

Review of Hukbahagh Campaign in Philippines

PEKING, Mar. 29 (Hsinhua).
It is nine years today since the formation of the Philippine people's armed force. The growth and strengthening of these forces represent formidable opposition to the aggressive plans of the American imperialists who intend to convert the Philippine Islands into a militarist base to attack Asia.

The Philippine people's armed forces formerly known as Hukbahagh or Huk, came into being on March 29, 1942 in the central part of Luzon. It was formed under the leadership of the communist party which led the people in the resistance to the Japanese aggressors. In the three years of the anti-Japanese struggle Huk fought 2,000 engagements with Japanese troops, killed or wounded 25,000 Japanese and puppet troops, and established an anti-Japanese democratic regime in the guerrilla zone of central Luzon.

The Huk's strength, and at the time of their victory over the Japanese in 1944 they numbered some 20,000 men.

During the past six years, the Huk's fought against American imperialism which craved to annihilate the people's armed forces.

Democratic Regime Disbanded.
After the victory over the Japanese, the American imperialists attempted to wipe out the Huk's by the despicable measure of suddenly outlawing and disarming them. This was abandoned when the puppet regime established in the central part of Luzon, and incited the landowners to arrest, arrest, and assassinate the cadres and Huk fighters. On the other side, the American imperialists fostered Huk's, Quirino and other quislings in order to carry out their plan to rule the Philippines through these

Police Raid Printer Shops In Tokyo
PEKING, Mar. 29 (Hsinhua).
The Tokyo police raided a dozen print shops on March 27, confiscating copies of the literature, including special issues of the magazine "Shinbun," according to a telegram Hongkong report yesterday.

The following widespread raids last week in southern Japan. The Japanese Minister of Justice ordered all domestic newspapers in this region. The police searched the premises of the publishers in Osaka, Kyoto and other western cities.

The requisitioning of the raid is the growing might of the peace movement in Japan with its demand for an overhauling treaty that is a treaty with power concerned, including the Soviet Union and Peoples' Republic of China Government, which is anxious for a separate treaty with the United States.

UNESCO Aid To Education In S.-E. Asia
To obtain on-the-spot needs of educational institutions in Indochina, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, an official of UNESCO's Rehabilitation Service toured a tour of these three countries.

During visits to adult and fundamental education projects, community centers, libraries and other institutions, Mr. Collins will collect first-hand information of urgent requirements—laboratory equipment, textbooks and technical books, audiovisual aids and teaching materials for handicapped children. These needs will be reported to UNESCO Headquarters in Paris and the other countries of the UNESCO Gift Coupon Scheme organizations.

In India, among fundamental and adult education agencies that will visit are the Jamia Millia Islamia Institute, the People's College Centre and the Surrounding Rural Area Training Institute in Delhi; the Bombay City Social Education Committee.

In Burma, the investigation will include a visit to the Mandalay Model Village Project in Rangoon, an experiment in mass education in a rural area. Materials needed by various faculties of the Rangoon University will also be reported.

The three-man UNESCO Educational Mission already working in Burma will be consulted in connection with needs revealed as a result of its current activities.

UNESCO Field Science Co-operation Office has just been set up in Rangoon. The investigation will be conducted in connection with the Indonesian Ministry of Education.

One of Mr. Collins' tasks will be to look up UNESCO's assistance programs in each of the 22 countries with those of other United Nations Specialized Agencies and private organizations operating in the same fields, as well as with governments and national committees.

Peking Paper On the Berlin Conference

PEKING, Mar. 29 (Hsinhua).
Today's Peking "Daily Worker" carried an editorial on the European workers conference in Berlin. Extracts follow:

The achievements of the European workers conference ensure the victory of European workers in the struggle against the remilitarization of western Germany and strengthen the confidence of the working class throughout the world in the struggle for peace.

A rearmament of Germany would be the wheels of the imperialist war chariot in their plan to launch a new world war.

The people of China are firmly opposed to the rearming of Germany by the American, British and French imperialists. By preventing the war chariot from being built, peace can be maintained.

The working class is the guiding force in the world peace movement. At present, the consolidation of the working class has acquired a new decisive significance.

Following the conference, workers throughout Europe are fighting against rearming of western Germany.

