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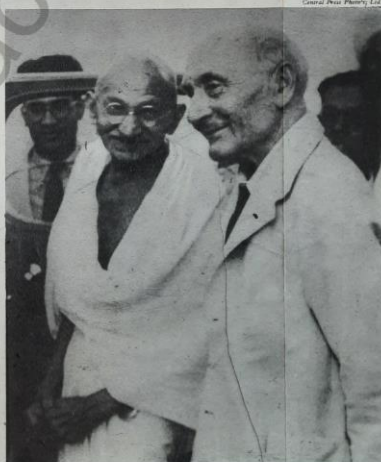


THE QUEEN-EMPRESS IN CALCUTTA: Symbol of a century of British rule which may now be drawing to an end.

After the Mutiny of 1857 the administration of British India was taken over by the Crown; the remaining territories, comprising nearly half the whole, were left under the rule of Indian princes, with whom separate treaties were concluded. Thus today India is a patchwork of British Provinces and Indian States. The last 30 years have seen a great political awakening. As long ago as 1917 the British Government committed itself to the "gradual development of self-governing institutions," but the Indian Nationalists have never been content with the pace we have set. Complete self-government is now the declared aim of both sides; its achievement depends upon the main Indian parties reaching agreement on the future constitution. To aid them in this task a British Cabinet Mission is now in Delhi.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA?

India could boast of an advanced civilisation at a time when our own ancestors were still painting themselves with woad. In few countries have general conditions of life changed so little during the last 2,000 years. For many generations Indian history was a record of foreign conquerors descending over the North-West Frontier and settling in the fertile Northern plains; last in a long line were the Moguls, a Moslem dynasty who ruled in Delhi during the 16th and 17th centuries. The British connection has grown out of the trading operations of the East India Company, which during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries brought the greater part of the peninsula under its control.



THE NEGOTIATORS IN DELHI: Gandhi and Pethick-Lawrence, central figures in the discussions on India's future.

REVIEW

THE BUREAU OF CURRENT AFFAIRS



DOMINION MINISTERS IN LONDON SURVEY DEFENCE PLANS

CABINET DECIDES ON ECONOMIES IN GRAIN: A SMALLER LOAF AND LESS BARLEY FOR BREWING

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN FOLLOWS JOHN WINANT AS U.S. AMBASSADOR IN LONDON

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN PARIS DISCUSS ITALIAN PEACE TREATY: AGREE A FOUR-POWER COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON REPARATIONS

ONE NATION OR TWO?

Our debt to India

£1250 MILLION

LAND OF CONTRASTS



That is the sum we owe India today. It mainly represents goods and services supplied to Britain during the war, over and above the half-share in defence expenditure incurred in India, which was borne by the Indian Government. We can only repay this debt by providing India with goods which we make ourselves have consumed ourselves. The cost in

repayment is spread over a long period—say 10 years. This would mean a lot to India, who is desperately poor and in urgent need of industrial equipment. There are many technical difficulties involved in payment, which cannot in any case be made until our production is back to normal; this does not, however

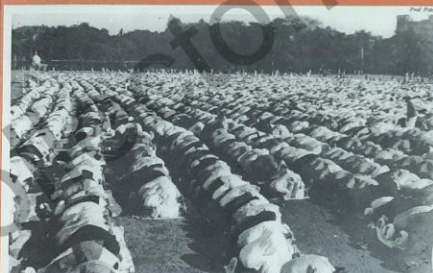


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THE NEGOTIATORS IN DELHI: Gandhi and Pethick-Lawrence, central figures in the discussions on India's future.

...AND THEIR DEPENDENCIES
NEUTRAL COUNTRIES
CURZON LINE

ONE NATION OR TWO?



MOSLEMS AT PRAYER: There are 94 millions of them forming the largest minority community in India. Mr. Jinnah's Moslem League demands the creation of an independent Pakistan or Moslem State.



INTERIOR OF A HINDU TEMPLE AT MADURA: Hindus number 255 millions or more than half the total population. They claim through the Congress Party that India is one and indivisible.

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INDIA'S ETERNAL PROBLEM—THE CHRONIC POVERTY, MALNUTRITION AND ILL-HEALTH OF THE MASSES

ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF CURRENT AFFAIRS, CARN

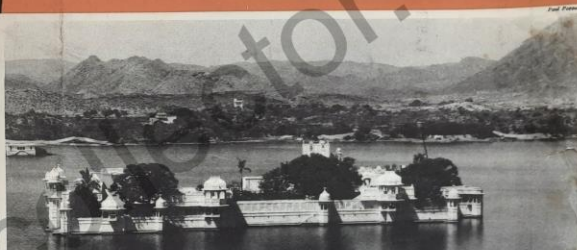
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repayment is spread over a long period—say $\frac{1}{3}$ of our national income every year for about 50 years. This would mean a lot to India, who is desperately poor and in urgent need of industrial equipment. There are many technical difficulties involved in payment, which cannot in any case be made until our production is back to normal; this does not however affect the general issue. What do you think about it?

LAND OF CONTRASTS



THE INDIA OF THE PICTURE BOOKS: A MARBLE PALACE ON THE LAKE AT UDAIPUR

THE INDIA OF REALITY: HOMES LIKE THIS ARE TO BE FOUND IN THOUSANDS OF INDIAN VILLAGES



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THE DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES

	HINDUS 255 MILLIONS INCLUDING SCHEDULED CASTES 49 MILLIONS *
	MOSLEMS 94 MILLIONS
	CHRISTIANS 7 1/2 MILLIONS INCLUDING ANGLO-INDIANS 140,000, EUROPEANS 155,000
	SIKHS 5 1/2 MILLIONS
	JAINS 1 1/2 MILLIONS
	BUDDHISTS 232,000
	PARSEES 115,000
	JEWS 22,000
	TRIBES 25 MILLIONS

INDIA'S TOTAL POPULATION
389 MILLIONS

* The Scheduled Castes, sometimes referred to as "Untouchables," are Hindus who do not belong to any of the recognised social castes.

CENSUS OF 1941

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE



