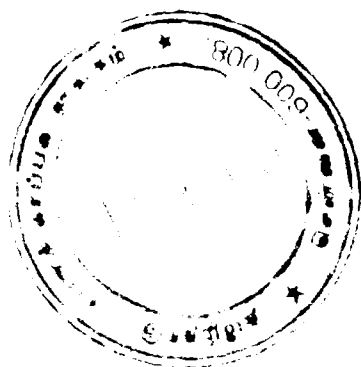




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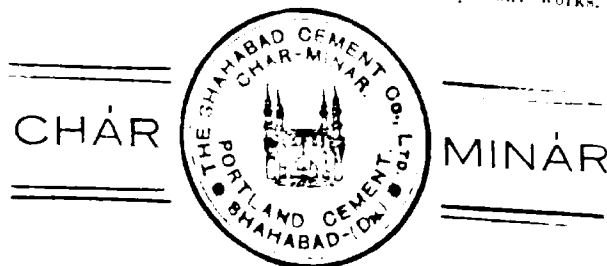
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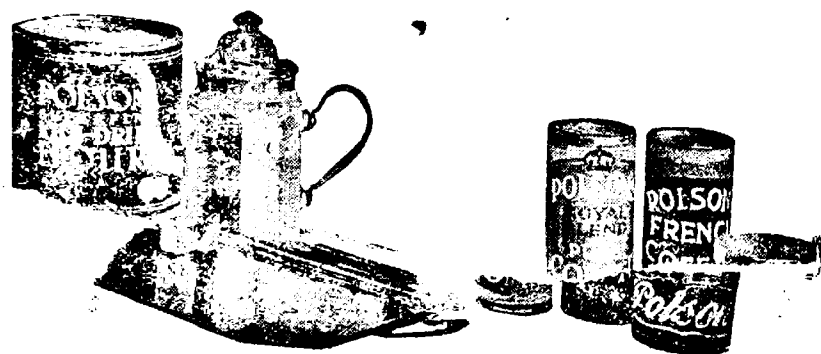


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INDIAN REVIEW

MONTHLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST.
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Nineteen Thirty-two and Lausanne

BY MAJOR D. GRAHAM POLE

1932 is now getting into its stride and, after the phenomenal outburst of optimism which marked its opening, a little light

her dictatorship. And in America, God's own country, ruined by tariffs, Big (undigested) Business, and unwanted gold, unemployment is mounting and the prophets prophesy nothing but dissociation from Europe and the necessity for making President Hoover the scapegoat.

In such a world one can only envy Scandinavia, which somehow manages to keep above these difficult spheres.

Nevertheless, there are a few hopeful elements in the situation, and I venture to prophesy that at the end of 1932, public opinion will be in a happier state, will be more inclined to accept those liberal and progressive policies which, at the end of last year, were so suddenly overwhelmed in a wave of "nationalism".

We in England, it might be added, are already beginning to see through the particular brand of "nationalism" which was visited upon us. The country was in a state of crisis, so we sunk all our differences and voted for a "Ministry of All The Talents" to pull it through in whatever way they thought best. Now, we realise that the gusto with which we voted for a government without a policy was merely the measure of our relief at dispensing with the necessity of having to think for ourselves.

And the most obvious comment on such mindlessness is the situation which has resulted in India.

MAJOR D. GRAHAM POLE

beginning to illumine the darkness. A week we were remarking that 1931 was a bad year, and 1932 could only be a worse one. Now we are beginning to say that things must be so this year that sheer force of circumstances compel the nations to a new wisdom! We take a look around the world, the stage certainly set for momentous action. In Asia, Russian imperialism is threatening China. In Europe, the Nationalists are threatening the British Empire. In Europe, France is threatening Italy, Britain, and anyone else who dislikes

But to return to Europe. Towards the end of this month the Reparations Conference opens at Lausanne. Everyone in Europe is awaiting this Conference with great eagerness, because there is a conviction growing on

than half of our economic ills are due to the drain of reparations and war debts.

Criticism in this country is running very strongly against France. France, chief gainer by reparation payments, and America, ultimate creditor of all war debts, have in the past years diverted to themselves most of the world's gold supplies. And the effect of such gold hoarding, particularly on the part of France, has been seen in credit crises in various countries, in bank crashes, in increasing trade depression and unemployment.

The opinion is now openly expressed that France is using her control of credit to direct policy in Europe, or to put a stopper on such policies as she dislikes. A distinguished German economist even goes so far as to maintain that France has converted money into her engine of war. For France, he writes :

the reparations claims, war debts, loans, credits, gold movements, and foreign exchange operations have assumed the role hitherto played by divisions, battleships and air squadrons.

Be this as it may, it is certainly a fact that France has diverted gold from England whenever a political occasion has seemed to suggest to her that pressure might usefully be put on His Majesty's Government. France is at this very moment making such a run on our gold reserves—the next political occasion, of course, being the Lausanne Conference—and, as the *Daily Herald* reminds us, "exactly similar withdrawals of French funds from London took place before the first Conference of the Hague, during the Young Plan discussion, and at the time of the London Conference which followed the Hoover scheme".

Having said so much, it is gratifying to realise that, whatever the French objective may be, it seems certain that France must take a more conciliatory attitude at Lausanne. A Committee of financial experts has been preparing at Basle a report to be submitted to the Lausanne Conference. And this Report only states that "Germany's

is to a great extent the cause of the increasing financial paralysis of the world.

In other words, the world is at last waking to the fact that the policy of reparations—*revenge*—is an evil that has come home to roost and that the attempt to make Germany pay means that we are all going bankrupt with her. As a leading firm of London stockbrokers writes in its Circular, dated 31st December 1931 :

One thing seems clear, namely, that international action of a remedial character must be taken at once. If the crisis is not speedily to develop into a general collapse which will threaten calamity for the whole world. In the very magnitude of the danger, which is generally admitted, lies the best hope that politics will at last realise the necessity of subordinating political prejudices to financial exigencies.

It has taken the world fourteen years to see the wastefulness, the futility, of the policy of reparations. During these same fourteen years Science has been making the most wonderful progress. Invention after invention has multiplied the producing capacities of industry much so that, if we were not living in a world, we might have solved the problem of poverty altogether! But instead of turning our energies to the problem of distributing the riches which Science has created, we have had devote all our energies to money, to the struggle against bankruptcy. Against artificial bankruptcy

I was never more struck by the tragic waste of the ways we live in than when I read not long ago in the *Monthly Summary of the International Labour Organisation* some figures regarding increased output as a result of Science in industry or Rationalisation as it is called. The *Summary* comments :

With regard to the influence of rationalisation in general, it is noted that in Germany from 1925 to 1927 output rose by from 16 to 100 per cent. in various industries, while in Austria from 1924 to 1927 there was an increase of from 27 to 78 per cent.

In the United States, during a period of six years average output per worker in the four main branches of national activity . . . rose by 27 per cent. In Britain the increase in production in a group of industries from 1924 to 1929-30 was 11 per cent. . .

What do these figures reveal? Germany, Austria, defeated, bankrupt nations, increased production at that rate! And all their wealth wasted, all their riches taken from them, in a futile policy of Reparations.

The Financial Crisis in India

BY MR. B. R. SHENOY, M.A.

I

IN a discussion of the financial crisis in India, it is important to bear in mind that it is not peculiar to us or the British Commonwealth of Nations. Beginning with the crash of the Austrian credit—Anstalt—which was signal for the world financial crisis, just in the manner the crash in Wall Street at the close of the speculative boom was signal for the world economic crisis, which began in the autumn of 1929, in May 1931, it has now spread over nearly three-quarters of the world. It has resulted in England, practically whole of the Commonwealth after her, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and Japan going off gold, inevitably perhaps in some cases and in defence of trade in others. If to this list we add China which was never on it, more than half the world today is away from the gold standard. Certain other countries, notably Germany, considering the severe restrictions on exchange operations and export of gold, can be said to be only nominally on gold. Even the world's wealthiest country does not seem to be entirely free from the cold blast that is now sweeping over the wearied face of the Old World. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Bill which, on receiving the assent of President Hoover on the 22nd January, has now become law, is an evidence if indeed evidence were needed. It is designed with its two billion dollars capital "to free frozen assets, relieve the depositors in closed banks, release industrial and manufacturing credit, and extend financial relief to the farmers". France, which seemed to be comparatively free from both the world slump and the financial crisis, is now showing signs of ailment in both respects. Remaining on the gold standard, therefore, is neither a sign nor a guarantee of financial sound health of a country.

When England went off the gold standard (possibly in spite of herself) on September 21, 1931, considering her high importance in world finance, it was obvious that others will follow. With the quick decision to maintain the link of the rupee to sterling, India was only the first to fall in line. The linking of the rupee to sterling meant that the gold value of the rupee would rise or fall with the gold value of sterling on the 1s. 6d. basis, that is to say neither the rupee nor the sterling could rise or fall in terms of gold, without taking the other with it. For, if the rupee alone rose in terms of gold, then the profit ensuing by the purchase of sterling in the market and converting it into rupees at the currency authority, which is the Government in India on the 1s. 6d. basis, thus getting more in rupees from the Government than was paid for the sterling in the market, would soon bring about an inflation resulting in the rupee going down to the level of sterling. The converse operation, namely, the offer of rupees for sterling to the Government would take place and with the same result if sterling alone tended to appreciate in terms of gold. Both these processes would depend upon the willingness of the currency authority, to buy sterlings in the former case and sell them in the latter without restraint.

II

The discussion of the financial crisis in India may be divided roughly under three heads: Its effects on our gold position; on our sterling securities; and on our trade and industry. Of these only the first appears to be given some attention for obvious reasons, whereas the loss in the value of sterling securities is a silent operation and the stimulus to industry and trade is indirect and to that extent obscured, the export of gold is visible and has become conspicuous. That the depreciation of the rupee in terms of gold would

tend to suck the country dry of her stock of gold was plain. The depreciation of sterling by about 20·7 per cent. only four days after its severance with gold, and its still further fall by about 32·1 per cent. by the second week of December, as revealed by the sterling-dollar exchange rate (or the cross rate as it is called in India) appreciated gold in terms of rupees to a corresponding extent. This appreciation was recorded both in the price of sovereign which rose from Rs. 13-11-0, the market price in Bombay before sterling went off gold by about 4 as. each time the sterling dollar rate fell by 0·1 to about Rs. 19-8 sometimes, and gold ornaments, though for obvious reasons the rise was more in the case of the former than in the latter. But considering the depreciation of the rupee, the rise in the price of gold allowed a visible margin of 4 and 6 per cent. when the purchases were made with prospects of additional profits, when the exchanges still went down in a transaction which in normal times permits a margin of only $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In a period when profits in almost every direction are being wiped out, this offered a tempting opportunity to business men. And since the 21st September 1931* no less than £27 millions of gold has left the country, of which nearly £21 millions came to England and the balance went to Europe and America. Sometimes the rate of flow per week was even higher than the output of the mines of South Africa. It is difficult to estimate what part of these exports from "distress gold" representing the hoarded savings of the masses who, being hard hit by the general depression, are liquidating them to meet their current liabilities.