Workers of China are supporting them by opposing the rearming of Germany and opposing all forms of American aggression.

On the coming May Day, Chinese workers will hold a demonstration coordinated with the great struggles of workers of western Germany on the same day.

The united workers' class and peace-loving people of the world will surely smash the whole aggressive scheme of the imperialists.

First Big Offensive
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WHERE SHAKESPEARE WENT TO SCHOOL. Here is Shakespeare's schoolroom at the Grammar School, in Church Street, Stratford-upon-Avon. It is today. The school was founded in 1533 but has a much older history.

Spring Near Maturity As Ching Ming Coming

By W. F. Chien
Spring is gradually approaching maturity as the Ching Ming festival, traditional tomb-sweeping festival is being observed on Thursday.

Year in and year out, this festival has been remembered and observed by Chinese who would pay homage before the tombs of their late family members or relatives in public cemeteries or private graveyards, under a clear sky and sunshine or lashed by "murmuring" vernal rains.

Down through the centuries this festival, though marking the zenith of springlike, has carried a sombre note to the Chinese, and many a private pool and water garden on the occasion as a sad time when "Ching Ming's pattering rains prelude a heart-rending scene to the travelers en route."

Historic Account
As to why it day before Ching Ming, which is the non-cooking or "no-fire" day, history gives the following account.

In the early days of the Han dynasty, the domains of which covered the present province of Shansi in North China, a scholar-minister, named Chia Tsu-tu, had distinguished himself as a plucky, upright and able follower of the Duke of Ch'in.

After the duke was restored to his post in the wake of a long, devastating war with the neighboring Ch'u, Chia Tsu-tu was appointed to all those who had rendered painstaking services to the dukedom during the Duke's captivity.

Declines Merit
The royal gifts, however, failed to cheer Chia, one of the Duke's most unflinching followers in the years of adversity. Unlike his colleagues, Chia declined to claim any single instance of his merits in the past.

It was said that the Duke, rejoicing at the restoration, had probably forgotten Chia who had followed him through the darkest days of his own one's own merits, which had little to do with the restoration.

"One who steals others' wealth is called a thief," Chia was fond of saying. "But who is it possible to steal the merits of Heaven to give to oneself? It is a task difficult for me to set along with such persons."

Living With Mother
After consulting his mother, Chia wanted to set down the mountain and the hills of the Mien Mountains, leaving his official honors behind, to live with his mother, leading the life of a secluded hermit.

The Duke, now beginning to remember Chia, sought him in vain when news spread of his intention to live with his mother. Before he could set on his journey, the Duke ordered that he be set on the judge in order to force him to return.

The minister, who was so set in his own ways, refused to escape through the whole mountain range had become a roaring inferno enveloped by raging flames from all sides.

Fire Banned by Duke
To his life-long regret, the Duke and the scorched corpses of Chia and his mother amid smoldering debris. In memory of the tragic death of his minister, the Duke ordered that no fire be raised on that memorable day on the day before Ching Ming.

The custom of banning fire on the day before Ching Ming soon spread wide far and wide, but the Duke's custom as established tradition through the length and breadth of the country.

This episode was later re-enacted in the Chinese stage plays and novels, such as "The Story of the Three Kingdoms" in which Chia played the role of a staunch minister who died as a tragic hero.

MacArthur's Threat To Attack China Mainland

PEKING, Mar. 29 (Hsinhua).
Refuting MacArthur's bellicose statement of March 24, the spokesman of the Chinese people's committee for world peace and against American aggression made the following statement here yesterday:

On March 24, MacArthur, arch criminal in the invasion of Korea, locked a statement which is an affront to Chinese and Korean people. He arrogantly asked the Chinese Volunteers, and Korean people's forces to conduct negotiations with him and submit to American aggression. He threatened the Chinese people with an attack by American and British invasion troops on the people's republic of China.

MacArthur's shameless bragging, like his former ones, is not even laughable and will soon produce its own downfall.

However, MacArthur's declaration that American and British invasion forces are preparing to launch an attack on the people's republic of China is a serious fact and the Chinese people can't but give it close attention.

At the very outset of the invasion of Korea by America, Britain and other countries, we pointed out the Chinese objective of the aggressors was China, and that the Chinese were therefore, certainly not indifferent to the Korean situation.

