

parts of India, it is clear that world conditions have changed and that it would be safer for our population in every area to store sufficient food for emergencies in advance. In former times and even now in many parts of the country food grains are stored in underground pits or large pottery or earthenware vessels. There is no reason why sufficient food supply should not be stored to last for a couple of years. The cost of food in normal years will be small and as a measure of self-protection the village population will learn to store food grains and to change them from year to year to keep the hoards fresh.

One of the advantages of village group unit will be that the responsibility for food storage for the future could be very appropriately taken over by the village units themselves.

The training in self-help and self-sufficiency in this manner will be of special value in preparing the enormous rural population to look after its own subsistence interests to a very material extent and lighten the burden of administration of feeding the populations in their charge in famine times. The spirit of self-help and self-sufficiency which will be acquired by such habits of prudence will be a gain of national value.

#### INSUFFICIENT ATTENTION PAID TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

From what I have stated so far two sets of inferences emerge. One is that equipment usually provided by progressive governments for promoting industries is lacking, and no signs exist that Government here were actuated by any desire to promote industries.

The second is that our Association—the A.-I.M.O.—is endeavouring, in however feeble a way it may be, to serve the cause of industries—by inducing business men to organize new factories and establishments, by persuading manufacturers and business men to work in team spirit, by advocating the liberal use of machinery and machine tools wherever it helped to economise human labour or increase production, and by rousing public interest in industries and doing whatever was possible to make the ordinary citizen industry-minded.

We are also endeavouring to bring to the knowledge of the common people the changed conditions of the business world, how safety lies in their following the post-war activities of progressive nations to the extent permitted by our resources, and how they should improve and strengthen their working power by increasing their knowledge and skill, by adopting modern business practices and resort to collective action whenever circumstances demanded.

#### NO COMPREHENSIVE OUTLOOK

The country is suffering from manifold deficiencies and evils among which illiteracy on a colossal scale may be said to be the most grievous. Enormous man-power which is badly needed for the country's uplift is left idle and is being wasted. The growth of population without a corresponding increase of income is another great evil. Unpreparedness for defence at a time when transfer of political power is imminent is a third. Alongside all these, comes the Government's persistent opposition to the growth of industries, particularly of the large scale or heavy type. Little attention is paid and practically no money spent on what truly constitutes the life-line of the country's business system and what ought to be treated as Government's vital and foremost responsibility.

Planning based on a study of deficiencies and wants is the best means of bringing the country's affairs into an orderly manageable shape. At present in the name of post-war reconstruction a number of schemes are being sanctioned but they were selected after consulting responsible public men interested in the developments. A few proposals like the expansion of electric power, irrigation, etc., have been approved or sanctioned, but this is being done without examining or taking into account schemes which are more urgent or important and before any unified development policy is declared in consultation with leaders who know the country's needs. The working power and employment prospects for the poorer rural and labour population are alarmingly low. The country is meeting the future unprepared.

### JOURNAL OF COLLOID SCIENCE

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**P**REWAR Germany had secured a well-deserved leadership in the field of scientific Journalism; *Kolloid Zeitschrift* was the internationally recognised medium through which much of the specialised work in the field of colloids found adequate expression. The fate of this publication, however, is yet unknown. In the meanwhile, there has been an ever-increasing expansion of research activity in the field of colloids, both pure and applied. Colloid science has permeated and influenced newer fields of technology thanks to war-time developments in plastics, elastomers, synthetic fibres and high polymers. A medium for the publication of developments in these expanding fields became an imperative necessity; this has found its fulfilment in the *Journal of Colloid Science*, which represents the

first journal on colloid science in the English language; it is "devoted to scientific, technological and biological aspects of colloid science." The Journal has the support of an international panel of distinguished and familiar personalities in the field of colloid science and is published by Academic Press Inc., the well-known publishers of scientific literature. We share with the publishers the "hope that this publication specialising in problems of colloids and surface phenomena will make it easier for the members of the research laboratories of universities and industries to follow up developments in this field of science and to find inspiration for its application". We wish to extend to the Journal a hearty welcome and wish it a career of expanding service.