With a view to conserve the country's stock of gold, it was suggested that either the Government should levy an embargo on the export of gold, as certain countries that have gone off gold

had done, or purchase it from the market at price consistent with the prevailing sterling dollar exchange rate minus the cost of transport. The latter course, it was pointed out, has the additional advantage of strengthening the gold reserves of the Government making possible an earlier return to the gold standard.

Whatever the practical difficulties (and perhaps also the legal difficulty in the case of the latter of enforcing them, both these alternative proposals seem to be based on the assumption that the mere conservation of the country's stock of gold is in itself a desirable proposition. That it is merely a weakness which India shares with all other civilized communities, the traditional bias in favour of the ownership of gold makes it difficult to regard it as a mere commodity, while it would be to one's benefit to part with it for profit. If only it could be so regarded, much of the mental unrest which the export of the metal on a large scale gives rise to in all countries concerned would appear largely out of place. The embargo on the export of gold would have meant (supposing the embargo were effective) that the distressed person who parts with his gold to-day would get less in rupees; and its purchase by the Government at a price outlined above whatever its apparent attractions in the promise of an earlier return to gold—if indeed the return were desirable in its orthodox form—would perhaps only have meant its disposal at a later date by the latter. Besides, the export of the metal by accentuating the favourable balance of trade has enabled the Government of India to purchase sterling at a favourable rate on a large scale that would otherwise have been possible. By the sterling which they remitted to the Secretary of State—the statement issued by the India Office the 23rd December 1931, shows that since 1st of April 1931, this remittance was £15·7 millions out of the sterling purchases £23·046 millions taken from the Gold Stand-

Reserve in England against the transfer of gold to the Gold Standard Reserve from the Paper Currency Reserves in India—the latter was in a position to clear the outstanding £11·213 millions of the India 5½ per cent. loan due on the 15th January 1932, without having recourse to further borrowing. The inflation of Rs. 40 crores which this operation has resulted in, may possibly help to relieve the stringency in the money market during the present busy season.

III

The position in regard to sterling securities is easily dismissed. Whether held by the Government in its reserves as currency authority, or by the public as investments, short or long term documents expressed in sterling have suffered a loss in their gold value at least to the extent of the depreciation of sterling. In actual fact this loss has been greater, as becomes evident from the stock exchange quotations which show that these securities have come down in their sterling value itself; and in cases where they were valued at a premium almost without exception, they have come down to below par. This loss would remain during the tenure of the depreciation of sterling, and supposing England returns to gold at a lower par value than before it went off gold, then the loss as determined by the new par value would become permanent. But the return to gold at whatever par is not now being seriously discussed.

The sterling securities held by the public is perhaps not large, at any rate, compared with that held in other countries. But these securities in the reserves of the Government, together with cash at the bank of England held on their account, total about £31 millions (1930-31 Report of the Controller of Currency). This loss is nothing peculiar to us; for the traditional confidence in the soundness and stability of sterling had made it the normal practice for safe investments, both short and long term, to be made in sterling practically

round the world. And some of the central banks which had kept sterling bills and securities in their reserves, were confronted with the awkward and embarrassing situation of their backing to the currency going below the legal minimum as a result of the depreciation of sterling.

It is interesting to enquire as to who has made the gain corresponding to the loss suffered by the present holders of sterling bills and securities. Evidently those who on issuing these documents, gained possession of sterling of higher gold value than the sterling with which they are to-day required to meet the bills drawn by them or pay interest on the securities or clear them on maturity. The gain, therefore, goes to the Government, municipal corporation, or the industrial firm, as the case may be.

IV

The situation as regards trade and industry is not quite as simple. The depreciation of the internal currency of a country relatively to the currencies of other countries results in a bounty on the exports of that country, while at the same time acting as a deterrent to her imports. But this is not to say that depreciation leads to national prosperity. If indeed prosperity were to depend on such an easy device, then we would have been faced with a never ending currency depreciation race all over the world. The stimulus given to industry and trade is only the relieving feature in an otherwise unstable condition affecting the distribution of income created by a depreciating currency. But this stimulus depends and lasts only so long as money wages and salaries remain stable, and the competing countries do not depreciate their currency also, thus allowing a margin of profit determined by the extent of the depreciation. In a country like India where trade unionism is still undeveloped, the first of these factors may be expected to hold good. As regards the second, "depreciation tariffs" raised by certain countries against British and Indian goods,

* Up to the third week of January.—[Ed. I. R.]

together with the widening of the circle of alienation from gold, act as negative forces to impetus trade and industry.

But in considering this question besides the depreciation of the rupee in terms of currencies on gold, the fact of its being linked with sterling has to be taken into account. The latter of these two factors, by fixing the sterling value of the rupee at the same rate as before, leaves undisturbed the forces of trade as between England and India. Currency depreciation does not come in as a factor in the capacity of Bombay and Lancashire to compete with each other in the Indian market as it would have done, if the rupee depreciated in terms of sterling working in favour of Bombay, or if the rupee appreciated in its terms working in favour of Lancashire. But if the rupee were not linked to sterling, it has been pointed out, the phenomenal export of gold combined with the usual balance of trade in favour of India (which the former accentuated) the rupee would have possibly appreciated in terms of sterling; and to that extent it would have crippled Bombay's capacity to compete with Lancashire. Whether or not the rupee would have appreciated in terms of sterling if it were not linked to it, however, is a matter of opinion; for the possibility of withdrawal of foreign capital is to be taken into account. And both Bombay and Lancashire get an advantage over Japan owing to the depreciation; but this advantage has been wiped out since Japan went off gold and the *yen* came down more or less to the level of sterling.

While England and the rest of the Empire that has gone off gold get an advantage over the gold countries in the Indian market, India gets an advantage over these latter countries in the British and Empire markets to the extent they are our competitors in the scale of basic products which form the bulk of India's exports. If we take the 1928-29 figures as near about the normal of our total imports of Rs. 263.40

crores (both on Government and private account), no less than 42.9 per cent. came from the United Kingdom or 52.1 per cent. from the Empire as a whole, while out of our total exports of Rs. 331.19 crores only 20.9 per cent. was taken by the United Kingdom or 34.7 per cent. by the Empire. The advantage that we get in the British and the Empire markets, therefore, is likely to be much less than the advantage we offer to the British and the Empire products in our market over the gold standard countries. And since more than 50 per cent. of our imports come from the Empire, the deterrent to imports as a consequence of the depreciation of the rupee applies only to less than 50 per cent. of our imports; this has been further reduced by the suspension of the gold standard by certain other countries; but if the Imperial preference we get from the Empire countries is less relatively to the Imperial preference we offer to them, the bounty we get on our exports remains over the greater part of our exports, namely, 65.3 per cent. which forms the proportion of our total export to countries outside the Empire.

V

In this regard, however, we have to bear in mind that India has to make an annual payment of about £35 million sterling (about Rs. 46.6 crores) on account of Home Charges. The appreciation or depreciation of the rupee in terms of sterling, therefore, to a considerable extent affects our budget position, either favourably or adversely. To link the rupee to sterling was to make certain our budget position, while to abandon it to determine its own fate would have involved the risk of seriously upsetting it, if the rupee were to depreciate in terms of sterling. In view of the size of the gold stock in our Reserves, the third alternative of putting the rupee on an effective gold basis was not practical finance apart from its doubtful prudence in case it were practicable. The export of gold and the loss in the value of sterling securities are independent of linking the rupee to sterling. Hence on a consideration of the positive and the negative forces set in motion by linking the rupee to sterling, though it is not possible to appraise with precision the magnitude of the resultant, its direction does not seem to leave any room for doubt.

An Indian Woman's Day Dreams of India

By PADMINI SATTHIANADHAN

WHAT is wrong with my country? I asked myself one day. Why have we always been unable to lift our heads as a nation and face other nations of the world in a spirit of comradeship, equality and freedom? Why have we always been a trodden-down, dis-united India? When will our inhabitants break the bonds of community and creed and act as one family? Never, I said to myself, as long as we suffer from that terrible inferiority complex that is holding us down on every side.

More than half our citizens, even in this time of progress and uplift, are conscious of a certain inferiority to someone above them. First of all, there are the submerged untouchables still obsequiously calling the Brahmin, "*Swami*", and thinking him a messenger sent from Heaven, and the mouthpiece of the Almighty. Secondly, there are those of the subordinate services, who cringe and fawn before their official superiors, placating them with garlands and fruit, and ever fearing to hold up their heads in front of them. Thirdly, there are Indians who always cater to white men, and think themselves inferior to Europeans, and who seek their society, not because they wish to form real friendships on a basis of equality, but because they feel honoured and elated at being

found in the society of Europeans. Lastly, there are our women themselves, who look upon their men as little tin-gods and pander to their little selfishness with too willing a sympathy and too simple a love.

Oh, when shall we be able to conquer all this inferiority complex, I thought to myself, and I dreamt of a time when we would be members of such an ideal nation, that all those who dwelt within our shores would live in happiness and brotherly comradeship; when we could all be equal—not in wealth and prosperity, for that would be impossible—but in that freedom of mind which imparts enough self-confidence and self-respect to carry us bravely through life. The labouring classes in England do not pander to the higher classes as we do; they have their own self-respect. The servants in Europe do not fall at their masters' feet; they are an independent class to be placated in a measure by their employers. And it is the same with the women, who never make themselves a foot-stool for complacent husbands.

"Where the mind is without fear, and the head is held high," I repeated Tagore's words to myself. When would India awake, renewed and happy, into "that heaven of freedom"?