Events have now made it plain that so long as the United Nations try to annex the Korean peninsula, the American aggressors will complicate the reasonable standpoint of China and other countries. The Korean question and the withdrawal of American troops from Taiwan, MacArthur's "plan" to invade the Korean peninsula will inevitably try to prolong and extend their aggressive war.

People Urged to be Vigilant
For this reason, all Chinese people must be more vigilant and must intensify the sacred struggle to resist America, help Korea, safeguard the independence of the motherland until we have together, with the Korean people, liberated the whole of Korea and driven out the aggressors who have the intention of invading China.

The Chinese people should always bear in mind the affront to China by the United Nations and should be more vigilant and must intensify the sacred struggle to resist America, help Korea, safeguard the independence of the motherland until we have together, with the Korean people, liberated the whole of Korea and driven out the aggressors who have the intention of invading China.

People's Daily's Statement
PEKING, Mar. 29 (Hsinhua).
The "People's Daily" today commented on MacArthur's statement threatening to extend the war onto China's mainland.

The editorial pointed out that American imperialism is the deadly enemy of the Chinese people's republic.

The joint declaration of various democratic parties in China, issued on March 4, 1946, said that as with Japanese imperialists in the past the main objective of US aggression is to divide Korea and drive out the Chinese people.

Although top US government figures, such as Acheson and Dulles, like, have worn themselves out trying to cover up the essence of the American aggressive policy, the American aggressive policy will be exposed by the March 24 statement of MacArthur.

MacArthur's brassy clamor to launch an armed attack against China, the editorial continues, is a direct challenge to what the American aggressors have become insane. But MacArthur's challenge is a direct challenge to the American aggressors have become insane.

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Minorities in National Life Of China

PEKING, Mar. 29 (Hsinhua).
National minorities are daily playing a growing part in the life of the country.

National autonomous governments have been set up by Tibetans in Sikkim by the Yeh in Inner Mongolia in other localities and in other parts of the country.

In areas where national minorities exist, their members represent the local government at all levels as well as in the Central People's Government.

The members of the national minorities are of Uighur, Kirghiz, Mongol, Kazakh, Tajik, Uzbek, etc., and are working in local administration.

Alongside the strengthening of public representation has gone swift economic development and increasing prosperity largely due to government purchases of local products and the development of handicrafts and manufactured goods have gone into localities.

Two-thirds of the Sinking province's production brought only a fraction of their value to the producers while warlords and speculators made vast profits from them. Today, the exchange value of wool has risen by ten times, and the price of salt has fallen considerably.

Education is going ahead at the same time. The steady growth of published in languages of the nationalities and even new written languages are being developed.

All these minorities are now beginning to live in peace after centuries of feuds which were instigated in the old days in order to divide and rule. Armed clashes have given way to cooperative government. Thousands of members of minorities have been trained and are working in local administration.

These developments, in a country where there are well over fifty nationalities, are a fine example of nearly 50,000,000 members, mark a new stage in China's history and will have a far-reaching effect on reconstruction.

Payment of interest on and redemption of the principal of the People's Victory Bond starts today, according to Chinese press reports yesterday.

In order to accommodate the business and cooperative departments, the People's Bank of China, Shanghai branch, has opened its sub-offices, which will extend their hours of service from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. The extra bank branches will also be observed by the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China.

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New Homes For Workers in Peking

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Victory Bonds Three Months In Prison For Bigamy

PEKING, Mar. 29 (Hsinhua).
Found guilty of bigamy by the court, a woman before divorcing his first spouse, Tung Chia-kan was sentenced to three months in prison for bigamy.

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Rail Rates On Some Sea Foods Halved

PEKING, Mar. 29 (Hsinhua).
Beginning tomorrow, April 1, and until October 31, the railway freight rates on fish, lobsters, and other sea products will be reduced by fifty per cent.

The Ministry of Railways is effective on all railway lines throughout the country, the railway freight exceeding 3,000 kilograms in weight will be charged at ten per cent reduction, and exceeding 6,000 kilograms, twenty per cent reduction, effective simultaneously.

