progress of Poesy and The Bard.

2. William Wordsworth : *I travelled among the Unknown Men.*

(Life sketch on page 238.)

3. Wm. Cullen Bryant : *A Scene on the Banks of Hudson.*

William Bryant (1794-1878) was a popular American poet who wrote short poems throughout his life. He was the editor of the *New York Evening Post* for 50 years. *The Ages* and *Thanatopsis* are two of his works.

4. Robert Herrick : *To the Virgins, to make much of Time.*

(Life sketch on page 223.)

5. W. Wordsworth : *Ode. Intimations of Immortality.*

(Life sketch on page 238.)

6. William Shakespeare : *Romeo and Juliet.*

7. Algernon Charles Swinburne : *Age and Song.*

Swinburne (1837-1909), an English poet and critic, wrote plays before *Poems and Ballads*. *A Song of Italy ; An essay on William Blake ; Songs Before Sunrise ; Studies in Song ; Studies in Prose and Poetry* are some of his works.

8. Thomas Moore : *Oh ! Think Not.*

Moore (1779-1852) was an Irish poet who has written the *The Life of Byron* ; A Satiric piece, *The Fudge Family* ; *Irish Melodies* ; *Lalla Rookh* ; a collection of oriental tales, etc.

9. William Shakespeare : *The Winter's Tale.*

Shakespeare (1564-1616) is the greatest of English poets and dramatists who is said to have taken charge of horses at the theatre door and later to have become an actor. He became connected with many theatres in some of which he bought shares and acted. He died as a result of over-indulgence at a convivial meeting with Ben Jonson and Drayton.

As a poet his fame rests on his *Sonnets*, and the many lyrics found in his plays, in addition to the poems. His first poetical work *Venus and Adonis* appeared in 1593 ; of the many of his plays the following are some :—*Love's Labour's Lost* ; *Comedy of Errors* ; 1, 2, 3, *Henry VI* ; *Midsummer-Night's Dream* ; *Romeo and Juliet* ; *Julius Caesar* ; *Hamlet* ; *Othello* ; *Macbeth* ; *Tempest*.

10. Wordsworth : *Miscellaneous Sonnets.*

Wordsworth (1770-1850), an English poet of external Nature, who travelled in France during the Revolution and was attracted for a time by republicanism was a friend of Coleridge. The first *Lyrical Ballads* that were published by Wordsworth were in collaboration with Coleridge. Wordsworth, on his return from Europe, settled in the Lake District and married Mary Hutchinson.

The success of his first work encouraged him and in 1806 he finished his *Prelude* and then *Excursion* and a long succession of miscellaneous pieces. He succeeded Southey as poet-laureate only seven years before death.

11. William Blake : *Ah ! Sunflower.*

Blake (1757-1827) was poet, painter and engraver, a mystic from his boyhood, a man of stainless character but eccentric habits. Some of his works are : *Songs of Innocence* ; *Marriage of Heaven and Hell* ; *Gates of Paradise* ; *Songs of Experience* ; *Night Thoughts*.

INDIA AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR

1. On September 3, 1939 when Britain declared war against Germany India's armed forces were badly in need of modernisation but by cease-fire, however, there was a growing and increasingly well-equipped army, over the 2,000,000 mark with expeditionary forces overseas well in excess of 200,000.
2. The Indian army at the end of World War II had two main categories of officers—Viceroy's Commissioned Officers and King's Commissioned Officers. The former are entirely Indians with limited powers of command. Some of the equivalents of Indian and English ranks are :

<i>English</i>		<i>Indian</i>
Private	..	Sepoy
Lance-Corporal	..	Lance-Naik
Corporal	..	Naik
Sergeant	..	Havildar
Sergeant Major	..	Havildar Major

Jemadar, Subedar and Subedar Major are of the Viceroy's Commissioned ranks and are peculiar to the Indian Army with no English equivalents.

3. In Syria, the Indians did all to capture Damascus. In the three years' fighting in North Africa, the Fourth Indian Division won new laurels, swept forward and finally secured North Africa for the Allies. The same Division pierced the Matmata position and reduced Wadi Akarit and also associated with British First Army to march into Tunis and capture the German Commander, General Arnim. Two Indian Divisions fought in Italy and in the latest stages of the eastern war against Japan in Burma, Indians did all the fighting to win the war.

In the six years' fighting, 31 Indians won the most coveted honour of V.C.

4. Britain kept India dependent on British Naval Strength on the belief—

“Rule Britannia ! rule the waves ;
Britons never will be slaves”

but the Italian declaration of war and the insecurity of building new shipyards in England forced Britain to think of India and the Keels of new vessels—patrol boats, corvettes and mine-sweeping craft—were laid in the Indian yards. H.M.I.S. *Travancore*, the first Indian built warship was launched from Calcutta in July 1941. The Indian Navy went into action in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Pacific and some parts of the Atlantic, besides doing the routine duties in protecting commerce in Indian waters.

The Indian navy has won many laurels during the second world war in spite of its inexperience. In 1941 Berbera was captured with the co-operation of the Indian Navy. In 1942 the mine-sweeper, H. M. I. S. *Bengal*, mounting a simple four inch gun, engaged and destroyed a heavily armed Japanese raider, *Kikon Maru*, of 10,000 tons with six 5.5 inch guns. The history of the Indians in the Navy is a thing of boast as the whole crew was inexperienced and was going to sea for the first time.

5. The Indian Air Force built up substantial reserves of pilots and airmen in 1944, and enlarged to ten times its strength in 1939. Indian pilots flying the R.A.F. captained stirring bombers in raids over Germany and German and Italian occupied Europe. Members of the R.I.A.F. carried anti-submarine patrols, escorted convoys and in 1942 Indian airmen earned a high reputation in the Burma Campaign and were considered the best disciplined with an initiative amongst the Commonwealth air force. Wing-Commander K. K. Muzamdar was the first officer of the R.I.A.F. to be honoured with the Distinguished Flying Cross. It was an Indian air crew that spotted and shadowed a Japanese battle squadron off Vizagapatam in April 1942.

6. India was not allowed to manufacture military equipment until very late but due to the wartime expansion of Indian armed forces and the difficulty of getting equipment from outside, a trial was made to manufacture military equipment with success and India supplied her own and other expeditionary forces overseas with a vast flow of equipment. She also manufactured among hundreds of weapons of war, armoured fighting vehicles and modern field guns. Indian ordnance factories were modernised and competed with such factories in other parts of the world and New Zealand, South Africa, Australia and other countries of the Eastern group depended on India for many things.

7. Sir Claude Auchinleck, once Commander-in-Chief of India, was transferred from India to the Command of the Allied Forces in the Middle East. He was succeeded by Sir Archibald Wavell who set up a National Defence Council in India to get help from the nationals of India and during his period of command in October 1941, the most comprehensive defence exercises ever staged in India were held and mechanized troops, aircraft, parachutes and "fifth columnists", all combined to test the defences of the north-west. Sir Archibald (afterwards Lord Wavell) was later appointed the Viceroy of India and General Sir Claude Auchinleck again appointed the C-in-C. in India and remained so until India was free. The Command of East of General Sir Claude was given to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten who held it upto the end of the war and succeeded Lord Wavell, who was found unable to settle the Indian question. Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy and Governor-General of India and the first Governor-General of Free India.

8. Congress maintained that it cannot usefully support the British war effort while India remained "enslaved" and in August 1942, passed the famous "Quit India" resolution and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the British political power from India under the threat of mass civil disobedience. The Congress allowed the retention of the British and American troops for the

defence of India during the war and promised all help. Within a few hours of passing the resolution Mahatma Gandhi and all his prominent followers were imprisoned.

9. Mahatma Gandhi in detention, protested against the official assertion that Congress was responsible for all the trouble and embarked on a fast of three weeks as the Viceroy did not give him an opportunity to prove that the Government assertion was wrong. He survived the fast but the political deadlock continued and in May 1944, he was released on the grounds of ill-health. Sir Stafford Cripps, a man who appreciated the Indian point of view, was sent to New Delhi with proposals which envisaged a new federation of British India and the princely states. Congress rejected the proposals as they gave only nominal control but not a responsible war-time Government.
10. Congress was a national organization representing all in India but according to the detractors it was predominantly Hindu. It has to be predominantly Hindu and it will ever remain so in a predominantly Hindu India but the assertion that Congress was synonymous to "Hindu tyranny" was never true. The powerful group of Muslims supporting the All-India Muslim League, the second largest party in the country, federated with the British rulers under the leadership of the late Mahomed Ali Jinnah who had his political objective, the partitioning of India into two separate autonomous States, one comprising of the predominantly Muslim areas and the other the rest of India. Jinnah demanded a Muslim State, "Pakistan" or the "Land of the Pure," and as a consequence, the vivisection of India took place.