Need of Industrial Peace Machinery

By DR. B. V. NARAYANASWAMY, M.A., B.COM., BAR-AT-LAW

IN the great majority of the industrial countries, adequate machinery for the conciliation and arbitration of collective labor disputes has been established. The problem is not to find a machinery for negotiation and arbitration but some effective means for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs. If India wants to advance her industrialisation smoothly, she should take all reasonable methods to promote industrial peace. It is desirable that voluntary measures should no

longer be delayed in India, and except in one or two cases no serious attempt has been made till now for the establishment of Work Committees. It should be noted that the instability of labor, the migratory character of the workers and the consequent temporary interest in conditions, the illiteracy and the language difficulties all make it very difficult for the successful working of Work Committees in India. Nothing has been done as regards the question of establishing voluntary

conciliation machinery and it has not even been thought of seriously and the Central Government have done nothing up till very recently. However, two important committees in Bengal and Bombay respectively have examined these and have made certain recommendations. And the authors of the Bombay Report, after carefully studying the situation in Bombay Presidency, admit the superiority of voluntary negotiation, but they also recommend the formation of Industrial Courts of Inquiry to be followed if necessary by an Industrial Court of Conciliation.

THE TRADE DISPUTES ACT

The Indian Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provides for the establishment of two different types of tribunals for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes, *viz.*, Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation.

Unfortunately this Act does not provide for any standing Industrial Court. The setting up of a standing Arbitration Tribunal in the form of Industrial Court in each province would be an improvement of the Act, for if any question in dispute which could not be properly solved by a joint committee of Employers and Employees, either of the parties will have facility for submitting its case automatically to the Industrial Court. The Industrial Court in Great Britain has worked very successfully, and as Sir Harold Morris says, "it has the advantage of dealing with cases expeditiously and the reports will enlighten the public regarding the merits of the particular case." The Courts of Inquiry, and rules of bringing the Courts into action, should be made more elastic than provided in the Act.

Such a permanent body in each province would be very useful, for whenever a party fails to come to a settlement, the matter can be referred to an organisation, and its decision, after all the facts before it, would inevitably be of great weight to both the parties and the public. Apart from

this, owing to the illiteracy of the workmen, extravagant claims have been put forward after the strike has begun, and also strikes often occur without notice and without any clearly defined grievances. Under the circumstances, at least for some time to come powers should be given to these provincial Courts of Inquiry to intervene whenever there is trouble in an industry and it should be made a law that no lock-out or strike should take place before the Board's Report is published. It may be argued that this suggestion is compulsory arbitration in disguise, but such criticism is not correct, for it only endeavours to postpone a stoppage of work-people to terminate contracts. Each provincial Labor Department should have trained conciliators with power to intervene and help the parties when a dispute is threatened, for their intervention would have great psychological value. It would not be their business to inquire into the merits of the case. Their function is to see that the representatives of both sides go on negotiating until an agreement or basis was discovered on which it is possible to agree.

PERMANENT BOARDS NEEDED

In order to improve substantially the prospect of peace in an industry, permanent Boards with frequent joint meetings to discuss all the problems connected with the industry should be established. Co-operation on all sides will bring about harmony and there is an urgent need for closer personal co-operation between the heads of industrial concerns and the workers in those concerns and a need for better system of informing employees in matters which relate to the progress and advancement of the particular industries in which they are concerned. Many of the troubles in industry to-day are due to misunderstanding and lack of appreciation and tolerance of the point of view of the other side; and these obstacles to progress can be considerably reduced.

The Work of the Indian Red Cross Society

By MISS NORAH HILL, A.R.R.C.,

Organising Secretary.

BEFORE describing the work of the Red Cross in India, I am going back for a minute to the year 1859 in order to explain the origin and significance of this great international humanitarian Society. In that year was fought the Battle of Solferino, between the Austrian and French troops, in Napoleon III's Italian campaign. By chance this fierce battle, which raged for 15 hours and left 40,000 dead and injured on the battlefield, was witnessed by a Swiss gentleman, Henri Dunant, who happened to be travelling across Italy as a tourist. The regular army medical service of those days was totally insufficient to deal with such a situation, and the horrible scenes of suffering which he saw, made such an impression on Dunant that he determined to rouse public opinion to found a voluntary Society to supplement the regular army medical services of all nations. It took him six years to achieve his purpose, but he overcame all difficulties, and in 1864 the famous Geneva Convention was signed by representatives of all the big powers. This Convention which is still in force, and has recently been brought up to date, recognizes the principle of neutrality of the sick and wounded in war, and authorizes the formation of voluntary Relief Societies to supplement the regular army medical services. It was decided during the Conference that some distinctive symbol must be adopted to be worn by the personnel of these Societies and to mark hospitals and ambulance stations on the battlefield. The hall in which the Conference sat was hung with Swiss flags—white cross on a red ground—so, as a tribute to Switzerland which had called the Conference, the Swiss flag reversed was adopted as the emblem, and from that day onwards the Red Cross on a white ground has been the symbol

of help to the sick and suffering of all nationalities and creeds. It is important in India to remember that the flag has no sectarian significance and that the Indian Society, like its sister Societies all over the world which use the same emblem, is non-sectarian and non-political.

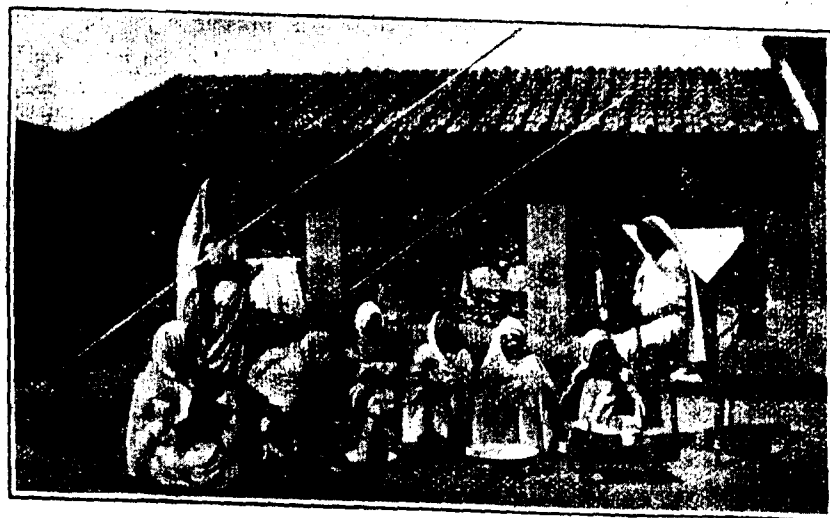
Up to the end of the Great War, the national Red Cross Societies restricted their activities to war-time work, and to the relief of suffering during great national calamities such as the Messina earthquake. During the Great War, although no national Red Cross Society then existed in India, an Indian Branch of the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society, and the St. John Ambulance Association, carried out all Red Cross work for the soldiers in India and Mesopotamia. The extent of this work can be judged by the fact that over Rs. 62 lakhs were spent in Mesopotamia alone on Red Cross stores and transport. Among other things, there were 33 Red Cross launches on the rivers bringing down the wounded. In the Afghan Campaign of 1919, the Red Cross was again active and supplied comforts to all the frontier hospitals.

In December 1917, a wide collection of funds, known as the "Our Day" collection, was made in India in the name of the Red Cross, and when the Armistice was signed, part of this money was still unspent. In 1920, therefore, an Act was passed by the Indian legislature founding an independent national Indian Red Cross Society and charging it with the administration of the income from the surplus war funds, which themselves can only be used in case of war. The interest from its invested funds forms part only of the income of the Society, the remainder being derived from donations and membership subscriptions.

Simultaneously with the formation of the Indian Society, an enlargement of the Red Cross

horizon had taken place internationally. War-scarred Europe was in a pitiful condition, and the leaders of the Red Cross decided that demobilization was impossible. With the personal encouragement of President Wilson and the newly formed League of Nations, an international League of Red Cross Societies was formed in 1919, which adopted a peace-time programme. Article 25 of the Covenant of the League of Nations reads as follows:

The members of the League (of Nations) agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized national Red Cross Societies, having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.



Sind Provincial Branch, I. R. C. S., a busy day at the Welfare Centre.

The benefits of the Society founded by Henri Dunant were henceforth to be extended to all sick and suffering people, whether in war or in peace. The League of Red Cross Societies now includes in its membership 58 national Societies, with a total of about 9 million adult and 12 million Junior members—an army of 20 million working under the Red Cross banner. The Indian Society was, on its foundation in 1920, admitted to the League as a full independent member. It has branches in all the provinces of British India and in

most of the large Indian States, so that it is in reality a federation, thus forestalling political events. These Provincial or State Branches are again sub-divided into District Branches under local or district committees. At the end of 1930, the Society had 19,593 adult and 84,000 junior members.

The newly formed Indian Red Cross Society decided to place maternity and child welfare work in the forefront of its programme, for the high infant mortality rate, and the ignorance of the average Indian mother, pointed to this as a most urgent task. At present the Society supports or assists over 200 child welfare centres and

encourages the training of nurses, midwives and health visitors. The latter are trained in Health Schools, some of which are directly administered and others assisted by Red Cross funds. The work of a child welfare centre is mainly preventive. The expectant mother is given advice, told where she can obtain a competent trained midwife if none is available at the centre. A new-born baby is brought to the Centre to be weighed regularly and examined. Advice on diet and clothing are given to the mother,

minor ailments such as sore eyes, skin troubles, etc. are treated; whilst for more serious troubles the mother is directed to a hospital. Lectures are given to mothers and fathers on how to avoid diseases, sewing classes are held, and indigenous *dais* are trained in clean midwifery. In addition to all these activities at the Centre, the health visitor spends part of her time visiting in the homes and giving advice on the spot in all the health problems of daily life. Many of our

The Red Cross. It maintains a collection of health films which are available on hire, and produces each year a large amount of health literature which is placed on sale at the Red Cross Depot, Lahore. Some of our Branches maintain Health Museums; others adopt itinerant methods, such as travelling exhibitions on motor-cars or trains to spread health teaching.

A large part of the income of our Provincial Branches is spent in giving grants to hospitals



Attock District Branch, I. R. C. S.: a *dais* class at the Women's Centre.