Advance Booking
With a view to easing traffic congestion on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Nanking routes, the Ministry of Railways is effective on all railway lines throughout the country, the railway freight exceeding 3,000 kilograms in weight will be charged at ten per cent reduction, and exceeding 6,000 kilograms, twenty per cent reduction, effective simultaneously.

Travel Agency or private tourist groups making the trip to special reduction, passengers fares but help greatly to ease the traffic congestion.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies: \$1.00
Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL

AVE ATQUE VALE!

It is in the nature of things that we have our exits and our entrances. Our own entrance dates from August 3rd, 1950. In making now our exit, we feel we can point to a rich life, a life of hard and honourable partnership with our public, in fact, a glorious international brotherhood which might better describe the relationship. This, in spite, must forever be forgotten. We take this opportunity to extend to our readers and subscribers, our warm and grateful thanks for all the loyal support and hearty co-operation, which they have always extended to us. We wish to say to everyone:— "Fare thee well and adieu, if, forever, —Fare thee well!" March 31, 1951.

WARMER DAYS IN NEAR FUTURE

With the passing of March with its rude, rough winds and cold rain and sleet, and the coming of April, Shanghaianders are looking hopefully forward to warmer and more genial weather. True, a sharp breeze speaks of the uncertain glory of an April day. But, although April is not without justice called by the meteorologists "a month in which there is a good deal of beauty in the uncertainty. A poet, or poetess, whose name we do not know, has written these pleasing lines on the time of the year immediately ahead, in fact, on rain at an April sunset: "Glittering shafts of golden glory falling in the sun's rays; Moistening all the swaying treetops with their iridescent sprays. Heavy rain-clouds tipped with coral, raining o'er the storm-swept Westward now the sun is sinking, colouring all with crimson dye. Weeping willow trees reflecting varied tints of golden sheen. Shading in soft, tender splendour to a deeper emerald green. Glistening rain-drops on the green-berber-beds, as the storm sweeps swiftly by. Leaving in its wake—sweet and peaceful—evening sky."

It is the gardener, perhaps, who rejoices in the coming of less turbulent days more than anyone. For him, the month of March has been indeed a trying time. He has had the suffer many losses and innumerable vexations; however, careful he may have been. The spectre of a sudden frost or a biting wind-driven sleet has haunted his gardeners. Know that in their best-laid plans in the garden are always liable to "gang" and that now he may look for more-sure results for his early coaxing of his flowers and vegetables—and a harvest may be expected before so many more days are past. An English writer thus delightfully describes the coming of early spring on the countryside: "For Englishmen the signs appear, small in themselves and one by one, from before the earliest bird takes to nest-building. When the ribs of trees still stand bare as skeletons, a touch of colour creeps into hedge and copse. Tiger buds, treated to a wash of yellow and yellowish green tints into a sombre landscape. The coarse-looking meadows, sodden to-day as seldom for many years, are green as the fresh grass pushes up, to regain at least the suggestion of emerald, and here and there a stalk without noticeable relish to the dull task of grazing because visibly more interested in their own peculiarly spotted pale gold from hazel catkins hangs round the fringes of the woods. Undergrowth is giving proof of new life. The ground and wild robe stir from sleep

GREAT ZIMBABWE

Travellers in antique lands who come upon vast and trunkless legs of stone can, as a rule, be pretty certain nowadays that an army of archaeologists and prehistorians has been there before them. They come there as a rule, as they contemplate the crumbling remains to some Oxymandias, King of Kings, or the obelisk of the most famous man of the dim past, says the London Times. Consideration is more likely to reproach them for having forgotten what they had learned before they came. Some of the most interesting facts discovered about the ancient monument and its builders, in the Southern Rhodesia, is an exception. It has kept its secret intact against the onslaught of time, as the learned. When it was discovered, or rather rediscovered, in the 1890s, the ruins were in a state of decay. It was more likely to reproach them for having forgotten what they had learned before they came. Some of the most interesting facts discovered about the ancient monument and its builders, in the Southern Rhodesia, is an exception. It has kept its secret intact against the onslaught of time, as the learned. When it was discovered, or rather rediscovered, in the 1890s, the ruins were in a state of decay.