MAN AND MEN

1. Chas. Caleb Colton (1780-1832) *Lacon*—Vol. 1, Reflections 25.
2. Mahatma Gandhi : *Young India*, September 25, 1924.
(See page 179.)
3. Edmund Burke : *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.
(See page 136.)
4. John Morley (Viscount Morley of Blackburn) :
Miscellanies-Robespierre, page 93.
5. Alexander Pope : *An Essay on Man*.
(See page 150.)
6. Rev. Edward Young (1683-1765) : *Paraphrase of Book of Job*.
7. John Dryden (1631-1700) : *Essays upon Satire*, a joint production
of Dryden and the Earl of Mulgrave.
(See page 267.)
8. Manu : A Hindu law giver.

Manu, probably a mythological person, is considered the ancestor and the legislator of the human race. His code of Hindu law gives the daily routine of a Hindu life. The present form of the code was probably altered many times. Its date is the first or the second century B.C.
9. Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894) : *The Wrecker*, written in
conjunction with Lloyd Osbourne.
10. Seneca *Ep.* 109,14. The Latin version is *Homines plus in alier
negotio videre, quam in suo.*

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

1. The first African Conference of sixty African rulers met in London for joint discussions and problems affecting their domains. The Oba Aderemi, Oni of Ife, spiritual head of the Yaruba people in Nigeria was prominent among the delegates.
2. The Most Noble Order of the Garter, a celebrated order of the Knighthood instituted by King Edward III in 1348 was 600 years old in July 1948. The original number of this order was 26, with the King as the head. The order carries the initials K.G. and insignia of the order includes surcoat, mantle, star, etc., and especially a garter of blue velvet worn on the left leg below the knee and bearing the inscription in gold letters *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. Some of the present recipients of this order are Earl Mountbatten, Princess Elizabeth and her husband the Duke of Edinburgh. The Mikado, the Emperor of Japan, was also a recipient of this honour.
3. Sir Richard Stafford Cripps, the labour Parliamentarian, the fourth son of the first Baron Paramoor, is the great Englishman who made the statement.
4. Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg are the five countries that have formed the Western European Union. This Union wants to link with the U.S. and Canada to form the North Atlantic Defence Pact.
5. The largest and most representative gathering ever of Commonwealth Parliamentarians held at London had 87 Commonwealth delegates representing 37 different Parliaments. This "family gathering for understanding" was represented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand, The Union of South Africa, Eire, Pakistan, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia, Malta, Northern Ireland,

Isle of Man, Barbados, The Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, The Windward Islands, Mauritius, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, The Gold Coast, Nigeria, India, The United Kingdom and some others.

6. Besides S. R. Attlee, the British Prime Minister, the following took part in the conference :—

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia ; Peter Fraser, New Zealand ; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India ; Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan ; D. S. Senanayake, Ceylon ; Sir Godfrey Higgins, Southern Rhodesia ; Eric Louw, South African Minister of Economic Development and Mines ; and the Deputy Prime Minister of Canada, in the absence of Mackenzie King who suddenly got ill after coming to England.

7. On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence from British rule had been drawn up by the 13 original colonies of America and the new republic of the U.S.A. was based on this.

On January 4, 1948, Burma declared Independence. Ireland, the 3rd country, declared Independence in November 1948. India is preparing to declare herself a completely Independent Sovereign Republic.

8. Territories having Dominion Status : Australia, South Africa, Canada, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Newfoundland, New Zealand.

Territories where there are legislative as well as executive councils :—Bahamas, Jamaica, British Guiana.

St. Helena : the Governor has legislative as well as executive powers.

Protectorates : Swaziland, Uganda, Somaliland.

Mandatory territories : Tanganyika and some former German colonies.

Territories where there is a Governor : Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, etc.

DO YOU KNOW ?

9. The British throne has passed from father to son on sixteen occasions. The last three of them were : Edward VII, George V, and Edward VIII, now Duke of Windsor.
10. The Dominion that applied for union with Canada was Newfoundland, situated at the mouth of Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. America. The island is triangular in shape, the northern apex running close in to the coast of Labrador, part of which is politically united with Newfoundland. The island has an area of 42,730 square miles and a population of about 300,000.

DANCING, DRAMA AND THE FILM

1. The revival of ancient dancing in India is mainly due to Dr. Rabin-drath Tagore, the poet-philosopher. The Siva dance of *Thandave* in seven different forms, the *Ananda* (dance of peace and joy), the *Sandhaya* (evening dance), the *Kalika* (the dance of slaying the demon Kalika), the *Tripura* (the dance of slaying the demon Tripura), the *Samhare* (the dance of destruction), the *Gauri* and *Uma* are some of the most important dances. The *Bharata Natyam*, a school that is practised in the south is maintained by Gura Meenakshisunderam Pillai of Pandanalur. The Kerala art of dancing is maintained by Sri Gopinath, Madhavan Menon, Kulu Nair and many others at *Kalamandalam* in Malabar. This art, *Katha Kali*, was rejuvenated by Mahakavi Vallothol. Srimathie Rukmani Arundale has saved the Southern art by establishing a school for dancing. These few schools of dancing are not the only ones that represent Indian dancing.
2. Mirabai, who was earlier known as Rosalind, is the young talented dancer who practised Western dancing first—classical and acrobatic, whenever she had time to spare. She trained in the ballet under Madame Kirs Lesnevitch. Later she went to Indian villages famous for dancing and practised Eastern classical dances. In India she studied the four schools of Indian dancing under the best teachers available, two of them were Meenakshisunderam Pillai of Tanjore and Sri Gopinath in the State of Travancore.

She dances with Severyn as her partner in Western dances, and with Chellappan in her Eastern dances.

3. W. Henty West Betty, a boy actor known as Roscius, was the famous actor who attracted the whole of London to see him play *Hamlet*, *Richard III*, and *Macbeth*. The theatre earned £17,210 in 28 days. This boy prodigy began his stage career at

eleven but after six years' acting he returned to adult life and was a failure. It was in 1805, when he was thirteen years old, that he was at his best.

4. Charles Chaplin, better known to the cinema fans as "Charlie Chaplin," born 1889, is the film comic genius who popularised this industry in the days when sound was not projected on the screen. This master comedian has a stage moustache and a walk which are inimitable. It was late in his life that he took to the talkie film.
5. T. R. Rajakumari, the dare-devil actress, who has thrilled the film world with her fascinating acting, dance and music, is a great Tamil actress. She has brought international fame to India and the film in which she acts has always been a "Box-hit" to any theatre.
6. N. S. Krishnan and his companion Mathuram have taken the place of "Charlie" of American fame in South India. These two born comedians contribute much to the films in which they act.
7. Eddie Jayamanne, the Sinhalese "Charlie Chaplin," with his talented wife Rukmani Devi and Jemini Kantha are the best known actors in the Sinhalese films.
8. Ram Gopal, the foremost of India's dancers, is the person who has attracted large audiences at London, Paris, Copenhagen, and in all large cities in the U.S.A. He made his name in his early twenties.
9. It is Mdme. Beryl de Zoett, the enthusiastic author who is a co-author of the book "*Dances and Drama of Bali*." She is interested in all forms of dancing and is in search of dance and music that cures disease. She was educated at Oxford and is a translator of Italian literature into English.
10. Anna May Wong was the Chinese actor who achieved success in English and German films. Basil Dean's production of "*The Circle of Chalk*" was one of those that gave her fame.

PAKISTAN

1. Pakistan is not a continuous State. It comprises of the North-west Frontier Province, the province of Sind, Baluchistan and a Western part of Punjab and the large State of Kalat on the west and the eastern part of Bengal province and a small part of Assam on the east. Eastern and western Pakistan are about 1,500 miles apart and have no continuous land or water connections.
2. Mr. Kwaja Nazimuddin, a prominent Muslim, from a land-owning family of Dacca, now the capital of Eastern Pakistan, succeeded Mr. Jinnah as the Acting Governor-General. Mr. Nazimuddin was the Premier of East Pakistan before his acting appointment. He is now the Governor-General.
3. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He is a landed proprietor and an astute politician.
4. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, the best brain in the Pakistan Cabinet, is the Foreign Minister.
5. Islam has two main divisions, Sunnis and Shiah. The Sunnis who predominate in India and Pakistan, hold that the Caliphate (Caliph is the name assumed by the successors of Mohammed in the government of the faithful and in the high priesthood. The holder of the title is supreme in both civil and religious matters) or headship of Islam is an elective office; while the Shias maintain that it is hereditary through Ali, the son-in-law of Prophet Mohammed. This slight difference does not in any way remove ties of brotherhood amongst Muslims. But there are other divisions amongst Muslims in Pakistan. These differences arise because of original converts and late converts. Mr. Mohamad Ali Jinnah whose ancestors were originally Hindus is a Khojah Muslim and a Shiah. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, like Mr. Jinnah, does not belong to an orthodox Muslim sect. He

belongs to the Ahamadiyya Community also known as Quadania the followers of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, one of the modern Islamic preachers who first preached in the village Quadian, in Punjab, in 1879. There are other Muslims called Ismailis, the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan. Momins is another sect of Muslims. Many more lesser important sects are all represented in Pakistan.