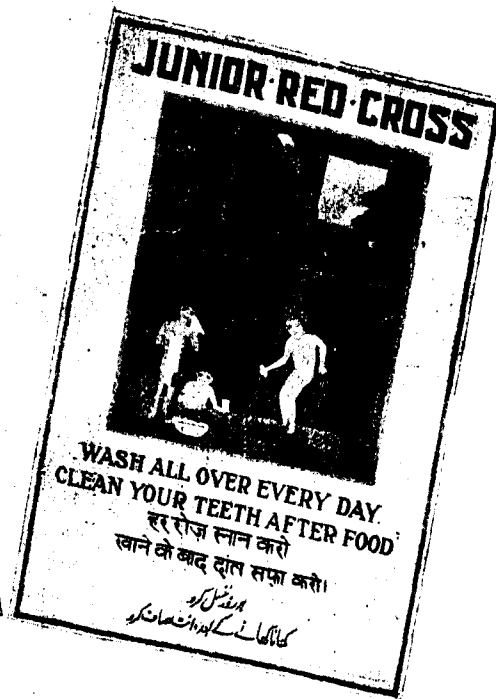
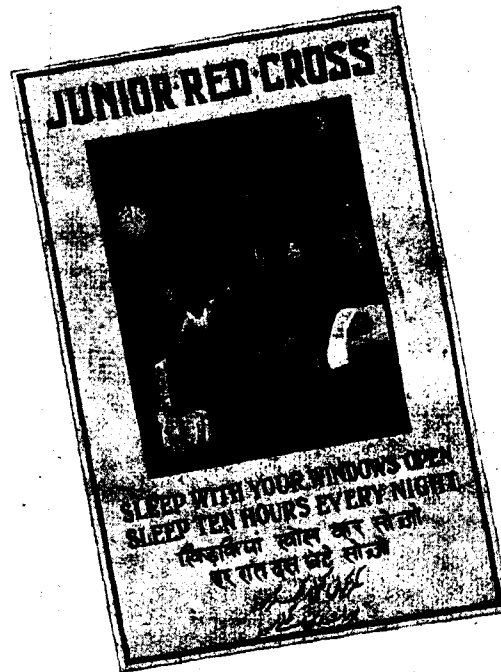
centres have become veritable community centres where all sorts of social activities are carried on, and have brought light and happiness into the lives of the women.

Another important branch of peace-time Red Cross work is popular health education through the medium of films, slides, lectures, posters and pamphlets published in the main vernaculars. The Society publishes its own quarterly journal,

and health institutions of all kinds. The help given usually takes the form of gifts of clothing, equipment, or stores, but in some cases the salaries of nurses are paid where otherwise no nursing staff would be possible. Four or five hundred institutions all over India are helped in this way every year, and the amount spent runs into several lakhs of rupees.

The Junior Red Cross is the children's branch of the Red Cross, organized through school groups. There are now over 2,000 groups in India with a total membership of over 90,000 children, all pledged to carry out the aims of (a) practice of health habits, (b) service to others, and (c) international friendliness. It seems natural in this country to place the greatest emphasis on the first. The Junior movement seeks to enlist the active co-operation of the children themselves in health teaching and to

These activities are being carried on all over India through the medium of our Provincial, State and District Branches. The policy of the Society is to spend money collected locally on local projects, and it seeks to enlist a large number of members paying small subscriptions in order to encourage all classes of people to participate in social work. It is perhaps not sufficiently recognized what a good ground for training in social work membership of a Red Cross Branch offers. There are many men and women in India who



introduce into the dull routine of hygiene lessons a lively spirit of emulation. The basis of teaching is the Health Game, for which a set of elementary rules has been evolved and score cards are kept. The keeping of height and weight records is advocated and monthly weighing and measuring ceremonies are held. The acting of health plays is also very popular; and sometimes the Juniors go round the villages and attend fairs, singing health songs set to popular tunes.

at the present time have realised the importance of building up a strong and healthy Indian nation free from the shackles of preventable disease and ready to bear the full burden of citizenship; but they do not know how to embark on this task. If such as these would offer their support to the Red Cross, and would actively co-operate in the work being carried on, they would be taking practical step towards bringing nearer their ideal of a healthier and therefore happier India.

The Conception of the Taj: A Fantasy

BY MR. V. B. METTA

SHAH Jehan the Magnificent, Shah Jehan the Incomparable, was sitting disconsolate and full of grief in his palace at Agra, one



EMPEROR SHAH JEHAN

evening in the year 1631. His wife Arjamand, crown of the palace, the light of his eyes, the throb of his heart, the highest earthly bodiment of his soul's soaring desires, had left him alone. Ah, Life! what a democratic thing thou art! Thou makest descendant of the invincible Timur mourn any other creature that toileth in the field hawketh in the bazaar! He, like the lowest of his menials, was now feeling that the dead loved returns not to us here with the same liveliness and the same voice as before, that she had to Paradise,—unto the bosom of Allah, there wait us, until we too have cast off this form of clay. Now, the idea that our beloved is waiting for us above, is consoling; but it is not strong enough. For, so long as we are on the

earth, we are of the earth, and consequently we like to be reminded of her presence on it, and not elsewhere. And the only way this can be done is by giving a material shape to all that we think of her.

A mausoleum must, therefore, be built to contain her earthly remains—a mausoleum worthy of a Moghul Empress, worthy of his wife. His wife meant, what? It meant the wife of a man to whom all the forms of man-made beauty till then created in the world, were mere introductions to the Book of Beauty. His father and step-mother had done something to improve and delight the eyes of men. So had his grandfather—the noblest of the noble. Then Timur, the revered ancestor, had reared mighty palaces and mosques with the spoils of the world at Samarcand. But none of their monuments was good enough for his hyper-critical taste. Some of them were so eagle-like in their might, that they felt not the finer ecstasy of life. Others were so dulcet like unto nightingales, that they reflected not the majesty of the sky, the planets, and the stars. Then there were other peoples besides the Moghuls. There were the Persians, who certainly understood beauty, but they knew not the expression of a soaring strength. Those Greeks whom the Osmanlis were now ruling, had done something, but they had done it either too baldly or with too old a heart. There were also the Arabs, especially those of Baghdad and Spain. Yes; they had combined beauty and majesty. Ah, but they were so often indifferent about the quality of the material they used; and then so much of their work was destroyed by barbarians and fanatics.

"Colour: what should be the colouring of my Arjamand's mausoleum?" the Emperor asked himself. "Blue and gold,—which the Persians affect so much, and which represent the sky and the Fire-Worshippers' sun? Or shall I add vermillion

like the builders of the Alhambra, so symbolical of our life-blood?—N-o-o-o-o! Colours distract the mind and make the soul incapable of entering into the Infinite. There!—it shall be white—white as the light of Eternity!

Form: what shall be its form? Arabian or Persian?" At that moment a rose-perfumed breath, sweet and cool as that of the breeze in the early hours of the dawn, blew over the right cheek of Shah Jehan the Magnificent, Shah Jehan the Incomparable. His eyes turned in the direction from which it blew, and he saw standing near him a graceful Peri with the most bewitching of eyes:

"O ruler of millions of men and beasts, I have come to give thee a little advice on knowing what thoughts are now passing through thy august mind," said the Peri.

"Speak, most fascinating of creatures, speak!"

"Master of immeasurable wealth, thou knowest that although a Fireworshipper and therefore an infidel by birth, I was taken into the fold of the True-Believers some thousand years ago; and since then, I have been a better True Believer than most children of Adam."

"I know, I know," murmured Shah Jehan impatiently. "Now come to the point at once and tell me what advice thou hast come to give me."

"It is this," replied the Peri. "Thou must erect a mausoleum which shall make Islam the glory of the world for ever and ever. In order to do this, thou must choose those forms and shapes which are in consonance with the spirit of the Religion, which Mahommed, the Apostle of God—upon whom be peace—preached to an unbelieving, idolatrous world."

Before the Emperor had time to discuss the matter with her, the Peri disappeared from his sight. Then, there was a short, exquisite undisturbed silence: after which, he felt a lotus-perfumed breath, delicious and languorous as the breeze of the dying day, blow over his left cheek.

He looked leftwards, and saw an Apsara,* sinuously subtle-shaped, standing near.

"I have come down from *Swarga*, O lover of the fair and fascinating, to tell thee something on divining from there what thoughts were engrossing thy mind at this moment."

Shah Jehan the Magnificent, Shah Jehan the Incomparable, looked benignly at her, and said:

"What wouldst thou tell me, O thou who delightest the eyes of the gods day after day? Speak, supreme artist. For Shah Jehan the Monarch of the World, bids thee do so."

"I am of this land from time immemorial. I was born when men saw and felt great things around them every day—and had not limited their conceptions and visions by thinking too much. Although since then, the country has changed much, and new races of men and creeds have poured into it, I still love it as of old. And it is because I love it so much, that I have come to thee now. I know thou art thinking of building a fitting mausoleum for thy most beloved wife—who has now become a part of the Divine. But when planning and decorating it, do not think that this is India and not Persia or Syria or Egypt or any other part of the world. Thou canst, of course, make use in it of all those forms and symbols which are particularly revered by the followers of Islam, and yet, thou canst at the same time make it thoroughly Indian. If thou forget to do so, thy monument will be lifeless and soulless. It will be out of place and therefore meaningless. It will be a failure however glorious."

When left to himself again, Shah Jehan the Magnificent, Shah Jehan the Incomparable, looked through the window at the flowing Jumana and pondered over the words of the Peri and the Apsara. He respected them both, for he was by blood not merely a Moghul but a Hindu also. He then sat up till late in the night, weaving a garland with the flowers of their respective ideas.

It was thus that the Taj Mahal, when built, partook of the ethereal, foam-like, lyrical qualities of Saracenic architecture, and of the intellectual subtlety and majesty and solid Hindu architecture.

* The Peri is the Persian prototype of the European fairy, while the Apsara is the celestial dancer of the Hindus.

American Investments in Europe

BY MR. V. G. RAMAKRISHNA AIYAR, M.A.

(Lecturer, Annamalai University, Chidambaram.)

THE Hoover moratorium has been the subject of much discussion. It is said that the American attitude is dictated by enlightened self-interest rather than by a real desire to help War-worn Europe and Germany in particular. It is necessary in this connection for those who study the financial situation, to realise the magnitude and complexity of American investments in Europe and its far-reaching influence to both Europe and America.

During the War and after the close of the War, the United States Government made loans to European Governments of the sum of \$10,338,058,352.20. Of this huge sum, \$9,598,236,575.45 was for War credits, \$598,869,010.71 was for surplus War supplies and \$140,952,760.04 was for relief supplies. After the armistice period, the U.S.A. discontinued its formal loans to European countries. For some time there ensued what has been popularly called the period of "aloofness from Europe". Even during this period of aloofness, from January 1921 to January 1927, the banks and private investors of the U.S.A. lent to European Governments, States, and private corporations more than \$3,553,000,000 (i.e., about £710,000,000).

It would be interesting to know the exact amount of European loans floated in the U.S.A. during this period, but the figures given above have been calculated as the average estimate. It includes loans publicly offered, loans privately placed, and European shares sold in the U.S.A. According to Dr. Max Winkler, formerly Vice-President of Moody's Investor's Service, the American loans to Europe from 1921-1927 are as follows:

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL	COMPANY	TOTAL
\$2,206,924,750	\$2,232,323,080	\$4,439,247,830.

Besides these amounts, the New York money market has resumed its old pre-War intimacy with the London money-market and a great deal of American money has been flowing to London, to earn a quick profit either in short-term credits or in day-to-day loans on Lombard Street.

It is commonly assumed, both in Europe and U.S.A., that it is only since the War that investors of the U.S.A. have lent money abroad in any amount. This is not quite accurate. In the thirty years preceding the World War, the U.S.A. made loans abroad of no less than \$8,122,000,000. But these were rich men's loans for the most part and did not touch the fringes of the middle class, not to mention the working class, as the present-day foreign loans have done.

Since 1907, the French Government has refused to permit foreign loans to be listed on the Paris Bourse until approved by Ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs. Similarly, the German Government reserves to itself the right to intervene against foreign loans. In England, it was in 1925 that Mr. Winston Churchill announced that tacit post-War embargo on all foreign and colonial loans was lifted. But American investors, anxious to lend money abroad, had no official interference whatever until 1925, and since then it is customary for American bankers intending to float foreign issues, or to grant credits to foreign Governments, to consult the State Department. European loans, especially German and Scandinavian, have been very popular in the U.S.A. during the past few years. There are ten times as many Americans investing in foreign bonds to-day as there were five years ago. This is ascribed to the high yield which these European issues give as compared with domestic bonds. Foreign bonds now represent about a

fourth to a fifth of the average investors' security holdings. A high financial authority recently observed that the amount of European capital which had taken flight to America to escape the inflation of the various European currencies, probably equalled the amount of American loans to Europe. In other words, Europe has had deposited in New York or invested in American securities about as much money as America has in turn sent to Europe. Owing to the confidential relationship existing between Banker and customer, it is not possible to find out exactly this amount. But some American finan-

cial authorities point out that these two streams of capital passing each other as more or less equal. This raises one important question: How much of these so-called American loans to Europe has been actually European in origin, due to European capital seizing the opportunity to return to Europe? It is now known for example, that Amsterdam is purchasing the Dutch East Indies loan floated in New York. If this process continues, the amount of American money 'tied up' in Europe may be considerably less in a few years than it is to-day.

Cultural Improvement of the Villages

BY

DR. SUKUMAR RANJAN DAS, M.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S.

IMPROVEMENT of the sanitary and economic conditions of the rural areas is, no doubt, necessary for the revival of the old village life, but the cultural status of the villages should also be raised at the same time. One of the most serious obstacles to the going back of the young men to the villages, next to the insanitary conditions, is the entire lack of cultured social life there. Those who have left their villages and have taken up their residence in towns, have been forced to do this by really two causes: first, insanitary conditions of the villages; second, the cramped economic, intellectual and social life of these places. If the educated young men are to return to the villages, all these causes should be simultaneously removed. But any scheme of village reconstruction requires the services of the educated young men to work it out successfully, and unless they can be induced to stay in the villages, no organisation is possible there. The middle classes constitute the very

life and soul of every nation; and if the rural life is to be revived, the condition of life obtaining in the villages must be made suitable for the requirements of the great middle class. It means that sufficient schools must first be provided, both for boys and girls of a fairly high standard in every important village, or for every group of villages joined together by means of easy communication. This can again be successfully done by means of rural co-operative organisations. Co-operative education societies must be organised for this purpose. These societies will have to take charge of the education of their respective villages or group of villages. These societies must start operations with the help of voluntary contributions both in service and finance, but if they can show good results and familiarise the need of providing education to the children of the villages among the people themselves, they will prepare the ground for more regular and higher agencies that can only be secured with the help

of a special education cess. Once people realise the benefits of these schools, they will not most probably oppose the imposition of the necessary taxation for this purpose, particularly in the presence of co-operative education societies organised by and among the people themselves, as the direction and administration of the education funds will naturally and reasonably devolve upon non-official or quasi-official agencies themselves, thus removing a fundamental objection arising out of officialisation of these agencies.

The Department of Public Instruction should also play an important part in the solution of the problem of rural reconstruction, by the establishment of a network of rural libraries containing books, journals, and newspapers in vernaculars on agriculture, horticulture, local industries, hygiene, physiology and other sciences. Whether the Department of Public Instruction does this or not, this must be done at least through other agencies. Along with the measures that are adopted for the spread of mass education in the villages, attempts should be made to spread the habit of reading among the villagers. This alone will enable them to utilise the abundant leisure extending to nearly half the year profitably. These rural libraries must function first and foremost as an instrument of culture. Besides arresting the migration of the educated villager to the city, the existence and use of a rural library can prevent the educated from lapsing into illiteracy. Viewed from any standpoint—whether it be the cultural need of the villages or that for the conservation of the village or that of the farmer in the matter of better knowledge and increased efficiency—the establishment of rural libraries has become a paramount necessity. It behoves the various Departments of Government engaged in the work of promoting rural progress, and the Department of Public Instruction in particular, to set apart a few lakhs of rupees every year out of their budget grants towards

this end. The co-operative non-official agencies which are engaged in starting rural uplift funds, may also usefully set apart a portion of the funds for the establishment of rural libraries.

Thus the Library Movement must also extend to the rural areas, if the intellectual life of the villages is to provide adequate means of intellectual and cultural development to those educated young men, who may return to the villages to take up the rural uplift work. Every village or group of adjacent villages must be provided with decent libraries. It may not be within the means of every village to set up such a library, but it must not be beyond the resources of a group of villages, if they will only pool up their slender financial resources by means of co-operation, to set up a decent, useful and interesting library for their use. The Government should also be asked to create an adequate library fund, from which grants in aid may be given to the rural libraries under such conditions as may be laid down for the proper use of these funds and the maintenance of these libraries as public trusts. If these experiments succeed, the time will come when a step may be taken to open even museums both of natural history and rural economics, with special reference to the conditions of the province and country, combining in these rural libraries and museums, useful and interesting agencies by means of which the general outlook upon life of the masses may be broadened and their economic activities expanded and their economic staying power gradually increased, which alone will be able to ensure the protection of the people against the periodical failure of crops, leading to scarcity and famine caused by the operation of natural causes over which no effective control has yet been established.

International Rationalisation

BY SIR HERBERT AUSTIN,
The famous Automobile Manufacturer

FUTURE industry and commerce are likely to expand along the accepted lines of the economic interdependence of nations. It is necessary, therefore, to have some sort of international clearing house for industrial and commercial information which will keep all the nations informed about the chief movements likely to affect, adversely or otherwise, the general conditions of world industry and commerce, just as in a similar international sphere the International Labour Office at Geneva supplies the demand for knowledge of labour and general industrial working conditions in all countries.

This undertaking would by no means be so easy to establish as it may seem. It would involve a considerable exchange of knowledge relative to the money markets of the world, for movements of capital are usually accompanied by industrial and commercial enterprise; and another essential condition would be a greater sense of security and confidence between the nations, amounting to an assurance of permanent world peace. Interstate suspicion is fostered more often by political than by economic rivalry and militates against the free and unfettered exchange of economic knowledge likely to promote better and more productive trade relationships.

It is necessary to create and galvanize a sense of material security among the nations if there is to be an exchange of commercial and industrial information. The success of any such suggested establishment will obviously be greatly undermined while there is any thought of further war. On the other hand, given reasonable security by the League of Nations and by international peace pacts against a recurrence of war, the practical exchange of such knowledge could operate and would ensure enhanced economic prosperity. Indeed, a fuller recognition of the economic

interdependence of nations, the certain result of the confidence gained by the nations during prolonged world peace, must inevitably bring an international exchange of information, which will economize national effort and add considerably to the general wealth of the world by the gradual increase of the purchasing power of civilized and uncivilized communities.

It is considered that a free exchange of industrial and commercial information will greatly curtail the negative effects of adverse "trade cycles"; but even this could not happen unless there is to be a co-operation of banking interests among the nations, or a co-operative central banking system as was suggested at the Genoa conference. Capital would then be made to serve the progressive needs of international trade.

The successful business man points to possibilities of future success in international co-operation between the central banks and its health reflection in international industrial and commercial activity. A common gold standard adopted by the nations, together with the exchange of knowledge, would do much to prevent those undue fluctuations in purchasing power which are experienced in most countries at present owing to the instability of the money market. And without this international monetary co-operation, an exchange of knowledge would be of great value because the markets of the world would fluctuate with the same regularity as with the same evil consequences as in the immediate post-war years.

Interlinked with the suggestion of fuller exchange of commercial and industrial knowledge is the matter of international rationalisation in industry. In the summary of the World Economic Conference report the President said, "the maintenance of world peace depends largely upon the principles on which the economic policies of nations help

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are formed and executed; that the governments and peoples of all countries should constantly take counsel together as to this aspect of the economic problem and that we should look forward to the establishment of a recognised body of principles designed to eliminate the economic difficulties which cause friction and misunderstanding. . . . Here is the suggestion, unanimously advocated by a body of world experts in economics, that there should be a practical exchange of all industrial and commercial information and knowledge likely to promote the general welfare of mankind.

Rationalisation in industry is a new term for co-operative practice in scientific production in industry. It is a technical organisation designed to eliminate waste in effort and material, to organize the human element in industry more efficiently, to standardize materials and products and to improve transport and marketing systems. Apply this idea internationally and combines and cartels are created. These could not function with success, however, unless there is to be a reliable exchange of information respecting the accurate state of industry and commerce among the nations operating together.

In recent years there has been a tendency in Europe to attempt to form international combines

and the ultimate success of these enterprises will depend as much upon the good will among the combining nationals as upon the exchange of the requisite knowledge. The inspiration of this co-operative enterprise came from the United States, where some combinations in industry are responsible for a greater total output than that of all the similar industries scattered over Europe. But in America—the traditional home of combines, trusts and cartels—industry and commerce and the banks pool their respective knowledge for the ultimate success of the enterprise.

An international exchange for commercial and industrial information would also be bound to expose immediately the fallacy of restricted trade methods. It is impossible to exchange knowledge for increasing the general trade of the world, which would incidentally set up a far higher standard of living for the mass of the people, and at the same time refuse to take adequate advantage of it by the introduction of restrictive trade barriers. Such a position is illogical and uneconomic, and the nations would soon see the folly of asking for a cure for trade depression and refusing to put it into practice. The more economic knowledge is exchanged and acted upon, the greater will be the assurance that economic prosperity will return to the world.