FROM AN OLD READER

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News". Sir,—It was with dismay that I read the advertisement in this morning's issue which announced the well-beloved last issue of our well-known "North-China Daily News". We have been so accustomed to its daily appearance, that it is hard for me to believe that it is written to say "Good-bye". It was in 1950 that your paper first appeared in Shanghai at that time. It was a new venture, and as mentioned are still in this city today, and they can confirm that the "North-China Daily News" has always been well maintained. To bid farewell is always disquieting but these parting words in man's existence therefore, with a stiff upper lip I say to the owners, editors, staff and readers "Good-bye and God Bless". ELLIS HAYM, Shanghai, March 30, 1951.

TRIBUTE FROM A.D.C.

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News". Sir,—The announcement that we can expect no more publications of the "North-China Daily News" tomorrow gives a feeling of great personal loss to your friends and readers. The great services you have rendered to all and sundry in Shanghai during the past ten years are too well known and extensive to be eulogised here; but it is appropriate to say that it will no longer be available to us that we pause a moment or two to express our sincere appreciation for the services, but also of the good will which has always characterized them. That they have been appreciated by all who have perused your pages without saying, and I venture to express on behalf of the Committee and Members of the Amateur Dramatic Club of Shanghai, our special and sincere thanks to you for all that the Old Lady of the Bund has done for us during the long period of years. While we feel that we are losing a close friend in your paper, we know that we are losing the friendship of yourself, your principals and the members of your club. We are sure that you success and happiness in whatever you may undertake in the future. Lt. Col. R. C. LITCHFORD, Chairman, A. D. C. Shanghai, Mar. 30, 1951.

A COUNTRY DIARY

SONGS OF THE BIRDS March 31.—Those of us who love bird-song often, I believe, centre our attention too much on the larger birds. We say about the magnificent song of the local lark, the King of the Song, the efforts of the Redbacked Shrike, the warblings of the Mynah and the lark, but even if they do so much rarer. However, and so we miss one of the most lovely music of the spring. I have noticed one little Bunting. Chief among these tiny songsters is the little Bunting. It is in Shanghai which stays with us all winter and commences to sing with the first touch of spring. It is in Shanghai which stays with us all winter and commences to sing with the first touch of spring. It is in Shanghai which stays with us all winter and commences to sing with the first touch of spring.

No Expansion Of Nursery Service in UK

A deputation representing about 400 voluntary organizations visited the British Ministry of Health offices at Ctesham House, Regent Street, early this week to express concern at the tendency of some local authorities to make economies by reducing their nursery and nursery school services. The deputation was organized by the National Society of Children's Nurses and was led by Mrs. A. Crech Jones. It was received by representatives of three Ministries concerned—Health, Education, and the Home Office. Speakers in favour of the expansion of nursery services in the value of nursery services is being reduced by an income limit above which children are not admitted, by the closing of nurseries and by the withdrawal in other areas of the training scheme for residential nurseries. A resolution was carried at a conference on December 1. This called for full provision of the services laid down in Section 22 of the National Health Service Act for the year 1948. The deputation also urged the Government to fund residential nurseries to meet home emergencies and also for children in cases of poverty, and part-time day nurseries for occasional care.

A reply made on behalf of the Ministry of Health expressed great sympathy with the purpose of the deputation, but added that the situation was governed by financial matters. It was not possible to expand the nursery services impossible at present. It was a matter of the North-China Daily News, and the deputation's suggestions would be carefully studied with that object.

U.K. Book Illustration: Recent Developments

Book illustration used to be a flourishing art in Britain. The novels of Dickens, Harrison Ainsworth, Trollope, Conan Doyle or W. W. Jacobs were illustrated when they made their first appearance. Illustrators such as Cruikshank, Priz, Doyle, Boyd Houghton, Fred Walker, Fred Barnard, Pinwell, Gilbert, Wash, Paget and Will Owen were well known in all reading households; even the names of the wood engravers were familiar. Today new novels are seldom illustrated, and the few that are are printed by the great publishing houses. The art of book illustration in Britain is smaller, but it is also more discriminating, and, although there are fewer illustrators than, say, before 1920, there are some very good ones.