6. The Hindu Maharaja of Kashmir was one of the three rulers who wished to be independent from India or Pakistan. But Pakistan claimed Kashmir as its share, encouraged the invasion of this country by the border tribes hired for the purpose and nominally directed by a newly formed Azad Kashmir Government. When things became too difficult for the ruler he acceded to India and asked India for help.

India sent an army into Kashmir to stop the raiders on condition that a plebiscite should be held after peace and order was maintained, to decide as to what should be done with Kashmir. At the same time India appealed to the UNO to settle the question of the raiders as they were helped by Pakistan. This country sent their ablest Cabinet Minister Sir Muhammed Zafrullah Khan to appear before the UNO Security Council and repudiate the charge of Pakistan's part in the raid. The Security Council believed the Pakistan story and sent a commission to visit India, Pakistan and Kashmir and to study the problem and report. On the landing of the Commission the Pakistan Government made a belated apologia for not informing UNO earlier of the presence of Pakistan troops in Kashmir. The UNO Commission after an inquiry wanted a cease-fire both from India and Pakistan. India accepted it unconditionally but Pakistan refused to accept it. The question of Kashmir thus remained unsettled and the undeclared war by Pakistan continues.

1-1-49, India and Pakistan ordered cease-fire in Kashmir.

7. North-west Frontier Province was against Muslim League from the start and was with the Indian National Congress. As soon as Pakistan was formed there was a cry for Pathanistan by the followers of Abdul Ghaffar Khan popularly known as the "Frontier Gandhi," a respected Muslim, the brother of Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier of the Congress ministry which took office in the North-west Frontier Province in 1937. Ghaffar Khan, his two sons, his brother Dr. Khan and most of the leading members of their Red Shirt movement are either imprisoned or held in detention to free North-west Frontier Province from anti-Pakistan elements.

8. The Sikhs of Punjab are an agricultural, but a martial community numbering about five million. A minority in the province, they were once the rulers of Punjab. They inter-married with Hindus and have a greater affinity towards them than towards the Muslims. The idea of Pakistan, an autonomous Muslim State, disturbed their peace as almost all Sikhs live in Punjab and as Pakistan wants to have the Islamic law of Shariat throughout the new Dominion. The Sikhs demanded Sikhistan (country of Sikhs) but this was not approved by the Indian National Congress, the party with which Sikhs worked. The disappointment caused by this and the coming of the Muslims into power caused rioting in eastern and western Pakistan and thousands were murdered on both the sides. Hindus and Sikhs in the whole of Pakistan left their ancestral homes and migrated to India and Muslims to Pakistan. Thousands of houses were destroyed by fire, women abducted and raped and events never recorded in history took place. It took months for both the Governments (Pakistan and India) to rehabilitate the refugees.

9. Miss Fatima Jinnah, the sister of the first Muslim Governor-General and his companion for 20 years was the woman dentist who specialised in England. She was the first lady of Pakistan after the State was formed. After Mrs. Jinnah's death, his only daughter having married Mr. Neville Wadia, a Parsi Christian, there was no companions for Mr. Jinnah and the devoted sister was the only domestic comfort for him.

10. Pakistan's policy of interfering with India ended the State of Junagadh, whose ruler fled to Karachi after acceding to Pakistan, as the popular wish was against the Nawab. Hyderabad, a predominantly Hindu State ruled by a Muslim Nizam, in the centre of India, was encouraged to remain independent and a coterie of rich powerful Muslims in the State, with the help and advice of the Pakistan leaders took all power into their hands and made the Nizam virtually a prisoner. Pakistan was granted a loan of Rs. 200,000,000. Gun-running from Pakistan to Hyderabad became an everyday business to arm the 15 per cent. Muslim population of the State and Pakistan even encouraged to send a delegation to UNO to place the Hyderabad question before this august body. As soon as India took police action against the State, the leader of the Hyderabad delegation to UNO, Moin Nawaz Jung, the Finance and Foreign Ministers transferred millions of pounds sterling of Hyderabad funds in England to the names of Pakistan officials and fretted away all the money. Most of the Hyderabad leaders and their families found refuge in Pakistan and left the State poorer in every way.

GREAT RECORDS

1. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, born in 1874, broke all established records of service as the head of a free country on April 21, 1948. On June 10, 1947 he entered his 21st year in office as Prime Minister. This was 7,621 days of service. The previous such record was by Sir Robert Walpole, Prime Minister of England from 1721 to 1742. His tenure was 7,620 days. The next closely followed record was of William Pitt (the Younger) of 6,911 days in two different periods—from 1782 for twenty years with a break of one month.

King, besides being the P.M., was the President of the Canadian Privy Council, Minister of Labour and Secretary of State for External Affairs.

2. The playwright with the Broadway record of 256 performances is George Bernard Shaw : In his "*Man and Superman*," Maurice Evans and Frances Rowe the well-known stars took part.

The Shavian record does not end by the popularity of his plays. There are few subjects on which he has nothing to say. He writes on World Boxing Champions, Politicians, Saints and even on criminals.

3. One of the greatest of the present day celebrities who is faithful to the growth on his chin is George Bernard Shaw. Poet Tagore was considered magnanimous with his flowing beard. Dickens, Tennyson, Shakespeare, Lincoln, Melancthon, Darwin, Brahms, Titian are only a few of the great men who are remembered by their whiskers.
4. The boxer who created a sensation in the boxing circles is Joe Louis who held the title for eleven years, 22-6-37 to 25-6-48, in 26 fights with 23 knockouts. This record is 4 years longer than Johnson's. His first victim was James Braddock, the title holder who was knocked out in the 8th round. The last victim was Joe Walcott, knocked out in the eleventh round.

5. The most devastative earthquake in Japan was the great one of September 1, 1923, which reduced Yokohama to ashes and consumed one half of Tokyo. This earthquake shifted the Island of Oshima 12 ft. 5 inches a little east of North and the North shore of Sagami Bay about 9 ft. East, South-east or the whole effected area, had a clockwise twist about a vertical axis in Sagami Bay.

Early major disasters from earthquakes are recorded in the ancient works of Italy and Greece but the earliest authentically recorded one was in India in 893-894 A.D. when the coastal town of Daipul was badly battered and some 15,000 persons lost their lives.

Of the recent visitations in India, the most disastrous were the Bihar earthquake of 1934 with 10,000 deaths and the 1935 Quetta catastrophe with some 25,000 deaths. The second one effected about 100,000 square miles and practically razed to the ground the beautiful city of Quetta.

The greatest known earthquake of all times took place in 1735 and destroyed Lisbon. The shock of this earthquake was felt over 1,000,000 square miles.

6. The Tokyo trial which started in May 1946, ended after 30 months in October 1948. The judgment took about two weeks to be read. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East had eleven judges. They were appointed from Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, the United States, France, India and the Philippines. There were 28 defendants at Tokyo but the former Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka died during the trial and one was declared insane. Among the more prominent accused are : Hideki Tojo, Kenji, Doihare, and soldiers Itagaki, Araki and Koki Hirota. The results of both the Nuremberg and the Tokyo trials can be guessed by any one. Tojo and six others were hung after midnight on December 12, 1948. (*See page 272.*)

7. Nahas Pasha, an incorruptible politician in a country where politicians are notoriously peccant, escaped for the sixth time an attempt on his life. Nahas is courageous though he lacks tact, he has never got on with the palace camarilla which plays a large part in Egyptian politics. He is respected by the peasants from whose stock he comes and he ranks high in the eyes of the Fellahins.

8. Don Bradman the cricket "Robot" is undoubtedly the greatest batsman in the world today and his retirement from the game deprives the world of his sheer machine-like batting with concentration, foot work, a marvellous eye and strong wrists combined. Some of his records are :

452 (1929-30) N. S. W. *vs.* Queensland at Sydney the world record of an individual score.

270 (Australia *vs.* England at Melbourne 1936-37) highest for an Australian against England in a Test in Australia.

Fifteen centuries in the Australia *vs.* England Tests—greatest number of centuries by any batsman in this series.

Two scores of over 300 in Australia *vs.* England Tests—334 at Leeds, 1930, and 304 at Leeds, 1934.

299 not out *vs.* South Africa at Adelaide, 1931-32. Highest score in a Test in Australia.

Ten double centuries in Tests.

His achievements are many more but in the last Test he played in England before he retired, his greatest record was a "duck", a score which he cannot boast of often.

9. The great Indian is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. A notable feature of his writings is lucidity and forcefulness of his style. He probably holds the record of writing most when in British prisons. Besides many articles and brochures on India and international affairs he has to his credit : *Glimpses of World History, In Soviet Russia, India and the World, Unity of India,*

The Discovery of India and his best known *Autobiography*, most of these being written in prison. *Unity of India* is a collection of his writings in 1937-1940. Nehru's works are probably the best records of British prison life in India.

10. *New York Times* had 226 pages for its September 12, 1948 issue. These pages were made of 106 news pages, 80 magazine pages and 40 pages of book reviews. A large amount of this space was devoted to advertisements but none-the-less nobody could complain of the room given to news and comments.