LYTTON STRACHEY

BY PROF. DIWAN CHAND SHARMA, M.A.

few love to read biographies, though there are not so many of them one likes to read again and again. Their number was particularly limited therefore Lytton Strachey came into the field. Although we have at present, Philip Guedalla with his brilliant array of adjectives, his deft mastery of the subject he handles and his power to paint in portraiture and to convey an atmosphere; Ludwig and, in spite of his diffuseness, has made biography as informative as history and as interesting even dramatic as a fairy tale; and Andre Maurois,

who has the happy gift of making persons of the past live again in all their greatness and littleness; people of the last century did not have so many fine practitioners of this art. They had to be content only with their Boswell or Lockhart.

It was Lytton Strachey, whose death took place only a few weeks ago, that made such a fine thing of biography and established its vogue. It does not mean that he consciously set out to write a popular thriller or a best-seller. He aimed at nothing of the kind, though his books did prove

to be best-sellers. His greatness lay in the fact that he achieved his end without sacrificing veracity to popular appeal. He never wrote books in hot haste merely to satisfy the popular demand.

Many things went to the making of him as a successful biographer, but nothing distinguished him more than his love of truth. He never set out to describe his men only as heroes at all points, nor did he turn them into mere moral monsters, intellectual giants, or demons of energy. He always described them as so many human beings, like everyone else, strange mixtures of greatness and littleness. He believed that no person could be perfect, and that the biographer who described one as such violated truth. By doing so he freed biography from that didacticism which had been its hall-mark as well as its bane in the Victorian age. In his hands, it ceased to be a big tract or a panegyric, but became a portrait. For instance, he did not flinch from describing Gordon as a person who drank brandy as well as read the Bible. In the same way, he set out to shatter the popular conception of Florence Nightingale as only a sister of mercy. He showed that she was made of sterner stuff. It was she who with her irresistible will re-organized the Army Medical Service in the teeth of opposition from many influential quarters.

This brings us to another of the most notable of Strachey's characteristics that made for his success as a biographer. It was his eye for the telling detail, the specific incident, the revealing anecdote, the significant episode that stamped him as a great master of this art. He believed that the business of a biographer was not to accumulate material like a historian but to select what was most apt. Thus, in his eyes, the art of the biographer lay in selection and rejection rather than in sheer accumulation. This was seen in all his works such as "Eminent Victorians", "Queen Victoria", "Elizabeth and Essex" and "Portraits in Miniature".

Lytton Strachey did not bring to the writing of his biographies only his happy gift for the selection of details and his determination to make his portraits as life-like as possible but also his fine style. There are some who find fault with his love of too many adjectives and qualifying phrases; there are others who take exception to his long, meandering sentences and his frequent lapses into journalese. But when all is said and done, one cannot but marvel at the flow of his narrative, his cool and well-bred irony, his abundant vocabulary and the effectiveness and vividness of his diction. He could be grave and gay, eloquent and homely, sententious and expansive as he chose to be. Any one who has read his works will recall to memory passages from his writings which are beautiful or full of pathos, picturesque or inspiring. One such passage is that which describes the passing of Victoria and which is quoted in his famous "Oxford Book of English Prose":

When two days previously, the news of the approaching end had been made public, astonished grief had swept over the country. It appeared as if some momentous reversal of the course of nature was about to take place. The vast majority of her subjects had never known a time when Queen Victoria had not been reigning over them. She had become an indissoluble part of their whole scheme of things, and that they were about to lose her appeared a scarcely possible thought. She herself, as she lay blind and silent, seemed to those who watched her to be divested of all thinking—to have glided already, unawares, into oblivion. Yet, perhaps, in the secret chambers of consciousness, she had her thoughts, too. Perhaps her fading mind called up once more the shadows of the past to float before it, and retraced, for the last time, the vanished visions of that long history—passing back and back, through the cloud of years, to older and ever older memories—to the spring woods at Osborne, so full of primroses for Lord Beaconsfield—to Lord Palmerston's queer clothes and high demeanour, and Albert's face under the green lamp, and Albert's first stag at Balmoral, and Albert in his blue and silver uniform; and the Baron coming in through a doorway, and Lord M. dreaming at Windsor with the rooks cawing in the elm-trees, and the Archbishop of Canterbury on his knees in the dawn, and the old King's turkey-cock ejaculations, and Uncle Leopold's soft voice at Claremont, and Lehen with globes, and her mother's feathers sweeping down towards her, and a great old repeater-watch of her father's in its tortoise-shell case, and a yellow rug, and some friendly flounces of sprigged muslin, and the trees and the grass at Kensington.

Lytton Strachey founded a school and has left behind him quite a number of imitators. The value of his example will be useful to everybody who will ever set out to practise the difficult art of writing biographies.

The Modern World and the Eternal Values

BY PROF. P. L. STEPHEN, M.A.,

St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah

IN the stress and hurry of modern days, there is little leisure for any consideration of the Eternal Values of life. Yet earnest thinkers cannot help making a pause and considering where we stand and that is what Mr. Lowes Dickinson does in the book before us.* But as Ruskin notes from Shakespeare's practice, the great questions of life cannot be dogmatized upon and hence probably Mr. Dickinson, instead of telling directly what he thinks about modern life and thought, makes his readers draw their own conclusions from a dialogue between Plato and a modern young man.

Philalethes, the protagonist of modern thought, meets Plato in the Elysian fields and discusses with him the changes that have taken place in the world since the philosopher's death. Plato is first given an account of the present social and political institutions and then the Eternal Values of life are discussed.

There is not much that is new or original in the first half of the book. But the author has very skillfully managed to discuss, briefly but adequately, the outstanding aspects of modern life, like the distribution of wealth and property, the influence of the Press, the forms of Government, War and Peace, the ideals of education, and a host of other things.

The book, however, is most interesting in its second half, where the discussion of the Eternal Values shows how far the modern mind has strayed from the ancient. To the latter Ethical Good was something settled and real, and it was that which should guide life and thought. But Good and Evil are not so clearly distinguished at the present day, and Philalethes says: "Men's ideas of Good and Evil

* "After Two Thousand Years": A Dialogue between Plato and a Modern Young Man. By G. Lowes Dickinson. Published by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

are, and should be, continually changing." There is altogether a laxity in the attitude towards Ethical Good and this is seen, among other things, in the views on Art. Philalethes says: "The Contemplation of sensible forms ordered by Art is a Good in itself, . . . whether or no they are ethically good." Later on he says that aesthetic satisfaction can be equally well aroused by the representation of objects in themselves ugly and mean. These are views opposed to those of Plato, who even held that it was advisable not to make children know of the existence of such things as vice and crime. But the modern attitude is explained when Philalethes says:

What I would wish to create is not men like statues, beautifully shaped for someone else to contemplate, but living creatures, choosing Good because they know Evil.

Philalethes debates eagerly with Plato about his views on Love and then they pass on to the question of Life beyond Death. The Young Man gives full expression to the scepticisms of the modern materialistic mind when he says:

Whatever that truth may be that is inaccessible to men, their guesses and hopes and fears about God and another world have seldom helped them to behave better, and commonly caused them to behave worse.

Plato leads him on to speak of all the modern views in connection with this subject, and in the course of that a reference is made to the subconscious in man. Then Plato explains in beautiful words Man's position and purpose in life. He says:

Rising out of the deep abyss, the long ascent of life reaches up into the heaven of heavens; and of that chain you on your little step, are but one small link. For the whole universe groans and travails together to accomplish a purpose more august than you divine; and of that, your guesses at Good and Evil are but wavering symbols. Yet dark though your night be and stumbling your steps, your hand is upon the clue. Nourish then your imagination, strengthen your will and purify your love. For what imagination anticipates shall be achieved, what will pursues shall be done, and what love seeks shall be revealed.

Upon this hopeful note the book comes to a close. This book will best be enjoyed by those who have some knowledge both of Plato and of modern thought. But others will also find it extremely readable, as it is filled with shrewd comments and suggestions to stimulate thought in every reader, and as it is written in a vigorous style enriched by beautiful images and occasional flashes of poetic insight.

Present Conditions in Insurance

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INSURANCE JOURNALISM

IN recent years there has been a considerable awakening in this country in all aspects of life assurance, and even in insurances of all other categories. In journalism, many a leading periodical of the country not exclusively intended for any particular subject, has a special column open for these topics, and it is an appropriate and timely decision of this *Review* to open a section for this important national industry. To-day there are at least ten English journals (including two weeklies) exclusively dealing with Insurance, besides journals in Bengali, Marathi and Telugu and probably also other vernaculars of the country.

INSURANCE OPINION

Public opinion has also so far crystallized that certain *obiter dicta* of leaders of thought have already become classical and may be found quoted on the wrappers of any insurance journal or company prospectus. The most serviceable of these is the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri's confession that "a valid excuse is no longer conceivable for neglecting this primary duty to one's dependents". The best known is however Pandit J. Nehru's exhortation, "Patronise Indian Insurance companies in preference to foreign ones", although very often the next sentence of that famous appeal is not prominently mentioned: "We must build our *Swadeshi* industry on the firm rock of efficiency and not on sentiment." The latest is Sir C. V. Raman's scientific forecast: "Insure in Indian Companies" is the slogan we hear to-day. That it will be the accepted creed in India of to-morrow admits of no doubt." The best blessing is that given by the nation's poet, and that is to the co-operative instinct in insurance. Personally this writer has always believed that life assurance is a social endeavour even as much a temple, or school, or

street lighting is. In a modern progressive community, the common weal is usually resolved into individual well-being by thrift, saving and insurance. A municipality does not exempt an aged taxpayer from lighting taxes because being old he does not get out of his home after dark. Even so one cannot afford to forego the protection of life insurance because being now rich or unencumbered he will not go into need when older. Life assurance gives not only individual protection but is an unconscious charity, a social service, nay even philanthropy to the less fortunate families. It is a discipline to the individual, a provision to the family, a common tie to the community and a field for social service.