Knowledge of Printing

The book illustrator of today requires a considerable knowledge of printing. Most books are printed by one of three different processes: letterpress, gravure or offset-lithography. The book illustrator has become a member of the large team now required to produce a book. A cardinal principle of book design is that the book must be a harmonious unit. It is essential that the artist should know a great deal about book production. In the modern book, the artist is usually the printer's surface through which the printing process is carried out. The artist's work passes through the hands of several technicians and craftsmen before it appears on paper. A great artist may not be a good printer, but he must know the processes, with luck, and a skillful printer, the result may be successful. They have used sans-serif or script of the artist's indifference to printing techniques, and would almost certainly have been better had the designer for the process concerned. Although a great artist can afford to do this, a lesser man cannot. His work may be completely spoiled by ignorance of printing processes, and the smooth working of the whole production may be interrupted by efforts to rectify his mistakes. On the other hand, if the artist accepts the limitations imposed by a selected process and exploits his advantages, his skill as an illustrator will be given its full value.

Book Designs

The great increase in the number of processes used for book production has also had repercussions on book design. Whereas before the industrial revolution and throughout the nineteenth century—the printer usually designed the book, in modern times, book design is employed by the publisher. The designer of a book still has the same old problems today, but he now has more tools—more type faces, more printing processes, more varieties of printing machinery, more kinds of paper—than ever before. There are some who have claimed that because of these new techniques, the modern book should be radically re-designed. They have used sans-serif or script of the artist's indifference to printing techniques, and would almost certainly have been better had the designer for the process concerned. Although a great artist can afford to do this, a lesser man cannot. His work may be completely spoiled by ignorance of printing processes, and the smooth working of the whole production may be interrupted by efforts to rectify his mistakes. On the other hand, if the artist accepts the limitations imposed by a selected process and exploits his advantages, his skill as an illustrator will be given its full value.

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WOLF & KID

BRITISH BOOK ILLUSTRATION An engraving by Stephen Gooden for "A Wolf and a Kid", one of Asop's Fables, is a fine example of modern British book illustration. The publishers are Messrs. George Harrap, Ltd.

FORTHCOMING BOOK EXHIBITION

The British Council plans to hold an exhibition of books and book illustrations in London in the middle of April. There will be approximately one thousand volumes, all recently received from England, and dealing with a wide variety of subjects. Dates published here today are the fourth and last article connected with the production of books in Britain.

Godden's "Aesop Fables"

Line engraving on copper or steel which, after wood engraving, the oldest method of book illustration, has had since 1920 in England one great practitioner, Stephen Gooden. It is books designed for contemporary reading, remain unchanged. Fundamentally, they are to provide the most suitable, convenient and harmonious means of communication between author and reader. Harmony is important. All the parts of a book, and especially the illustrations, must harmonize with one another and with the spirit of the words. To show how the various processes are used by modern British illustrators, it will be convenient to discuss each briefly in turn. The most common is the line block, and in many ways still the best medium for illustrating books, is not much used today for financial reasons. Wood engraving is a slow process, and almost any other process is cheaper. Nevertheless, distinguished work has been and is still being done on wood. Eric Gill, Eric Ravilious (who with Rex Whistler was killed in the last World War), John Farleigh, Owen Haverat, John Nash, Blair Hughes-Stanton, Gertrude Hemen, Agnes Miller-Parker, Claire Liskington, Robert Gibbons, Reynolds Stone, and Rex Hassall have all worked in this medium. The three last-named are probably the best wood engravers in British book illustration today.

Scraper Board

Scraper board is a dangerous enemy for imitators. The effect of white line wood engraving, but in the hands of a master it can be used to great effect. The Line block reproduction is certainly the easiest modern process, but the artist has to know how to use it. The use of various papers for printing is useful. Of the many who have used this process, Lovell, Fraser, Hutterston, Lowinsky, and Schwabe were distinguished in the past. More recently E. H. Shepherd, Bawden, Rex Whistler, Ardizzone, Bennett, Freedman, Toppin, Lynton Lamb, and Mervyn Peake have all done notable work. The Oxford University Press edition of Trollope's novel, "Can You Forgive Her?" with line drawings and photographs by Lynton Lamb is a recent example of good commercial book production and is the first of a series. Variations and refinements of the line block process are still being made. For example, the actual printing surface (usually made of zinc) may be tooled by hand, as has been done by Kapp and Lynton Lamb, among others. An outline drawing reproduced by line block (or wood block) and printed in black may be colourized by hand. This process has been revived lately by one firm in England. It is suitable only for limited editions, but it gives a texture and a purity of colour which is not obtainable by mechanical methods.