MORE QUOTATIONS

1. Edmund Spencer : *The Faerie Queen*.

(Life sketch on page 277.)

2. Edward Young : *The Complaint ; Night Thoughts on Life, Death and Immortality*.

3. Michael Drayton : *The Baron's War*.

Drayton (1563-1631), who wrote 30 books and 100,000 lines in his book *Polyolbion* in glorification of England, was one of the patriotic poets. His *Ballad of Agincourt* is considered one of the most spirited martial lyrics in the English language.

4. Izaak Walton : *Contemplative Man's Recreation*.

Walton (1593-1683), an English author, was a linen-draper by profession until his retirement at fifty. His principle work is *Compleat Angler* or *Contemplative Man's Recreation* which is a classic even this day. He has also written in a unique, charming, simple style, the *Lives of Hooker, Dr. Donne, Bishop Sanderson, Sir Henry Wotton and George Herbert*.

5. George Peele : *Polyhymnia, Sonnet ad finem ; A Farewell to Arms*.

Peele (1558-1597), an English dramatist, author of *Arraignement of Paris, Edward I and David and Bathsabe*. He has some beautiful passages in his works.

6. Waldo Emerson : *Self Reliance*.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), an American thinker, philosopher and poet was born in Boston. He started life as a Unitarian preacher and a pastor but resigned and took to writings at an early age as he believed he had a freer and full

scope to carry out his purpose as a spiritual teacher. He published two series of *Essays* and established his name as a thoughtful writer and was respected both in America and England.

Representative Men, a series of lectures he delivered at Manchester on his second visit to England, *Society and Solitude*, *English Traits*, *The Conduct of Life*, *Letters and Social Aims* and a number of poems are some of his important writings.

7. George Bernard Shaw : *Candida*.

(Life sketch on page 180.)

8. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow : *A Psalm of Life*.

(Life sketch on page 223.)

9. Benjamin Jonson : *A Pindaric Ode on the Death of Sir H. Morison*.

Jonson (1573-1637), an English dramatist, a posthumous son of a clergyman of Scottish origin, had a varied life of a bricklayer, soldier and an actor and was one of the most learned men of his age. He was imprisoned and all his property confiscated for murder and in the prison he turned a Catholic and after 12 years again reverted back to Protestantism. He received the laureateship and a pension from the King in 1619. He, with Herrick, Suckling, Carew and others, founded the Apollo Club at the Devil Tavern. He died in poverty. His tombstone bears the inscription "O rare Ben Jonson" probably meaning "Pray for Ben Jonson," O rare being Latin for pray. He wrote about 16 plays among which are :—

Every Man in His Humour in which Shakespeare acted ; *The Poetaster*, the tragedy of *Sejanus* ; *The Silent Woman* ; *The Alchemist*. Among his lyrics, "Drink to me only with thine eyes" is one.

10. Samuel Johnson : *Life of Johnson*—Boswell.

Johnson (1709-1784), an Englishman of letters and lexicographer, was the son of a book-seller. He started life as a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and reported Parliamentary debates. In 1740 he published the *Vanity of Human Wishes* and about the same time commenced his *Dictionary* published in 1755. For some time he edited the *Rambler* and in 1758 started the *Idler*. He instituted the *Literary Club* in 1767 and in 1770 he started the *Lives of the English Poets*. He received a pension of £300 from the King for the last 22 years of his life. Boswell's *Life of Johnson* is the most famous of the English biographies.

WOMEN IN NEWS

1. Mrs. Florence Paton, Labour Member of Parliament who was selected by the Speaker to take charge during a debate in committee on Scottish estimates, presided over the proceedings in the Chamber of the House of Commons. She was elected at Rushcliffe after being unsuccessful thrice—twice at Rushcliffe and once at Cheltenham. Her husband Mr. John Paton is also in Parliament and represents Norwich.
2. American-born Lady Astor, wife of the second Viscount Astor, was the first woman to take her seat in the House of Commons, being returned for the Sutton Division of Plymouth as a Conservative in November 1919. She was the daughter of C. D. Langhorne of Virginia, a temperance worker and a Social reformer. She had a gift for quick comebacks and an uninhibited tongue. Her husband, William Waldrof Astor, 2nd Viscount, was the M.P. for Plymouth, 1910-1919. He was a famous race-horse owner who won the Oaks five times, the Eclipse Stakes four times, and the St. Leger once. He was described by her as "the best husband in the world, but he will not tell me what his income is."
3. Madame Genevieve Tabouis, the grand daughter of Le Quesne, is the famous woman journalist who was most quoted during the Munich days.
4. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the daughter of the late Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurtala and the sister of Sir Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay, is the first Minister of Health in Free India. She has great capacity for sacrifice and loyalty to her work.
5. The wonder woman Fanny Blankers-Koen, 30-year-old Amsterdam housewife and mother of two children, won four gold medals and joined the Olympic Immortals—Kraenzlin, Nurmi and Owens. She might easily have surpassed them had she had the time to go in for the high and long jumps in which she still holds the world records established in 1943.

6. Ai-ling, the eldest, is Madame H. H. Kung, the wife of China's former Prime Minister who claims to be a direct descendant of Confucius. She is reputed to be the cleverest of the three sisters and is a gifted business woman. Her manipulations on the exchange have added greatly to the Soong fortune.

Ching-ling was the second wife and widow of the great Sun Yat-Sen, the symbol of Chinese re-awakening and almost an object of worship to the Kuomintang. She was 32 years younger than her husband. She dislikes her brother-in-law Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's politics and was never a *persona grata* with him.

The best known of the sisters is Mei-ling better known as Madame Chiang Kai-shek, a decorative and determined woman. She, like her sisters, is American educated and known in all the continents for her courage and ability.

7. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the Indian Ambassador to Russia,* the famous sister of the famous brother, Pandit Nehru, is the Indian woman who has been in news for the last few years. She argued the South African Indian case before the world bar opposing the great South African General Jan Smuts. She has been the leader of the Indian delegation to the UNO every time the South African question was discussed.
8. Mrs. Annie Besant, the great woman leader, orator and the President of the Theosophical Society, was the British woman who worked and sacrificed for the Indian cause. It may be said that she was one of the first to start militant nationalisation in India. She led the Indian to his cherished goal of independence. She has made a mark in Indian history and there are few movements in India in which she did not take a part for more than four decades.
9. Mme. Helena Petrovna Blavatsky (1831-1891), the Russian woman, started the Theosophical Society in 1875 in New York.

* She is now (1949) appointed the Indian Ambassador to the United States of America.

10. Professor S. N. Das Gupta, the Indian Philosopher, is the Professor of Philosophy at Ceylon University (appointed from July 1949) and his wife*, Dr. Susama Das Gupta, is the Professor of Sanskrit at the same University. They are attending East and West Philosophers' Conference at Honolulu from June 20th to July 29th, 1949.

* Dr. O. H. De A. Wijsekera has been later appointed Professor of Sanskrit in her place and Dr. T. R. V. Murti, M.A., D.Litt., Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the Banaras University in the place of Prof. Das Gupta. Both are expected to assume duties in September 1949.

THE UNITED STATES

1. The fifth man to be honoured by U.S.A. by appointment as a General was Pershing. He was Chief-of-Staff in 1921 and his last official function was in 1926, when President Coolidge appointed him the U.S. representative and ex-official head of the commission to supervise the plebiscite under the Tacna-Arica award, subsequent to the border dispute between Chile and Peru.

"Black Jack" Pershing, fighting in the Spanish-American war was described by his commander as "the coolest man under fire I ever saw." In 1890 he fought against Sioux in the Dakotas (Sioux or Dakota Indians are a N. American tribe once spread over the territory lying between Lake Winnipeg on the North and the Arkansas R. on the South). He and his doughboys did creditably during the first great world war at St. Mihiel in September 1918, in leading the first American Army.

He was a friend of the French General Henri Phillippe Petain and General De Gaulle. He was ailing for a long time and was an inmate of a Washington hospital. He died at the age of 87.

2. There are many legends governing the "Stars and Stripes." Mrs. Betsy Ross, a Philadelphia upholsterer, is supposed to be the first to stitch the flag in her shop and this flag is preserved as a national monument. The American national anthem which celebrates the survival of the Stars and Stripes after the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Baltimore in 1814, by the English fleet, tells one of the legends connected with this banner.
3. William Henry Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe", was the first chief executive to die in office. He died within a month of his inauguration and John Tyler, the Vice-President succeeded to the Presidential office.

4. John Tyler, Millard Fillmore (followed "Old Rough and Ready" Zachary Taylor), Andrew Johnson (followed Abraham Lincoln), and Chester A. Arthur (after assassination of James Abram Garfield.)
5. Some of the best known American crooners are Dick Haymes, Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra and Rudy Vallee.
6. Walt Whitman (1819-1892) is a poet of mingled English and Dutch blood. His verse, written in rugged semi-prose is collected as *Leaves of Grass*. His other works are : *Democratic Vistas* and *Autobiographia*.