INSURANCE EDUCATION

With the spread of insurance business, and with growing enlightenment among the public are also growing the opportunities for insurance instruction. At the present time a number of young men (and women too) are preparing for examinations of one or another of the foreign institutes according to their needs and capacities, but I believe the time has come for providing in this country itself instruction of various standards. For field workers for instance, suitable continuation courses in salesmanship and the like may be given by unofficial agencies even as, say, training is now being given in co-operative work by the several propaganda institutes in the country. If my information is correct, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada is already giving some such instruction, but for its own workers and for its own purposes. Of a slightly higher standard, in fact in the nature of a Government diploma, may also courses be given in such topics like insurance correspondence, organisation, accounting, etc., by Government and other Schools of Commerce. On the more advanced aspects of the theory of risk, of

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premium construction and liability valuation, of life contingencies in general, and also in insurance finance, in insurance law and in medico-actuarial subjects, involving the standard of an academic degree the Universities may take correct and timely steps. Already the University of Bombay, and for the first time this year the University of Mysore, are conducting examination in Actuarial Science. It was a correct, though cautiously worded, suggestion that Sir Mirza Ismail recently made in Madras: "It may be some time before our Universities form regular departments for insurance education as some of those in America have done, but all the same, I confidently look to see insurance playing as big a part in the life of the nation in the next generation as banking is beginning to play in our own."

A DISTRIBUTIVE FACTOR

Insurance then is as much a concern of the publicist as of the leader of society, of the business man as much as of the academician. And it cannot but have been so being an agent in distribution in the economic life of a nation. As a distributive factor it belongs to the realm of social or public utility sciences, and confers blessing on the society in proportion to the service that is invoked of it. It affords a simultaneous solution to the unemployed graduate and the underpaid sub., to the bachelor or girl as to the adult widow, because the scope for development of insurance—not only life, but fire, accident and general, crop, flood and disaster, for the various kinds of social and national relief in sickness and distress—is undoubtedly manifold. In a peculiar sense the service of women to this most beneficent field of distributive work—as in other humanitarian work like hospital and nursing—is essential and even as Indian women have advanced the cause of the country in many a novel and unexpected direction, they are bound to advance the cause of insurance also. In labour secretariates it has now been the pressing need to

employ women investigators in order to obtain efficient and sufficient statistical data of particular types, and in insurance also they are being recognised for their able and persuasive skill, because after all in the ignorance that surrounds us she is able to sell what the people want even though when some among them will not buy what they need.

SUBSIDIARY BENEFITS

From the country's point of view there is no doubt that a growing need exists for the extensification and the liberalisation of the service of insurance. That is to say, it is not merely sufficient to sell life insurance policies to individuals and keep content. The needs of the public are getting wider and more complicated, and insurance accordingly must also become more apt and helpful: thus sickness benefits, maternity risks, unemployment pay, housing needs and diverse other things are the urgent wants of the people, and it is necessary to widen the scope of insurance so as to afford due indemnity to all the risks and needs of life, and to sell a really comprehensive policy. Further, for the large masses of peasants, middle class men and generally all those in India who are not covered by the regular insurance offices, the time has arrived when they should be educated on the principles of thrift, insurance and protection against death. A scheme of extensive industrial assurance based if need be on non-medical selection and sold at minimum cost consistent with actuarial principles must be supplied (although this does not mean that I am giving by any means an encouragement to that growing menace of the dividing insurance which unfortunately is still thriving amongst our midst; and of this I have nothing but the strongest denunciation as an Actuary). However it is clear that what are here indicated as subsidiary benefits must now be largely catered to if the wants of all men, and all the wants of women have to be covered by insurance.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

Of immediate importance are two subjects into which the services of the publicist and the legislator have to be chiefly requisitioned for the benefit of Indian insurance at the present moment. The first of these is a more or less constitutional question and relates to the area of operations of an insurance company in a federal state. A limitation to a province or a prince's state may become necessary because of the legal inability of the registering officer to extend the jurisdiction, but such a thing has important implications. This is not altogether a theoretical question, because already in insurance societies registered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, it is difficult to extend the field of operations to beyond the limits of his province, and may become much more complicated when with provincial autonomy and with provincial consciousness more difficult barriers are set up. Life assurance is a field which has got a remarkable recuperative value and consequently as much business as may be obtainable must be looked for so long, of course, as it is sound only, and for this purpose mere territorial or regional limitation is both empirical and unjustifiable. Of course it is always possible (as it is being done, I fear) to evade the law by arranging the proposals to be made or delivered by post within the original jurisdiction, or by issuing contracts in the province in which the head office is situated, but the process may easily be solemnised too. But I am largely concerned with the actuarial necessity to widen the base, because it is now well known that the operation of a life insurance society is governed by the laws of mortality in which for a proper working of the law of averages the "denominator" or the field of selection must be as large as possible. If for instance, foreign companies or even Indian companies with Head Office in a particular presidency are operating outside the territory of such Head

Office, it is not entirely due to the commercial instinct for business grabbing (though this is true to a limited extent), but to enable a wide berth to be obtained for the law of probabilities to work out. By extending their field and thus allowing as they say eggs to be put in different baskets they only strengthen their position, and it is easy to recognise that any boundary line drawn in insurance, however wide it may be, is a barrier. There is every justification therefore for making insurance a federal subject, though it may be open for provinces to require such other deposits or fees as may appear proper and reasonable to be made for permitting insurance offices to operate in their jurisdiction.

THE IMMEDIATE NECESSITY

Another question of burning interest and of pressing moment at the present with insurance offices—all over the world and in India in particular—is the statutory requirement to value their assets as at prices that were ruling at the end of the official year which in most cases coincides with the end of the calendar year also. It is well known that the prices of securities are governed more largely by the day to day conditions of panic and excitement in the financial and political world, while at the same time since the contracts of life assurances are spread over lifetimes, they are usually affected by long term movements alone. It is true that the balance sheet must represent the conditions of a society faithfully and correctly, but it is deep rooted orthodoxy to conceive of it merely as a rigid inflexible two-columned structure which should be automatically prepared. In any case with life assurance companies, the insistence of such a rule is meaningless as there is no chance for a forced sale, and even if there were to be one, such a one as to drive everything into the stock exchange it is clear that not even the market values can be realised. Further it is positively harmful as in the locking of reserves that takes place

thereby unnecessary discrimination is exercised against present members who are forced to be content with reduced profits, nay even reduced contractual rights. In a time of phenomenal depression of securities as existed during the War, the Government in Great Britain quite properly relaxed the legislative requirement and helped the Life Offices against undue discredit. Just now too the recent decision of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners in the U.S.A. allowing Insurance companies to use June 30, 1931 values as basis in the preparation of annual statements due for the end of 1931 instead of using the values (low and unreal value born

out of confidence crises) as at December 31, 1931. The Indian insurance companies are only just now coming up to be more popular and efficient, and if at the proper moment State assistance is not given, public support especially of the legislative representatives, is not forthcoming, the Indian insurance movement is bound to suffer a very severe and undeserved set-back. The present conditions of such an important industry deserve the most sympathetic and at the same time the most careful consideration by the Government, but that again depends on the insistence and earnestness with which the peoples' representatives will urge the needs of the case.

The Communal Problem in the Punjab

BY PROF. GULSHAN RAI,

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THE Punjab is a land of Five Rivers, but it is also the Home of many communities. This province has from times immemorial been a gateway for foreign invaders. Here it is that Semitic and Aryan civilizations have come into conflict, here it is that the representatives of the two cultures tenaciously held fast to their own views of life, and each community wishes to impose on the other its own ideas regarding structure of society, social customs and manners, and scheme of religious dogmas and creeds. Communalism is therefore the very life breath of society in the Punjab. Each community wants to get the upper hand in the government of this province.

The Hindus consider Hindusthan to be the land of the Hindus. They think that the Hindukush range of mountains and the deserts of Seistan and Mekaran on the other side of Kabul, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Quetta are the natural frontiers of India, and all living to the east of this frontier line must in course of time be Hinduised, if not in

religion, at least in culture and civilization. The Muslims, on the other hand, think that Sirhind in Patiala State, near Amballa, is the real frontier of Hindusthan, and that the Punjab proper, Kashmir, Frontier Province, and Sindh and Baluchistan are parts naturally not of India but of Central Asia. The country north-west of Rajputana and Sirhind is, in the opinion of the Muslims, a Muslim land, and should not in fairness be called a part of Hindusthan. They really and seriously entertain a dream of a big federation of Islamic countries, including in its fold all the territories from Karnal to Cairo, and from Samarkand to Sudan. Naturally it is the wish of Muslims in Northern India to make themselves dominant in the Punjab, Kashmir, Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan, so that they may, under the Governments of autonomous provinces, be able to impose Islamic culture and civilization on the entire population living in these provinces. The Hindus would not consequently let the Muslims attain a dominant position in these pro-

vinces, and the Muslims also would not let the Hindus in these provinces have any independent status. The Sikhs, on the other hand say, the Muslims form an overwhelming majority in Kashmir, in the Frontier Province, in Baluchistan and in Sind. The Hindus are in overwhelming majority in Assam, in Behar, in the United Provinces, in Bombay, in Central Provinces, in Madras and in Orissa. The Sikhs are found in considerable numbers only in the Punjab, and nowhere else. They urge that in a scheme of self-governing autonomous provinces, the only place where they can claim opportunities for self-expression is the Punjab. The Sikhs therefore, at present a small but a rapidly growing community do not want in this province either the dominance of the Muslims or the supremacy of the Hindus. But the formula they have evolved for avoiding in the government of the province the supremacy of both the Hindus and the Muslims, establishes their own supremacy therein. The Sikhs claim 30 per cent. representation in the provincial legislature. The Hindus together with other small minorities are entitled on a population basis to get a representation of 30 per cent. That leaves to the Muslims 40 per cent. Under this scheme that community can win, which can secure the co-operation of the Sikhs. The Sikhs of course will not give co-operation to any community without any price, and the repeated extortion of these prices must eventually establish Sikh supremacy in the province. This is agreeable neither to the Hindus nor to the Muslims. How then are these irreconcilable claims of the three communities to be reconciled? So long as each community wants to establish its own supremacy in the province, the problem is insoluble.

The different communal organizations, Hindu Sabha, Arya Swarajya Sabha and the Sanatana Dharma Political League among the Hindus, the Sikh Political League and the Chief Khalsa

Diwan among the Sikhs, and the Muslim League, the Khilafat Associations, the Anjuman-i-Ahrar (Society for Independence) and other political bodies among the Muslims, they are all at present each one of them doing its utmost to push forward the communal interests of its own community. Who will ultimately achieve its objects, no one at the present moment can say.

There have been suggested several plans to get over this dead-lock. The most drastic plan so far suggested is to cut the present Punjab into different parts. It is proposed that the predominantly Muslim lands included in the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions, minus the districts of Lyallpur and Montgomery, should be added to the present Frontier Province. In the remaining three divisions of Lahore, Jullundur and Amballa, plus the districts of Lyallpur and Montgomery, the Muslim population will be 43 per cent. The Hindus will also in these districts be 43 per cent. and the Sikhs would be about 13 per cent. This is the Sikh proposal. But this division of the province will give to the Sikhs in Eastern and Central Punjab a dominant position, exactly the thing they want. The Hindus and Muslims are not willing to accept this solution.

