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EUROPA ANGUSTIA

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.—A new species of Phoenix; Size continental; Features varied; Capable of uttering songs and war cries; Food fish, olive leaves and gunpowder; Drink beer, petrol, lubricating oil of an aromatic nature; Beak highly cultured, maxilla red, longer than the yellow mandible, adapted for caressing and pecking; Teeth strangely heterodont, Jurassic sabres and grinders; Eyes, wider than the diameter of the metus, without lids, bluish, expressive of Christian meekness and pagan ferocity; Contour feathers, science, philosophy, art, poetry, religion; Colour cultural, golden yellow; Feathers on the neck erectile; The three divisions of the wings, all arms, aerial, naval and military; Pre-patagium, parachutelike; Remiges, 7, bombers, fighters, spitfires, hurricanes, tanks, machineguns and U-boats; Upper and under wing-coverts, diplomacy and politics; Rectrices, also 7, long-range guns, rifles, shells, handgrenades, bread baskets, beer bottles and incendiary rum flasks; Tail coverts secret pacts: Legs fifth columnists; Toes and claws three, adapted for holding the three Bases.

Internal characters.—Gastric mill an internal combustion engine; Heart, auricles fascist and U.S.S.R., ventricle democ.atic; Blood, blue, red, and Indian ink; High blood pressure; Occasional brain quakes; Tongue pointed, forked and patriotic, adapted for licking; Excretion, The League of Nations, Disarmament, Versailles.

Psychological characteristics.—A product of technological evolution; Temper sweet but uncertain; Neither reads the New Testament nor keeps the colon open; Visits pictures, haunts theatres; Fond of music; Thirst for gold insatiable.

Nesting habits.—Sex Hermomarsis, technological not biological; Material for nest building barbed wires; Recently laid two totalitarian eggs; Nestlings megalomaniacs, fed on rubber and scrap iron. From out of the ashes may arise a bird of paradise.

Illustration.—Cover page: Lord Raglan's book "The Science of Peace".

IF in the titanic struggle of 1914, the genius of the Rt.-Hon'ble Lloyd George triumphed, the British Empire may rest assured that its fortunes in the present conflict are absolutely safe in the hands of his political brother, the Rt.-Hon'ble Winston Churchill, whose boundless energy, amazing organising power and infectious enthusiasm are an indispensable national asset. In the present critical phase of the war, in which the stake is no less than the precious heritage of human liberty, the duty of every one to whom freedom is as dear as life, is obviously to stand solidly by Great Britain, the last citadel, which the implacable enemy has not succeeded in intimidating or overpowering into submission. The spirit of Britain is harder than steel, and the solidarity of the Empire is stronger than the most indissoluble amalgam. Her resources are inexhaustible. Her kick is more formidable than that of the Giraffe. The dictators are not unaware of the power of Britain, which will soon teach them to behave themselves.

The evolution of modern Europe is virtually the evolution of war technology, and it is not therefore surprising that nations regret that their genius has not been sufficiently harnessed for the invention of more formidable and more destructive engines, than are those employed in the present

conflict. When in 1919 the statesmen of the victorious countries sat at the table in the Court of Versailles to draw up the instruments for implementing their war-born political faith of making the world safe for democracy, one could have almost heard the hoarse laughter of that spirit, whose name is unmentionable in polite society, at their unconsciously sowing seeds for a second European conflagration. The present travail of Europe is believed to herald the birth of another politico-social doctrine, to be christened "The New World Order", and this baby is expected to ensure for all the nations of Europe, Peace, Love, Justice and Independence, and to eliminate from their breasts the spirit of bad faith, treachery, intimidation and enslavement. But the War has to be won and won by Great Britain; at the present moment it promises to be long-drawn as was its immediate forerunner. The belligerents are not creating conditions for a speedy termination of the struggle, though the odds are decidedly in favour of the Empire. Her navy enjoys supremacy on the seas. Her military power can hardly be withstood. Her aerial arm is distinguished by the daring exploits which have confused and mastered the enemy's aircraft. The British nation is eager to meet the Nazi hordes and to give them a sound drubbing.

Everybody knows that a decisive victory is possible only after a land engagement. The whole coastline of Western Europe offers more than one point for the landing of an expeditionary force. Under such circumstances one of two things must be done, if the belligerents want to terminate the War. Accept risk, or redefine the terms of war.