Edgar Allen Poe (1809-1849) is remembered for his *The Raven* and *Tales of Mystery and Imagination*. On October 7th, 1849, he was found dying in the streets of Baltimore.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (For life sketch see page 223.)

John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892) is a "Quaker Poet." Some of his works are *Maud Muller* and *Skipper Ireson's Ride*.

Ralph Waldo Emerson : (For life sketch see page 257.)

7. Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburg and Philadelphia.
8. Hollywood, a district to the West of Los Angeles, California, on the western coast of the U.S.A, with Culver City, forms the centre of American film industry. This area is situated amidst beautiful scenery and is noted for its singularly clear atmosphere.
9. The Union of the U.S.A. originally comprised of 13 states. Later seven states were admitted without having been previously organised as territories and 28 states which had been territories. Today there are 48 states in all.
10. The Senate consists of two members from each State, chosen by popular vote for six years, one-third retiring or seeking re-election every two years.

THE UNITED STATES

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year. The number of each State's Representative is determined by the decennial census. The 1940 census allowed 435 Representatives—New York State having 45, the largest number, and Delaware, Vermont, Wyoming, Nevada having one each.

WHO SAID THAT?

1. Thomas Hood (1799-1845) : *The Irish Schoolmaster.*
2. Edward Hazen Parker (1823-1896) : *On the Death of a Friend.*
3. Henry Peter Brougham : *Speech* House of Commons, Jan. 29, 1828.

Brougham (Lord Brougham and Vaux) (1778-1868), who became reputed at the English bar after the defence in Crown libel actions and became popular by his eloquence in the cause of Queen Caroline, entered Parliament in 1810 as the Whig Opposition. In Parliament he agitated for the abolition of slavery, the cause of education and law reform. He was Lord Chancellor in 1830. He was one of the founders of the London University and an early contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*. He was a writer on many themes.

4. Enoch Arnold Bennet : *Cupid and Commonsense.*

Arnold (1867-1931) is a British novelist and play-writer. Some of his novels are *Anna of the Five Towns* ; *Old Wives Tale* ; *Hilda Lessways* ; *Clayhanger* and *Riceman Steps*. He also wrote the play *Milestones* in collaboration with Edward Knoblock.

5. Francis Bacon : *Of Unity in Religion.*

(Life sketch on page 185.)

6. Charles Dickens : *Oliver Twist.*—

The words quoted were said by Mr. Bumble.

(Life sketch on page 278.)

7. Dryden : *Epilogue* : *Constantine the Great.*

John Dryden (1631–1700), a celebrated English poet born in a good family of Puritan principles, produced his first poetic work “*Heroic Stanzas*” on the death of Cromwell. His other works of note are *Astraea Redux* ; *Annus Mirabilis* ; *Absalom and Achitophel* ; *The Hind and the Panther*—in defence of Church of Rome.

8. George Eliot, the *nom de plume* of Mary Ann Evans : *The Mill on the Floss*. (Book 7, chap. 1).

Mary Ann (or Marian) Evans who was later Mrs. Marian Cross (1819–1880) was a distinguished English novelist. She began her literary career by translating Strauss’s *Life of Jesus*. She was a contributor and later an assistant Editor of *Westminster Review*.

Her better known works are : *Scenes from Clerical Life* ; *Impressions of Theophrastus Such* ; *The Mill on the Floss* was her masterpiece ; *Silas Marner* ; *Romola* ; *Felix Holt* ; *Middlemarch* and *Daniel Deronda*.

9. Thomas Henry Huxley : *Technical Education*.

Huxley (1825–1895), an eminent natural historian, Professor in the Royal School of Mines, Royal College of Surgeons and Royal Institution, was distinguished by his studies in the animal kingdom, in morphology and palaeontology and was a zealous advocate of evolution, in particular, the the views of Darwin. He was the author of *Man’s Place in Nature*.

He is the grand-father of the distinguished Aldous Leonard Huxley, the novelist and Julian Huxley, Professor of Zoology at King’s College, London (1927–1935) ; Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution (1926–1929) and Secretary to the Zoological Society, 1935.

10. Edward George Lytton : *Last of the Barons*. Book 5, chap. 1.
(See page 186.)

UNITS

1. A decade or a decad is a group of ten years, especially a series of ten years.
2. A millennium is a period of thousand years, especially a period during which (certain Christian sects believe) Christ will again personally reign on earth. The belief was common in England during the civil war 1642-1649.
3. A Leap year is every fourth year of 366 days having one extra day in February.

Sabbatical year is every seventh year in which Israelites allow their fields and vineyards to lie fallow.

Sidereal year is the period required by the sun to move from a given star to the same star again. This year is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds.

A light year is 6,000,000,000,000 miles (six million million). In dealing with distances from and between stars and planets the unit used is the distance light would travel in one year. The velocity of light is 186,000 miles per second and in one year it would travel six million million miles. The star nearest the earth is 4.2 light years away.

A Legal year is generally from January first to December thirty-first, but in some countries it is different. Travancore and Cochin States in India and some Muslim countries have their own Legal year. The Legal year was not as it is at present in the Christian countries as it began in England on 25th March before 1752. This date being chosen by Dionysius Exiguus as being the Annunciation, exactly nine months before Christmas. At one time England began the new year on the 25th of December but this practice was stopped in 1066. Scotland and France had Legal years at various periods.

Equinoctical, Solar or Tropical year is the Astronomical year of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49·7 seconds. This is the interval between one vernal equinox and the next, or one complete mean apparent circuit of the ecliptic by the sun or the motion of 360 degrees latitude.

An Ecclesiastical year is the year in the ecclesiastic calendar with saints' days, festivals, etc.

Julian year is a period of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days thus causing a mistake of about eleven minutes. This was corrected by dropping 10 days in 1582 under Pope Gregory XIII and adopted in England on third September, 1752 which day became 14th September.

Julius Caesar in 48 B.C. provided a year of 365 days with every fourth year 366 days and the months arranged as it is today. The Gregorian year now in use is a modification of the old Julian year.

Hebru year is a lunisolar year of 12 or 13 months of 29 or 30 days and in every cycle of nineteen years the 3rd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th, having 13 months instead of 12. A similar year is used by Hindus for all religious purposes.

Embolismic year is something like the Hebru year of 13 months or 384 days.

Year of Grace is not a particular period but is the date of the Christian era.

Anomalistic year is the interval that elapses between two successive passages of the earth through its perihelion or the point of nearest approach to the sun. It is 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes and 49 seconds or slightly longer than the sidereal year.

Canicular year is the year of the ancient Egyptians. It was counted from one heliacal rising of Sirius to the next. Egyptians had a cycle of 1461 years of 365 days each or 1460 years of 366 days.

Platonic year is the period taken by the heavenly bodies to move from the position of creation and return to the same position. This is also called the great or the Perfect year. Platonic year has no significance in counting time.

4. A metre is 39·3708 inches. It is derived from a natural distance. This length is one ten-millionth of a quadrant of a meridian. For fractions of a metre see 9 below.
5. A calorie is the quantity of heat which will raise the temperature of a gram of water through one degree centigrade. This is the international unit of heat. Calorie is also used to give the value of food.
6. An ampere is that unvarying electric current which, when passed through a solution of silver nitrate deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 grams per second or 4·0248 grams per hour. The coulomb is the quantity of electricity conveyed by one ampere flowing for one second.

Ampere is a unit adopted after the name of Andre Marie Ampere, a French mathematician and physicist (1775–1836), who was distinguished for his discoveries in electro-dynamics and magnetism, and the influence of these on electro-telegraphy and general extension of science.

Coulomb is another unit named after Charles Augustin de Coulomb also a French physicist and engineer, the inventor of the torsion balance and to whose labours many discoveries in electricity and magnetism are due.

7. There was a time when different countries used various units to describe illumination but now a candle power is used as a unit. The intensity of illumination is measured with a standard candle which burned a certain amount of sperm wax per hour. The intensity of illumination from a standard candle a foot away from a screen is one foot-candle, similarly the illumination of an electric light of 40 candle power will produce illumination of 40-foot-candles on a screen one foot away.

8. "Oxford Unit" is an arbitrary unit used to measure penicillin. This is the amount of pure penicillin contained in a cubic centimetre of a certain stock solution kept at Oxford. One of these units is a very tiny quantity of penicillin, some five million being required to represent an ounce. The general dose used for injections is about one-hundredth of a unit in a cubic centimetre of the liquid.

9. One metre is 39.3709 inches.

1/100 of a metre equals one centimetre.

1/10 of a centimetre equals one millimetre.

1/1000 of a millimetre equals one "mu."

1/1000 of a mu equals one mmu or 1/1,000,000 millimetre.

1/1000 of a mmu equals one mumu or 1/1,000,000,000 millimetre.

These distances are used to measure wave-lengths of light, atomic distances and such smaller distances.