THE PROBLEMS OF BOOK DESIGN

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VANITY?...

By The Fashion Editress

"I cannot afford many dresses," said a slim girl raising her voice. "I have no time to change when going out of the office. I just put on another blouse, or add a costume jewellery, a fancy collar, perhaps, and my whole appearance is changed in five minutes from official to informal as the case may be."

"The tailored suit is very convenient," said the fourth of the party, "but personally when I am going out, I want a complete change to forget the daily routine of a hardworking office girl. I change my colour, my make-up completely and my dresses are mostly 'separates' which provide the possibility of different combinations."

The rain stopped... The ladies collected their raincoats and bags and went away...

"I wonder," said a husky masculine voice at the back. "Can these women talk about anything but their clothes? Can you imagine us men, discussing for hours the shade of a necktie or a shirt... Vanity, only vanity and nothing but vanity!"

"I don't quite agree with you," replied a baritone. "Somehow I like their ways of treating the subject like an art. And I sincerely admired my wife's heroic efforts during the war to look her usual smart self, in her many times remodelled dresses and self-manicured fingers in spite of all the hard work she was doing around the house and all the worries and privations. No, I don't think, that was a vanity."

"It certainly was not!" When Mrs. Charlotte Corday went to kill the tyrant Marat, she carried together with a dagger a thimble and a needle with a thread, for she was afraid the mob would tear off her clothes if she were caught... The heroine of Blasco Ibanez's novel "Mare Nostrum," who is supposedly associated with Mata Hari, the notorious spy of the First World War, before facing the firing squad, requested her best dress and jewels, because she wanted to die "like a soldier in her uniform"... Certainly it was not the vanity that prompted their attitude to dress women ready to meet Death, but a far deeper and noble instinct...

And so: Good-bye... Good-bye... Good Look... and thank you!

Tibetan Yoga and Its "Miracles"

By Colin Bingham in the Sydney M. Herald

Excluding those who are apt to confuse a yoga with a 'yo-yo', the majority of people are still deeply sceptical of the claims made for Yoga. A yoga is one who practices Yoga, which, as known in countries of the West, is mostly a system of personal hygiene and self-culture. Essential Yoga, however, is the realisation of the "transcendental self experience."

This is achieved through the science of deep meditation, which leads to psychic knowledge.

It is only in the higher stages that supernatural powers are generated, although the aspirant to "transcendental knowledge" is discouraged from pursuing them as ends in themselves.

In Tibet, however, it is a common saying that he who knows the Yoga rays (meaning the proper psychic exercises) can be "comfortable in hell."

Within the wide embrace of its various branches, Yoga has plenty of room for the charlatan as well as the genuine "miracle-worker," and the cautious approach of the Westerner to modern manifestations of Saurashtra, in the far North-west of India. He then indicated the sites for a number of successful new wells in the great desert of Rajasthan.

Scientific advisers in the central Indian Administration said it was all numbo-jumbo, but when a water-supply crisis developed at a refugee town of Faridabad, near New Delhi, the yogi was called in by the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, himself.

He urged Pani Maharaj to concentrate on the needs of Faridabad. If the "Water King" could not find water, the Government's only alternative would be to pipe it many miles from the Jamna River at a cost of millions of rupees.

The yogi had a look at Faridabad, pointed here and there at the parched ground—he uses no instrument whatever—and when pores were sunk, up came water at the rate of 35,000 gallons an hour! It was a spectacular demonstration that silenced the scoffers.

He wished to return to the forest to resume the life of contemplation—sitting like a lotus—which had freed him of his physical effort to do the job. On these occasions he merely looks at a map and puts in a pin at the spot where he thinks a well ought to be dug.

Another job of drought-conquest, taking Dr. Amansy de Blencourt in "Lost World, Tibet," recently published by Gollencz, represents the type of achievement possible at a higher level of occultism (that's if you don't believe it to have been a case of mere coincidence). It may be argued that the Tibetan Oracles are not strictly yogi, but they certainly impinge on the world of De Blencourt.