The present conflict differs fundamentally from its classical predecessors. The reproach that wars generally place a premium on the uneugenic propagation of the race is now practically removed. We can hardly recollect any period in the history of mankind, when even the most savage enemy selected old men, women, children, schools, churches, hospitals, and art treasures as special targets for destruction, with the object either of creating confusion among the civil population or of breaking the spirit of Government's resistance. In the previous wars the flower of manhood and the excellent traits of national military character may have perished on the battle field, but they reappeared in the succeeding generation, because they are qualities more or less inherent in the national chromosomes. In the wholly indefensible and absurd slaughter of children, we might lose potential Newtons and Darwins; the favourable genes for producing them do not occur with the periodic frequency of planets in the Heavens. Nothing is more senseless than wars, and nothing is more easily or more carelessly provoked. Our religion is war-minded. Our culture is war-based. Our civilization is a war-product. Our mentality is war-tinged. We talk the language of peace, but tread the path of war.

In his work, "Paraphrases on the New Testament," Desiderius Erasmus has dedicated a passage to the Emperor Charles V,

whose terrible significance is amazingly illustrated by the present European conflict.

"May Your Majesty always remember that no war, however just the causes for which it is undertaken, can be carried on with such moderation that it shall not bring in its train a whole host of villainies and misfortunes, and that the evils of war fall, for the most part, upon the innocent."

Further in a letter addressed to a friend, he wrote:

"I often wonder what it is that urges, I will not say Christians, but men, to such a pitch of madness that they will make every effort, incur expense and meet the greatest dangers, for their mutual destruction. For what else are we doing all our lives but waging war? We are worse than dumb animals, for among them it is only the wild beasts that wage war and even they do not fight among themselves, but with the beasts of a different species, and with weapons which nature has furnished them, not as we do with machines, invented by the art of devil, nor for all manner of causes but either in the defence of their young or for food."

Modern technological civilization and its by-product, Imperialism, have become socio-phagous. It is no wonder therefore that, in the circumstances in which the international relations subsist to-day, wars are the inevitable arbiters of disputes provoked by economic rivalries and political jealousies, which are inseparable from the maladjustment of social organisations. The world must develop the spirit of the Eskimo or of the Mahatma, before it can even dream of universal and perpetual peace, love, goodwill and contentment. Dr. Nansen wrote of the Eskimo that "his peacefulness even goes so far that when anything is stolen from him, which seldom happens, he does not as a rule reclaim it, even if he knows who has

taken it". It would seem that the spirit of Christ after his crucifixion, must have selected Greenland as a more hospitable place for the inculcation of the true Christian doctrine of love, where the Heathens can astonish all Christendom by behaving like true Christians. Perhaps the jungle Veddahs of Ceylon are the clearest and the most successfully practical exponents of the impractical doctrine of non-violence. It may be argued that this spirit of pacifism has made these people stagnate, and that, as struggle is the indispensable accompaniment of progress, the hidden capacities of these people have lain dormant for centuries. The Eskimo and the Veddah have by a miracle escaped from the Law of Struggle and the Law of Survival, and this fact alone will entitle them to universal respect.

Within a short space of less than a year after the declaration of the War, Europe has witnessed the fall of some of the richest and the most prosperous kingdoms, and for the moment the Nazi nuisance has spread practically over all the European territories, leaving Great Britain and the remnants of her allies the terrible task of freeing the enslaved countries from the Fascist despotism. Victory may be achieved by one of two ways. He triumphs who sheds more human blood. But human blood behaves like the dragon's teeth. This is the meaning and movement of history. He also triumphs who produces a better plan of settlement. This is the meaning and essence of Christianity. We have tried

several experiments for the preservation of Peace—Standing Armies, Armament, Politico-Economic Pacts, Missionaries, Democracy, Commonwealth, Nazism, Communism, Fascism, Revolutions, Republics. The New World Order talks of Politico-Economic adhesions, respect for the integrity of states, secured by co-operation based on loyalty to freedom and to the principles of democracy and for the defence of common interests. This is the old order phrased in a new language. The country that can produce "an order" which is more striking and which is calculated to wean the people of the totalitarian states from the politico-militarist milk of National Socialism, Gestapo and Concentration Camps, perhaps may win a bloodless victory. The articles of such an order would be: (i) No Standing Army. No Munition Factories. (ii) Every man to be respected as an absolute end in himself. (iii) No man to be used as a means for colonial expansion. (iv) Work for all. (v) Class prerogatives and hereditary privileges replaced by ability, character and power to develop peaceful and fruitful occupations. (vi) Conditions favouring economic rivalries, trade competitions, unemployment and political unrest discouraged. Our labours of successive civilizations have been like those of Sisyphus, and the history of political progress has been a circuitous folly. We have to place the wheels of human advancement on a new track, before we can hope to have peace for a reasonable term of our existence.