10. A.U. is an accepted unit, 10^{-8} cm or 1 mumu, in dealing with wave-lengths so called after the Swedish physicist and natural philosopher A. J. Angstrom (1814-1874) who devised it.

ASIA

1. The country in the heart of Asia is Tibet, the highest country in the world. It is often known as the "roof of the world." Lhasa, the capital of the State, is the "Forbidden City," and Dalai Lama is the head of the State.

Tibetian life is dominated by religion and politics and is more or less unknown. The present ruler is the 14th reincarnation of his original incarnation and is only 13 years old (1948) and in 1953 he becomes the World's No. 1 autocrat, the Japanese leader of the Buddhists in Tibet and of some other parts of Asia.

Dalai Lama is chosen on the death of the ruling one and is any person who is born at the time of the death. He rules from the Potala at Lhasa, the highest palace in the world.

2. The person who attempted suicide is the then 61-year-old Japanese War Minister 1941-1944, Hideki Tojo who was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging by the International Military Tribunal presided over by eleven judges. (See section 37).
3. The Communists are politically lead by Mao Tse-tung but Chu Teh described as a generous, stubborn and competent leader is at the head of the army. (See section 24).

General Fu Tso-yi leads the most inefficient national armies.

4. China, the Philippines, India, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt (in spite of being in Africa was included in the list) Syria, the Lebanon, Turkey, Ethiopia, Ceylon and Burma.
5. Dr. Sun Fo, (ponderous, pleasant and sincere,) succeeded Dr. Wong Wen-hao, the geologist and once a University President and who became the Premier during the most troubled time in China. Dr. Wong was responsible for organizing the

industrial shift to west China when Japan invaded the North-east. Dr. Wong is a diminutive man with twinkling eyes and a badly battered face. The Finance Minister, Wong Yunwu, also resigned with Dr. Wong.

6. Netherlands and the United States voted against and the delegate from Netherlands walked out of the conference.
6. It is Nuri Pasha, whose sin it was to have sponsored the ill-fated Anglo-Iraqi Treaty, who joined the band of the migrant politician. He is a linguist who speaks fluently Arabic, English, French, German, and Turkish. As a young officer in the Turkish army, Nuri helped to found the well-known Secret Society, *Al Ahd*, which was pledged to the liberation of the Arab world from the Turkish yoke, this was before World War I.
8. The Asian Republic that was taken unawares is the Indonesian Republic and the European imperialist power is the Netherlands. "*Renville*" is the name of the steamer in which the truce agreement was signed in January 1948. The attack by Netherlands para-troops was made in the middle of December 1948.
9. The fortunate Asian country that survived the exploitations from the European powers is the independent kingdom of Siam or Siam or Muang-Thai or Thailand. It occupies the central portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, wedged between Annam, a French protectorate since 1885, and Cambodia, a province of French Indo-China on the east, Burma, once British, now independent, on the west and extending down into the Malay Peninsula. The wide Gulf of Siam forms the southern boundary.
10. Hirohito, the Emperor of Japan, who was condemned by some as "a leader in crime," is the Asian Emperor who is under the influence of the U.S.A. He ascended the throne on Christmas

Day, 1926, although he was not formally enthroned until two years later. He is the third Emperor of the so-called modern period which dates from the Meiji Restoration eighty years back.

The Emperor Mutsuhito was known as *Meiji*. His son Yoshihito known as *Taisho* is Hirohito's father. Hirohito will be known as *Showa* which means "Radiant Peace."

POETRY AGAIN

1. Philip James Bailey : *Festus*.
Bailey (1816-1902) poet and author of *Festus* which appeared when he was 23.
2. Rev. Edward Young, LL.D. (1683-1765) : *The Complaint or Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality*.
3. Richard Barnfield : *Poems in divers Humours* (1574-1627).
4. Miss Wrother : *The Universal Songster*.
5. Dr. J. Beaumont (1616-1699) : *Original Poems*.
6. Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Wilde (1856-1900) : *Panthea*.
7. Hilaire Belloc : *Courtesy*.
(See page 207.)
8. Walt Whitman (1819-1892) U.S.A. : *The Song of the Universal*.
(See page 264.)
9. Francis William Bourdillon (1852-1921) : *Light*.
10. William Ross Wallace (1819-1881) U.S.A. : *What Rules the World ?*
These lines were also claimed by Wm. Stewart Ross and were published in his book, *Woman : her Glory, her Shame and her God*.

SOME CHARACTERS IN DRAMA AND FICTION

1. Tweedledum and Tweedledee appear in *Alice Through the Looking Glass*.

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832-1898) was an English author and a lecturer in Mathematics. He was the son of a clergyman born at Daresbury, Cheshire. He was a shy and quaintly precocious child but distinguished at Oxford in Mathematics and was ordained a deacon but never practised as a priest. He was the author of *Alice in the Wonderland* with the sequence *Alice Through the Looking-Glass*. His writings are humorous, fanciful and popular. The original MS of *Alice in Wonderland* was sold in America recently for over £30,000.

2. Sir James Matthew Barrie (1860-1937) was born at Kirriemuir ("Thrums") in Forfarshire. He began his literary career as a contributor to journals. He was a writer with a rich vein of humour and pathos. The following are some of his works :—

Auld Licht Idylls ; A Window in Thrums ; The Little Minister and Margaret Ogilvy.

As a dramatist he was the author of *Peter Pan ; Quality Street ; The Admirable Crichton ; The Boy David*, etc. The last one especially written for Elisabeth Bergner, who appeared in the title role at Edinburgh and London in 1936.

Sir James was created a Baronet in 1913.

The Character named in the question appears in the book bearing the same name.

3. Characters from *The Faerie Queene*.

Una is a personification of truth, a beautiful damse to whom Gloriana assigns the Red Cross Knight to be her companion to free her father and mother from the toils of a dread dragon. After many adventures and the success of his mission Una marries the Red Cross Knight.

Gloriana the queen of the Fairyland, who represents Queen Elizabeth.

The Red Cross Knight, a pure-minded knight who slays a dragon (the symbol of evil) and marries Una.

Britomart, an allegorical character representing chastity, whose adventures denote the triumph over impurity.

Sir Calidore, a gallant knight who is the personification of courtesy.

Sir Claribel, the "Lewd" Knight, one of the six who contended for Florimel the false.

Prince Artegal of Cromwell who was stolen as a baby by the fairies and brought up by them and who marries Britomart. The prince is the personification of justice.

Edmund Spencer (1552-1599) was one of the greatest of English poets. He was a private secretary to Lord Grey. Spencer settled down in Ireland but was not popular there and his house was sacked and burned at the time of the Tyrone's rebellion in 1598. He was forced to flee from Ireland and he returned to London, a ruined and heart-broken man and died a few weeks after his return.

Some of his works are : *Shepheards' Calendar* ; *A View of the Present State of Ireland* (the work which made him unpopular in Ireland) ; *Complaints* ; *Amoretti* ; *Colin Clouts Come Home Again* ; *The Epithalamium* and the six published books of the *Faerie Queene*.

4. Peggoty and the rest appear in *David Copperfield*. David was an only son who became miserable after his father's death under Murdstone whom his mother married. David runs away, not satisfied with the menial employment he is put to and finds a friend Betsy Trotwood, a great-aunt living at Dover. He enters a law office and turns to writing ; he marries first Dora Spenlow and secondly Agnes Wickfield. The novel is partly autobiographical and was first published in 1840.

Dickens (1812-1870), a celebrated novelist, was the son of a navy clerk. He had a hard life when young. He entered a solicitor's office as a clerk and later became a reporter. His experience in his later position, served him in all his later writings. As a journalist he wrote sketches for the *Monthly Magazine* under the pseudonymous name "Boz," in 1834 ; and *Pickwick Papers* in 1836-1837. His later works are : *Oliver Twist* (1838) ; *Nicholas Nickleby* (1839) ; *Bleak House* ; *Dombey and Son* ; *Martin Chuzzlewit* and many others which are known wherever the English language is spoken. Dickens established a magazine *Household Words* in 1850, and *All the Year Round* in 1859. He was a born actor and his public readings were very popular both in England and the United States. He worked so hard that he was seized with a fit at his residence Gad's Hill, where he died on June 8.

Some of his characters are :

Alfred Lammle, a cunning young man who attempts to deceive Mr. Boffin but is discomfited. He had a very unhappy domestic life.

John Podsnap, a pompous self-satisfied man of society, eminently respectable and methodical.

Nicodemus Boffin, "the golden dust man," "a broad, one-sided, round-shouldered old fellow" is John Harmon's foreman. He is rough but has a heart of gold. He sacrifices a fortune in favour of his employer's son.

These characters appear in *Our Mutual Friend*.

Little Nell a pathetic child who lives with her grand parent and terrorized by the scoundrelly Daniel Quilp who accompanies the grandfather in his wanderings in the country.

The Marchioness, a half-starved maid-of-all-work employed by Samson Brass and his sister.

Dick Swiveller a good hearted smart and amusing young clerk in the employment of Samson Brass who afterwards marries the Marchioness.

