

## The Forum Quiz

This quiz is planned to be a painless and amusing method of checking up on yourself, to find out how well-informed you are. It covers various fields of interest and should not be difficult for the average person. Counting four points for each question answered correctly, a good score on this quiz would be eighty. (Answers on inside back cover.)

- [illegible]

## THE FORUM QUIZ

14. On your Western tour this summer it would be a fine idea to stop off and see one of the country's interesting scenic spots, Sequoia National Park, which is in:  
 (a) Oregon (b) Washington (c) California
15. Precocious little Agamemnon, aged five and now enrolled at Harvard, has fallen in love. "Why," he wrote his mother, "when I think of what great scholars my parents were — well, this biologic urge of mine seems almost *atavistic!*" Agamemnon meant:  
 (a) *Mere language could not describe his passion.*  
 (b) *It seemed a reversion to a remote ancestral trait.*  
 (c) *His emotion sprang from youthful vigor.*  
 (d) *Even a Harvard man could fall in love.*
16. Which one of these men recently wrote an entertaining book in which this characteristic story appears?  
 At a Hollywood gathering, a producer was explaining at length how great were the costs, how tremendous the difficulties, how contrary were the actors, in a film he was then producing. Mischa Elman inquired mildly, "If it's so hard to make bad pictures, why don't you make good ones?"  
 (a) Leopold Stokowski (b) Harpo Marx  
 (c) André Kostelanetz (d) Oscar Levant
17. Please select the misspelled word in this revision of his film scenario which the Quiz Editor now hopes to sell to Hollywood for two dollars.  
*Howdy, pardner, is this the Yaller Coyote Saloon? It is? Well, garçon, band me the table d'bôte. First I'll have some canapés, then roast beef so rare that it appears merely to have been burt. After that, a double brandy to stop my bicoughs.*
18. Think twice before deciding just which one of these men is the Nazi Foreign Minister:  
 (a) Joachim von Ribbentrop (b) Hermann Goering  
 (c) Walther Funk (d) Rudolf Hess
19. Again speaking of your auto trip — it is a good thing to keep in mind that a car traveling sixty miles an hour has the same capacity for inflicting damage as it would have if it were driven off a building:  
 (a) *two stories high* (b) *six stories high*  
 (c) *ten stories high* (d) *twelve stories high*
20. Recall the name of that internationally known private banking house which recently became incorporated?  
 (a) Lazard Frères (b) J. P. Morgan  
 (c) Lehman Brothers (d) McKesson & Robbins
21. If you were to meet Bertrand Russell at Bishop Manning's cocktail party, you would aptly greet him by saying:  
 (a) "Hello, Bert; sorry to hear you may not get that job."  
 (b) "It was a smart idea — making you British Minister of Propaganda."  
 (c) "Frankly, Bert I don't think Hollywood can put your theories into pictorial form."
22. The most recent appointee to Mr. Roosevelt's Supreme Court (now known as the Nine Young Men) is a bright, red-headed chap named:  
 (a) William O. Douglas (b) James M. Landis  
 (c) Felix Frankfurter (d) Frank Murphy
23. In the business increase resulting from the war, which one of these groups has experienced the greatest impetus?  
 (a) Wall Street firms (b) farmers  
 (c) aviation industry (d) auto industry  
 (e) newspaper publishers (f) undertakers
24. Just one of these statements is FALSE. Please pick it out:  
 (a) John Masfield is British Poet Laureate.  
 (b) There were no U. S. air line fatalities in 1939.  
 (c) Father Coughlin's popularity is not what it once was.  
 (d) Turkey recently had a severe earthquake.
25. And just one of these statements is TRUE:  
 (a) A benedict is a long-time bachelor.  
 (b) Flotsam is the same as jetsam.  
 (c) A sybarite is a voluptuary.  
 (d) Most Senators can't read or write.

COMPILED BY JO HUBBARD CHAMBERLIN



# Britain's Aims in India

*by* **SIR ALFRED WATSON**

**N**OBODY CAN deplore the present situation in India more than that large body of Englishmen who have cherished and fostered the hope of India's taking her place as a single powerful nation within the British Commonwealth of nations. Responsibility for the tension that exists rests almost solely with the Indian Congress in calling out the ministries in eight of the eleven provinces into which British India is divided. This has cast back into the control of the bureaucracy an administration that was almost solely in Indian hands. In so acting, the Congress has revived, in intensified form, the age-old antagonism between Hindus and Moslems, has aroused the fears of domination of the other considerable minorities in India, and has increased the doubts of the native states of the fate that awaits them should they become subject to the rule of a Congress majority in the Central Legislature of India.

Let it be admitted that an initial blunder lies at the door of the Indian Government. As a step prior to the declaration of full participation in the war, leaders of Indian parties should have been called into consultation. Instead, the Viceroy merely informed the leaders of his intention to associate India with the remainder of the Empire. Technically, he was within his rights. At the present stage of self-government in India, the issue of peace or war is the prerogative of the Viceroy, but the occasion was not one for adherence to forms. All parties in India had declared their abhorrence of aggression as manifested in China, Abyssinia, Austria, and Czecho-Slovakia. Unconditional support to the British war aims in Europe was a possibility worth a few days' delay. Whatever the result of previous deliberations, India could not have remained outside the conflict; but the concession to Indian susceptibilities might have enabled her to enter into war in full unity of sentiment.

The mistake was made, and is now difficult to remedy. Congress, while declaring itself anxious to play a part in the battle against Hitlerism, held that India had been committed to war against Germany without the previous sanction of the Indian people. While in the days immediately succeeding the outbreak of war, Mr. Gandhi showed a personal inclination to give unconditional support to Great Britain and declared that his own sympathies were with France and England, he was presently in line with the demand of the Working Committee of Congress that such support should depend on a declaration by the British Government of its intention to accord full independence to India at the conclusion of the war. Rid of all verbiage, the Congress claim was that Indians, gathered in a Constituent Assembly, should write their own constitution and that Great Britain should endorse the document without discussion.

Now the plain answer to this demand is that the war, if victoriously fought, can make no difference in British intentions toward India. Should defeat come, India and all else in the Empire will crash, and other nations will decide the future form of government in India. But, assuming victory, as we are bound to do, the British desire is that at the earliest date possible India shall attain full dominion status — and by that is meant no less than the full independence in home and foreign affairs possessed by Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. How that independence may operate is illustrated by the present position of Eire, which, though a member of the British Commonwealth, has disinterested herself in the war. Great Britain can give no more, because that is the utmost she has to surrender.

The "independence" and the severance of all ties with Great Britain of which left-wing Congressmen talk loosely would be speedily followed, in present world conditions, by the