BLOOD GROUPS AND TYPES*

BY

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WHAT THEY ARE

MICROSCOPICALLY blood is seen to consist of (i) a watery colourless fluid, the *plasma*, and (ii) structures with definite shapes, the *blood cells and platelets*. Most of the structures are biconcave discs coloured yellow, the *red blood cells*, hereafter called *r.b.c.* In the *r.b.c.* there may exist one, both or neither of two group-specific substances, *A* and *B*. In the *plasma* there may exist one, both or neither of two anti-substances, *a* and *b*. A substance and its anti-substance cannot exist side by side in the same subject, because the *r.b.c.* containing the substance get stuck together, *agglutinated*, or even broken up, *lysed*, in the presence of the anti-substances in the *plasma*.

The only four combinations compatible with life are the four groups. They are:—

Substance in r.b.c.	Anti-substance in plasma	Designation of blood group in New Nomen- clature	Designation of blood group in Old Nomen- clature	
O (= nothing, capital letter)	ab	O	Jansky I	Moss IV
A	b	A	II	II
B	a	B	III	III
AB	o (= nothing, small letter)	AB	IV	I

In the New Nomenclature the group is named after the substance. In a '*defective group*' an anti-substance which can exist is absent. The Old Nomenclature should now be forgotten.

HOW THEY ARE DETERMINED

When the blood is shed it clots. From the clot is squeezed out a straw-coloured watery fluid, the *serum*. In the *serum* are contain-

ed the anti-substances of the *plasma*. Only the *serum* containing *a*, *serum a*, and the *serum* containing *b*, *serum b*, are required. They will determine the four groups, thus:—
If only *serum a* agglutinates the unknown *r.b.c.*, the group is *A*.
If only *serum b* agglutinates the unknown *r.b.c.*, the group is *B*.
If both sera agglutinate the unknown *r.b.c.*, the group is *AB*.
If neither *serum* agglutinates the unknown *r.b.c.*, the group is *O*.

SUB-GROUPS

Group *A* is further divisible into *A₁*, *A₂* and *A₃* (Wiener, 1939), *sub-groups*, depending upon a full or a partial affinity only for *serum a*. A blood may thus be: *O*; *A₁*, *A₂*, and *A₃*; *B*; and *A₁B*, *A₂B* and *A₃B* (eight serological divisions instead of four).

TYPES

In addition but unrelated to the substances *A* and *B* there exist in the *r.b.c.* substances *M* and *N*. They differentiate three *types* within each group or sub-group, thus: *OM*, *ON*, *OMN*; *A₁M*, *A₁N*, *A₁MN*; *A₂M*, *A₂N*, *A₂MN*; *A₃M*, *A₃N*, *A₃MN*; *BM*, *BN*, *BMN*; *A₁BM*, *A₁BN*, *A₁BMN*; *A₂BM*, *A₂BN*, *A₂BMN*; and *A₃BM*, *A₃BN*, *A₃BMN* (24 serological divisions instead of 4 or 8).

In the *M-N* system there is nothing corresponding to *O* in the *A-B* system.

HOW TYPES ARE DETERMINED

The substances *M* and *N* belong to a class quite different from that of substances *A* and *B*. Normally there are no naturally occurring anti-substances corresponding to them in human blood. They are prepared in animals artificially. The principle involved is simple. From *OM r.b.c.* is prepared *anti OM serum*. The antiserum is absorbed with *ON r.b.c.* The residue left after absorption is *anti M fluid*. Similarly *anti N fluid* is prepared. The preparation in practice is rather wasteful and tedious (Greval, Chandra and Woodhead, 1939).

Knowing all about the groups, sub-groups and types it is possible to obtain one's own grouping sera and prepare one's own typing antifuuids without any extraneous aid. It is

* In this communication technical terms needing explanation have been italicised close to the explanation.