Tom Codlin one of the Punch-and-Judy showmen.

These are some of the personages that appear in *The Old Curiosity Shop*.

Dr. Manette a mad prisoner in Bastille who comes to his senses after release.

Lucie is Dr. Manette's daughter who marries Charles Darney whom Sydney Carton personates on the scaffold. Sydney Carton is the "Jackal" of Mr. Stryver, the barrister and drunkard. St. Evrèmonde is another name of Darnay.

Jerry Cruncher the "odd-job" porter at Tellson's Bank. These characters are found in *A Tale of Two Cities*.

Marley, Scrooge's late partner whose ghost appears to the miserly man and changes him.

Bob Cratchit, the hard working clerk of Scrooge.

These characters appear in *A Christmas Carol*.

Nancy, the lover of a brutal burglar. Bill Sikes, the associate of Fagin, an old Jew, a trainer of thieves and receiver of stolen goods.

Oliver Twist, the hero of the novel an orphan, brought up in a workhouse and who comes in contact with Fagin.

These are in *Oliver Twist* :

Nicholas Nickleby, the hero of the novel bearing the same name and the following appear in this novel.

Smike, a half-starved boy; actually the son of Ralph Nickleby, uncle of Nicholas.

Wackford Squeers, the brutal schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall who ill-treats Smike.

Vincent Crummles, the good hearted manager of a travelling circus.

5. Undershaft appears in *Major Barbara*.

Some of Shaw's characters are :

Saint Joan in the play bearing the same name, a combination of "inept youth and academic ignorance, with great national capacity, push, courage, devotion, originality and oddity."

Henry Higgins (in *Pygmalion*), a phonetician who transforms a Cockney flower-seller, Eliza Doolittle, into a person possessing the refinements of speech proper to a duchess.

Mrs. Warren (in *Mrs. Warren's Profession*), a woman who becomes rich by keeping a house of ill-fame. Her daughter Vivie, deserts her after knowing her mother's profession, rejects the suit of Sir George Croft, one of her mother's partners in business.

6. Kipps is in one of Wells' romantic characters from a novel bearing the same name.

Herbert George Wells (1866-1946) was a British novelist. He was the son of poor parents and had to find employment at the age of 13. Love of learning made him a pupil-teacher and later a scholarship took him to the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, where he studied under Huxley, the eminent natural historian and graduated with honours. He took to teaching and journalism and in 1895 published *The Time Machine*, his first novel. His ability as a writer was recognised after a few more of his works. In some of his books he had predicted many things which he saw happening before he died.

The following are some of his novels :

The Invisible Man ; *The War of the Worlds* ; *The War in the Air* ; *Tono Bungay* ; *Mr. Polly* ; *Mr. Britling Sees It Through* ; *God, the Invisible King* ; *The World of William Clissold* and some treatises on popular science and sociology. He wrote his autobiography in 1934.

Alfred Polly (in *The History of Mr. Polly*) is the owner of a haberdashery shop who is ignored by his wife on his gradual failure in his business. Disgusted of his failures and his unpleasant domestic life, he sets fire to his shop and finds happiness as a tramp.

Dr. Moreau, the chief character in *The Island of Dr. Moreau*, lives on a Pacific island devoting his life to the creation of men out of beasts by means of surgery.

Mr. Lewisham (in *Love and Mr. Lewisham*) is an ambitious schoolmaster who loses his position through an intrigue with a girl named Ethel. This girl meets him again and he marries her but he becomes poor. This novel is a story that reveals much insight into middle class marriages.

William Clissold is a metallurgist in the firm of Romer Steinhart, Crest & Co., and later becomes the director of the company. He is a believer in the industrialist and constructive financiers eventually becoming the rulers of the world.

Edward Ponderevo is an ambitious chemist who becomes a bankrupt but makes his fortune with a patent medicine "*Tono Bungay*."

7. Cheyne is a character in *Captains Courageous*.

(Life sketch of Kipling on page 15.)

Characters from Kipling's Works :

Kimball O'Hara or Kim is an orphan, the son of an Irish soldier and an Englishwoman in *Kim*. This boy is brought up by a "half-caste" woman and learns "native" ways. He becomes a disciple of a Tibetan Lama and goes in search of the River of the Arrow.

Stan Ortheris appears in *Soldiers Three* as a sharp-witted Cockney with a passion for dogs. He is one of the soldier-three, Mulvaney and Learoyd being the other two.

Mowgli, the wolf-child, is an Indian that appears in *The Jungle Book* and *The Second Jungle Book*. The adventures of Mowgli are the subject of several stories in these books.

8. Mrs. Malaprop, an amusing old lady, is depicted in Sheridan's first play, *The Rivals*. She is the aunt and the guardian to Lydia Languish, whose misuse of words has made her a synonym for verbal blunders.

Lady Teazle (*The School for Scandal*), the young wife of Sir Peter Teazle, thoughtlessly involves herself in an intrigue with the hypocritical Joseph Surface but is saved from disgrace.

Mr. Snake and Lady Sneerwell are two other characters in *The School for Scandal*. The former is a treacherous man and a friend of the later, who is an expert in the use of a slanderous tongue.

9. Joseph Conrad (1857-1924), a Pole by birth but one who lived mostly in England and wrote like any Englishman, is the author of the novels. *Almayer's Folly*, 1895, was the first novel which was followed by others. He was a master mariner by calling and all his books are largely tales of the seas, written in a most vivid fashion.
10. Victor-Marie Hugo's important works are : *Cromwell*, *Hernani*, *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, *Les Misérables*, etc. The last named is a great novel for all times. Most of his works are translated in many languages.

Jean Valjean (*Les Misérables*), an ex-convict who rises to a high position through industry, gets into the relentless hands of the law but all through his misfortunes Jean displays patience and courage.

Quasimodo (*Nôtre Dame de Paris*) is a one-eyed hunchbacked bell-ringer of Nôtre Dame, Paris, who befriends Esmeralda, a gipsy dancing girl and protects her from Frollo, a base-minded person and kills him.

Esmeralda, the gipsy dancing girl, is a great beauty and always danced with a goat and a tambourine. She comes to the gibbet in the end.

RUSSIA

1. World War II has changed the U.S.S.R. much and its territories are not the same as of old. The U.S.S.R. is a federation of eleven Soviet Republics. They are : Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhik, Kazak and Kirghiz. These eleven do not complete the U.S.S.R. There are a few other territories and regions in various stages of political evolution which are also included in the republic.

2. The present Russian Government believes more in technical education than in religion, or religious belief. Education is making rapid strides and there are about 22 Universities in Russia.

In 1928 and 1933 the U.S.S.R. formulated two Five-Year plans aiming at the development of its natural resources, wide-scale industrialisation, economic planning, on a Socialistic basis and an attainment of universal education. In 1937 a third five-year plan was formed and the country became prosperous and entered European politics. In 1929 it entered into diplomatic relation with Britain and in 1931 with France, in 1932 the U.S.A. recognised the U.S.S.R. and in 1934 it was admitted as a member of the League of Nations.

3. Russia is Communist controlled with Joseph Stalin (Josif Vissarionovich Djughashvili Stalin), the most powerful man in the Republic, as the head. The inner Junta of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who are the real rulers of Russia include Stalin, Molotov, Zdanov (now dead), Beria, Kaganovich, Timoshenko, Mikoyan, and Andreyef.
4. The Czar and his family were shot in cold blood in a cellar at Ekaterinburg (now Sverdlovsk) and their flesh was hung on the rear wall as a symbol of the wretched end of a dynasty and the symbol of the bloody four years of war with the foreign armies.

5. N. Lenin was the pseudonym of Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov in whose honour his native town of Simbirsk is named Ulianovsk. Leningrad, the old Petersburg or Petrograd, is another city named after him. He was the hero of the revolution that overthrew the Czarist Government and the most powerful man in Russia after the revolution. He died on January 21, 1922, at the age of 53 in his large village house of Gorhi on the outskirts of Moscow after a long illness. His death was kept a secret for some time but Russia honoured him and even today his body is preserved at Moscow. The wax-like body lies in the Red Square in red and white silk in a glass case. Glycerine is pumped slowly through the veins to preserve the cells. His tomb has become a place of pilgrimage for his followers from all over the world. His body was removed during part of World War II from his tomb, fearing that one of Hitler's bombs would damage the Shrine of the little genius who has become a legend.
6. Count Leo Nikolaievich Tolstoy (1828-1910), born in Tula of a noble family, was a world renowned socialist writer. His two greatest novels are *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina*. He also wrote many volumes of tracts on religious and social subjects, especially in defence of the principle of non-resistance and his personal interpretation of Christian teaching, as well as short stories, plays, etc. His writing had much influence on the life of Mahatma Gandhi and his work. Tolstoy was in the Russian army for some time when he was young but retired from it, travelled much, married and settled down in his estate near Moscow at the age of 34.
7. Though the discovery of the Radio is attributed to Marconi who took the British patent on June 2, 1896, A. S. Papov had read a paper on transmission messages between two Hertzian points in April 1895 and a full account of this was given in the Russian Physical and Chemical Science Journal more than six months before Marconi's application for the patent. Papov had erected a *Grozomechmik*, a primitive aerial, called the "thunder tapper" connected with his device which received and recorded discharges of atmospheric electricity.

