

exhaustion comes that one should invoke the spirit of resignation; for, as already observed, one can never be sure when that feeling in one is well-founded and when not. Whether one is full of energy and enthusiasm or is feeling weak and hopeless, the need for submission to the Invisible Judge is always there; and equally, for the same reason, namely—that one can never be sure of the correctness of one's own self-analysis, the need for incessant exertion also is always there. "Toil unsevered from tranquillity"—that should be the motto.

One lesson, Nature, let me learn of thee,  
One lesson which in every wind is blown;  
One lesson of two duties kept at one  
Though the loud world proclaim their  
    enmity—  
Of toil unsevered from tranquillity!  
Of labour, that in lasting fruit outgrows  
Far noisier schemes, accomplished in repose,  
Too great for haste, too high for rivalry!

A national culture produces some distinctive intellectual or moral ethos—a faculty, a habit of mind, an ideal—which is of value to other nations. The product, if accepted, will gradually become absorbed into their life-processes and after a time

lose its distinctiveness. It will afterwards be one among the various strands of international life and so a part of the world's possession. It is no longer either only oriental or only occidental; it is both, indeed universal. That great minds, being trans-national and universal, are able instinctively to reach a synthesis of the dominant notes of the East and the West is shown by the lines of Matthew Arnold above quoted.

Man's conquest, if it can be full and unqualified anywhere at all, can be so only in the inner world, over his own nature,—not in the outer world, not over cosmic nature. In the outer world, his triumphs can only be partial and qualified, because of the intractability of other factors which are partners with him there. Complete triumph and the joy thereof can come to him, even though after ages of preparation and ordeal and self-purification, only in the inward realm, the realm of the spirit.

[From an address delivered by Mr. D. V. Gundappa to the Joint Easter Session of Science Associations in Bangalore on the 4th April 1942.]

## DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

"ALMOST any article can be manufactured in this country. What the country needs is a proper industrial structure and organisation backed by the Government and by the joint strength of the leaders of industry and trade or at least by one of these agencies. At the end of this war, it should probably be necessary to launch industrial schemes involving an outlay of, say, Rs. 1,000 crores or more on a five-year plan. This sum is not large, considering the vast resources of this country and the enormous size of its population.

"At the end of the war, we must plan to make our own industrial machinery with

the help of machine tools freed from munition manufacture both in this country and abroad. At the end of hostilities, the belligerent nations will have considerable replacements to make for their own needs, and they will not be able to spare for us industrial machinery and shipping space to the extent that we will require. At present we should push on with the extension of machine tool-making in India."

—SIR M. VISVESVARAYA.

[From an address delivered before the first meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay.]