De Blencourt attended the great summer trance of the Oracle of Gauding, which entailed a four-month fast, followed by a ceremony was a private performance for the Government of Tibet. It's put on once a year by an Oracle who is supposed to have special power over the weather, and the sacred performance is so important that all the Cabinet Ministers have to attend.

De Blencourt witnessed a remarkable spectacle.

From behind the throne-like chair of the Oracle suddenly appeared, as if by magic, a sumptuously garbed man in a long flowing robe of white and blue silk brocade, with a shining breastplate hanging loosely from his neck, an holding a naked sword covered with glittering jewels, the Oracle of Gauding seated himself on the throne.

The silence was ripped wide open by the wailing music of damaras, radgons, cymbals and highbass trumpets which started immediately echoing through the hall.

In the half-darkness of his throne the Oracle went through an elaborate series of exercises to produce his trance. To the onlookers it seemed that the blood was disappearing from his changing features, on which the flesh appeared to be melting away. "While the trances are going on," said the attendant, "the Oracle is not to be disturbed and the shrilling of the music went on. I saw with stupefaction the bones protruding as he protruding as if it were becoming a death mask..."

The further the Oracle got into his trance the greater became the animation of his body until, with perspiration streaming down his face, he bounced up and broke free from the attendant jamas who had been restraining him.

They grabbed him again and stuck a huge crown of gold, jewels and precious stones on his head. The Gauding Oracle was "possessed."

The music died down, the mysterious incantations stopped, the audience froze and remained perfectly still. Only the Oracle's snake-like hissing could be heard in the deadly silence... (Then) the medium burst forward, dragging his attendants with him, struggling and writhing fiercely, he was forcibly seated on a large yellow dais in the centre of the hall.

It was then that the President of the Council put his question before the Oracle. The drops were no longer dangerous after a drought of several months. Could the Spirit of Gauding bring forth some rain? The Oracle, dribbling through his gnashing teeth, replied favourably.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 7)

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Fashion in Knitwear

From the "Times Weekly"

Fashions change but slowly in men's knitwear, and in women's outer-wear the price of the knit is at home and in overseas markets has been largely built on classic styles. These simple classics, such as sweaters and twin sets in cashmere and in fine wool, still account for the bulk of output. But new styles have begun to appear in time, and during the last year or two something in the nature of a gentle revolution has taken place in the women's knitwear field. It has been taken in hand by Fashion with a big F, and thanks to the fancy of Haute Couture houses in London and Paris, coupled with the endeavours of leading British knitwear producers, the homely and useful sweater has been elevated from a sportswear garment to the dazzling heights of cocktail and evening attire. The change has, in a way, been gradual. It began with the embellishment of the sweater by devices such as embroidery, beading, sequin trimming.

The sweater was bedecked with velvet ribbon and began to appear in puff sleeves and a fancy neckline. Purists started to team knitted fabric with sheer materials, to team up skirts or lounge trousers on the grounds of comfort or warmth, until the sweater emerged as an evening garment in its own right, as it were.

Several British houses, among them leading firms in the fashion and sportswear sections, now turn out such models, and at a combined show at parade staged in London two or three weeks ago by the International Wool Secretariat quite a number of such evening and cocktail sweaters were shown, together with the more usual sports garments.

Main features of these dresses have cap sleeves, or short kimono sleeves. These sweaters are usually short, some reaching only just

established. Nylon's biggest outlet in Britain is for women's stockings, over half the total British output going into that field. Reason for the high allocation to hosiery is that stocking manufacture is regarded as the natural home for this yarn, and also because nylon hosiery is both a good export counter, British stocking manufacturers doing a successful and widespread overseas business in such hose.

But against these nylon stockings, which are in good demand, for although much more expensive than rayon lenette or tricot hosiery they have considerable advantages over it, first in strength and what is perhaps even more important, in stability, so that they neither shrink nor stretch. Nylon tricot, made in locknet, milanese, plain mesh, and in a big variety of fancy openwork and lace-like designs, is used chiefly for women's lingerie and some of it in plainer meshes also goes into men's underwear, while a little is used for sports shirts and for gloves.

For the first time in its history, Glasgow, with a population of over one million, has no deaths from diphtheria during 1950.