A. P. Mozhaïski is believed to have built an aeroplane twenty years before the Wright brothers. The first real flight was not a success before 1910. The first success achieved with a helicopter was in Russia by the pupils of Zhukovski.

8. The much decorated Marshal is Semyon Timoshenko. He was conscripted into the Czarist army at a very young age but during the revolution he joined the Bolsheviks. He distinguished himself in the war against Finland and later, fighting before Moscow, he successfully eluded the enemy's pincer movement and recaptured Rostov. He also commanded one of the relief armies which lifted the siege of Stalingrad in 1943.
9. M. Andrei Vyshinsky is a great believer in the Soviet ways and a staunch supporter of Stalin's Government.
10. Professor Z. V. Ermolyeva claimed the discovery of penicillin from moulds in October 1942. She isolated a concentrate named Soviet penicillin.

The discovery of the parachute is attributed to a Russian actor, G. Kotelnikov, who demonstrated it first in Paris.

The Electric arc, believed to have been invented by Davy using batteries containing 2,000 pairs of plates, is claimed by V. V. Petrov. He published a paper on his work in 1803. He used a battery containing 4,200 pairs of plates.

Polzunov is supposed to have built the first steam engine in 1765 and Zalesov claims the invention of the first steam turbine.

WHO SAID OR WROTE?

1. Edward John Phelps (1822-1900) (U.S.A.) in a *speech at Mansion House, London.* Jan. 24, 1889.

2. Sir Oliver Lodge : *Phantom Walls.*

Sir Oliver (born 1851), a British Scientist, Principal of the University of Birmingham (1900-1919), carried out much research on physical subjects, specially in connection with electro-magnetic waves and oscillators and wrote much on the existence and properties of ether. His work laid the foundations for the development in radio-telegraphy. In later years he became a prominent advocate of spiritualism and published various works on psychical research.

3. Sir William Drummond (1770-1828) : *Preface.*

4. William Drummond : *Song.*

Drummond of Hawthornden (1585-1649) was a Scottish poet called the "Petrarch of Scotland" whose work done during the reign of James I was the result of Elizabethan influence that extended to Scotland. His first poem was *Tears* on the death of James I's eldest son, Henry.

5. Reginald Heber : *Before a Collection for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.*

Bishop Heber (1783-1826) was Bishop of Calcutta and author of a prize poem entitled *Palestine* and a volume of *Hymns*. He died at Trichinopoly.

6. Sir Arthur Helps (1813-1875) : *Friends in Council.*

7. Frederick Edwin Smith (Earl of Birkenhead). *Rectorial Address, Aberdeen.* Nov. 16, 1928.

The Earl of Birkenhead (1872-1931) was a British politician who earned the name "The Galloper" in support of the Ulster Unionists. He was the Attorney-General in 1915, Lord Chancellor 1919, and was the Secretary of State for India, 1924-1928. In his old age he left politics for commercial pursuits.

8. Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins : *The Dolly Dialogues*. No. 16.

Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins (1863-1933), whose *nom de plume* was Anthony Hope, was a novelist who has to his credit *Men of Mark*, *Prisoner of Zenda* and other novels.

9. Sir Richard Steele : *The Spectator*. Vol. 1, No. 43.

Sir Richard (1672-1729) was an English essayist. He was in the army in his earlier days and attained the rank of a Captain in the Coldstream Guards. While he was a soldier he wrote *The Christian Hero* and several comedies. He was in the Parliament as a Whig. He wrote to the *Spectator* and *Guardian*.

10. William Penn : *Reflexions and Maxims*. Part 1, No. 85.

Penn (1644-1718), an English Quaker leader, was the founder of Pennsylvania. He spent several periods of imprisonment writing books in defence of religious liberty. He was a much travelled man. He returned to England after some years in America, gained friendship with James II and got many advantages for the Quakers. He died clouded by mental decay.

EUROPE

1. Josip Brozovick was the Austro-Hungarian deserted soldier who appeared in Croatia as Tito. He was like Bulgaria's Dimitrov, Greece's Zachariades and Indo-China's Ho Chiminh, a communist henchman protected by Russia. He is big, handsome in appearance and a shrunken Goering with the Slav love for flashy uniforms. He was in Russia after he deserted the army and emerged as Tito. He came into power but was later sent out of the Cominform.
2. The leaning tower of Pisa, in Italy, was begun by Bonanno in 1174 and completed in 1350. It rises 170 feet high and at the top it leans more than 16 feet out of the perpendicular. This tower was used by Galileo Galilei, the Italian mathematician, physicist and astronomer, who paved the way for many of Newton's theories, to demonstrate his discovery of the laws of falling bodies.
3. Queen Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, to give her whole name, is the Queen of Netherlands who abdicated in favour of her daughter Princess Juliana, the Princess of the House of Orange-Nassau and the Duchess of Mecklenburg.

The House of Orange-Nassau is one of the most ancient in Europe, tracing its history to Charlemagne. It was French in origin and William, surnamed Le Cornet, is believed to be the first Prince of Orange. The dynasty soon came to be known as the House of Orange-Chalons.

In the 16th century, William of Nassau, famous in Dutch history as William the Silent, succeeded the principality and the dynasty took the name of Orange-Nassau. William III, King of England, is the William of Orange.

4. The Papal States which, at one time, covered 16,000 sq. miles in Italy have dwindled to about a square mile with a population of over a thousand people. Vatican city, the capital and all that remains of the Papal States, is in Rome around St. Peter's. It has full sovereignty, including the power to issue coins and stamps and to send abroad diplomatic representatives of the Pope.
5. General Francisco Franco, born in 1893, the leader of the Spanish rebel forces in the civil war of 1936 declared himself the Commander-in-Chief and "Chief of the Spanish State," in October 1936.
6. Alsace-Lorraine, the 5,605 square miles of territory between France and Germany, with a population of about two millions, was the buffer state. Under the Germans this territory was divided into Upper Alsace, Lower Alsace and Lorraine. The three important towns in this territory are Metz, Straasburg and Mulhausen.
7. Switzerland, the Helvetic Republic, is the highland territory of Europe surrounded by three countries. The languages spoken are French, German, Italian and Romansch. The capital of the Republic is Bern. The territory has an area of 15,945 square miles and a population of over four million.
8. The Turks, an Asian people whose ancestors lived in North-western China, derived their names from one of the hills in the district, which because of the shape was called Turku (helmet). They had a vast empire up to 1683 but after the 1914 war the Turkish territory shrunk to such an extent that there were only Istanbul (formerly Constantinople) and Adrianople, two towns of importance left in European Turkey.
9. Portugal, Spain, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Italy are some of the nations of Europe that had empires beyond Europe for some time. Even now these nations have colonies in Asia, Africa and South America.
10. Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Austria, Hungary and some others.

LIKE WORDS

1. To cerebrate is to show brain action and cerebation is the action of the brain, conscious or unconscious marked by molecular changes in the cerebrum, the front and the larger part of the brain.
2. To expugn is to overcome.
3. A brasserie is a beer garden or a saloon in France.
4. A ganymede is a cup-bearer, a pot-bearer. The word is derived from the beautiful youth who succeeded Hebe as cup-bearer to Zeus, being carried off to Olympus by the eagle of Zeus.
5. A catacomb is a subterranean excavation used as a burial place. The early Christian burial grounds near Rome where victims of persecution were buried, are well-known catacombs. Any place built with crypt-like recesses for books, wines, etc. are also called catacombs.
6. Emphlysis is a vesicular tumour.
7. Mahout is an elephant keeper or trainer.
8. Cygnet is the young of a swan.
9. The English language has absorbed words from many languages and maidan (mi-dan) is an esplanade or a parade ground near a town in India or Persia.
10. Cutikins or Cuitkins or Spatterdashes are coverings for the legs to keep them clean from water and mud ; a kind of gaiters.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR POETRY ?

1. Thomas Tusser (1524-1580) : *Posies for thine own Bed Chamber.*
2. Robert Burns : *Lines written in Friars-Carse Hermitage.*
(See page 223.)
3. Wm. Makepeace Thackeray (1811-1863) : *A Credo.*
4. Mortimer Collins (1827-1876) : *How Old are You ?*
5. Lord Tennyson : *In Memoriam.* Canto. I.
(See page 148.)
6. Abraham Cowley (1618-1667) : *Anacreontiques.* No. 7, Gold.
7. Jonathan Swift : *Cadenus and Vanessa.*
(See page 187.)
8. Christopher Pearse Cranch (U.S.A. 1813-1892) : *Thought.*
9. Thomas Southern (1660-1746) : *Oroonoko.*
10. Sir William Schwenk Gilbert (1836-1911) : *Ruddigore* (Richard's Song).

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