There is another proposal, and that is to cut away the Amballa Division from the Punjab proper and add it on to the United Provinces, of which it was a part before the Mutiny of 1857. The people of the Amballa Division are in language, customs and manners more akin to the people of Meerut and Agra Divisions of the United Provinces, and from the cultural and linguistic point of view this proposal is agreeable to the people of the Amballa Division. In the rest of the Punjab proper consisting of the Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions, the Muslim population will be increased from 56 per cent. to 63 per cent. The Hindu population will be reduced from 32 per cent to 22 per cent. and the proportion of the Sikhs will be increased

from 11 per cent. to 14 per cent. This is the scheme proposed by Mr. Corbett, I.C.S. But the Sikhs have opposed this proposal, for in their view it gives them no advantage over their present position. The Hindus of the Punjab proper are divided in their opinions. In the opinion of one section, this proposed solution should not be accepted, because it will give to the Muslims in the Punjab proper a predominant position, exactly the thing the Pan-Islamists want. On the other hand, another section of the Hindus are of opinion that the Corbett proposals deserve a favourable consideration, partly on the ground that under a scheme of joint electorates the Muslim majority in the provincial legislature will no longer be communal in its outlook. The second reason in favour of this proposal is that under the existing territorial limits of the Punjab, it is found as a matter of experience that the Amballa Division Hindus have nothing in common with the Punjab Hindus. In the provincial legislature, the representatives of the Amballa Division Hindus usually side in actual practice with the Muslim block rather than with the Punjabee Hindus. It is argued that the Amballa Division Hindus in the provincial legislature are a source of weakness to the Punjabee Hindus. So it is better that the Amballa Division Hindus should seek union with their kith and kin across the Jumna.

There is still another proposal which aims at dividing the Punjab into three parts. According to this proposal, the Multan and Rawalpindi Divisions minus the districts of Lyallpur and Montgomery should form a separate province. It shall have a population of about 6 millions, and the Muslims will have an overwhelming majority in this province. The Lahore and Jullundur Divisions together with the districts of Lyallpur and Montgomery will under this proposal form another province. It shall have a population of 11 millions. Half the population in this province

will be Muslim, and the other half shall consist of Hindus and Sikhs. All the Sikhs would be concentrated in this province, and their proportion in the population will be raised to 18 per cent. The remaining Amballa Division, as in the Corbett scheme, will be handed over to the United Provinces. The proposal will not be acceptable to the Hindus of North-Western Punjab, since it would put them completely under the domination of the Muslims, and it would enable the Pan-Islamic dreamers to fix the Eastern boundary line of an All-World Muslim Federation at the River Chenab, very much on this side of the scientific frontiers of India. In the Central Punjab, the Hindus and the Sikhs if combined will be able to hold their own, and the position of the Muslims here will not be worse than what it is at present in the existing Punjab. The Amballa Division Hindus will welcome this proposal, for it will free them from the present unnatural union with the Punjab. All these proposals of partition are therefore not likely to solve this communal problem in the Punjab, unless each community in this province is prepared to give up all ideas of domination over other communities. Outwardly each community professes that it does not want domination over others, and that its only object is to safeguard its communal interests. Separate representation in proportion to population in the Public Services, and representation in the local bodies and in the legislatures are considered communal interests. But the actual conduct of each community belies its professions. What is wanted is that each community should be asked to confine its communal claims only to the safeguarding of its cultural, linguistic and religious interests. No separate political rights of any community based on religious distinctions should be recognised. But this formula will not be voluntarily agreed to by the communities. It will have to be imposed on them by some outside authority.

The "Menace" of Russia

EMBARGO ON SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE

By DR. JAGADISAN M. KUMARAPPA, M.A., Ph.D.

WITH the tremendous expansion of the foreign trade of Soviet Russia,—which in its past fiscal year showed an increase of 35 per cent and reached an unprecedented total of Rs. 3,105,000,000,—there has risen a storm of protest against the dumping of Russian products on foreign markets at the expense of their local industries. Every country affected by the Soviet dumping has raised a storm of protest. As a result, many governments have taken steps through legislation to prevent the unloading of Russian product at prices below those prevailing in the domestic market, and in some cases these steps have amounted to absolute embargo. By modernizing her industry and collectivizing her farms, Russia has increased her production to such an extent as to be reckoned a menace to the economic safety of the world. She is so advanced now that she is in a position to offer foreign countries both agricultural produce and manufactured goods at cheaper prices than those of highly developed industrial countries. Hence complaints against Russian "dumping" is now engaging public attention, and her economic organization has become a matter of world-wide interest, if not alarm.

RUSSIA'S POSITION OF ADVANTAGE

Among the many factors which have gone into the making of the industrialized Russia, her inexhaustible natural resources must be given a first place. And to develop them she is fortunate in having an obedient and disciplined populace of one hundred and sixty millions, mostly backward and ignorant but incredibly eager to learn and put through with enthusiasm the Soviet programme. Further she has an intelligent and highly centralized authority which knows how not only to develop the rich natural resources but put to use every Russian worker to the best

advantage in developing the resources. Besides, it knows precisely what it wants and is determined to get that at all costs. It is not world revolution that it wants, which it believes will come any way,—but the establishment of a Socialist State as a successful and growing concern,—economically independent, with a proper balance between industry and agriculture, supply and demand, and a steadily improving standard of living for all citizens. With this end in view, the Five-Year Plan was worked out to industrialize the country and collectivize the farms.

As an ultimate ideal, Soviet industry is not merely aiming at the attainment of the standard of technical achievement prevailing in foreign countries, but proposes to reach even higher standards. To make the realization of this ambition possible, highly qualified specialists are brought from foreign countries. In many branches of industry American technology is given preference. America is regarded as the country where universal resources and natural conditions show the greatest resemblance to those of Russia, even its industry having been built up in a comparatively short space of time. Moreover, the form in which the American technology is organized suits the Russian. Though American engineering bureaus, like Coopers, Fryne, McKees and others, demand high remuneration for their services in assisting the creation of great industrial combinations, they are gladly employed by the Soviets, because of the invaluable service they are able to render to the industrialization of the country.

To put the programme of collectivization over, the Soviet Union bought upward of Rs. 150,000,000 worth of American tractors and agricultural machinery last year. American technique and scientific methods are liberally applied in the

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improvement of agriculture. In the United States, there has been a hue and cry over the fact that American manufacturers have been selling mass production machinery to Russia, and that American technicians and experts have gone to that country to teach a hitherto backward people how to produce in quantity under the most modern conditions, and according to methods used in progressive America. Americans complain that their own experts are laying the foundation for trouble for America, and that Russia will soon be dumping in the United States vast quantities of goods to the great detriment of American industries and labour. "By supplying tractors to Russia," declares Yuray Demetrovitch, the Yugoslav Minister of Commerce, "America is putting a weapon into the hands of the Soviets which they will turn first against us in Europe, but eventually against America herself." Though the five-year period is not over, Russian dumping has already begun to menace the economic stability of the world.

SOVIET OIL AND WORLD MARKETS

Russia's oil production is the enigma of the world oil situation. Her position in the world of oil is no sudden development as its preliminaries took place years ago. Rehabilitation of the oil industry was a feature of the post-War Russian policy. The oil-fields of Russia have been modernized, partly on Russian and partly on American lines, and there has been a very definite attempt to build up a surplus for export purposes. An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow quoted S. M. Ganshin, a prominent Soviet official, as stating that Russia's petroleum production in 1930 was about 134,827,000 barrels, and that this year the total would be about 195,000,000 barrels. Mr. Ganshin predicted that production would be increased 90 per cent. in the remaining half of the Five-year period, which would mean an output of more than 700,000 barrels daily in 1933. Oil is produced

at Baku and Grozny on the Caspian Sea, and transferred by two pipe lines to the Black Sea. Thence it is shipped into the Mediterranean where it reaches the European markets, or it is sent through the Suez Canal to supply the Oriental markets.

As early as 1923, the Russian Oil Trust was understood to have sold some of its products to the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell interests. Following the lead, the Standard Oil Company of New York contracted in 1927 for 7,000,000 barrels of Russian products, deliveries to be made over a period of five years. Early last year this Company of New York arranged the purchase of 1,000,000 tons of refined Russian products, the contract extending over five years and involving Rs. 75,000,000. The Russian Oil Trust is now active in Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany. Russia is now extending the business of oil export to China, South Africa and South America.

By entering the Chinese and South African fields, Russia is competing with the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Vacuum Oil Company and the Royal Dutch-Shell interests. By invading South America, the Soviets are vying for markets with American and British interests. The Soviet Government, which is producing oil in volume well above pre-War figures, is able to market this commodity at any price it desires, thus undercutting the prices of other companies and menacing their interests. Only about the middle of last April, the Association of Rumanian Oil Industrialists asked their government to take action against the dumping of Russian oil, which, it was declared, was hurting Rumanian interests.

PROTESTS AGAINST RUSSIAN DUMPING

Besides oil, Russian agricultural produce and industrial products have also begun to menace the markets of the world. It is therefore natural that the different countries whose domestic markets

are undermined by the importation of Russian products, should agitate for governmental legislation to prevent such dumping. According to a recent report, twelve governments have attempted to deal with the situation through restrictive measures, such as increased tariffs, imports licensing or embargoes. France, Belgium, Rumania, Hungary, Canada, Latvia, Spain, Luxemburg, Yugoslavia, Persia, Tunis and the United States have taken governmental action to prevent the jeopardizing of domestic markets by Russian imports, and similar action is pending in Sweden, Holland, Argentina and other countries. The outcry against Soviet dumping in Turkey is assuming serious proportions. The cheap raw materials and manufactured goods from Russia are said to hurt badly the Turkish domestic enterprises. The Turkish manufacturers who have invested some Rs. 10,500,000 in cement production, have reported to the Chamber of Commerce that they are in danger of facing bankruptcy unless the Soviet dumping is immediately prohibited. Business men, bankers and politicians are all becoming alarmed at the present situation.

The French agitation against Soviet trade came to a head during August and September of last year. The dumping of Russian wheat in the French market with serious effect upon the wheat-growers of the country was considered particularly objectionable. The result of the Government's investigation of the conditions prevailing was the introduction of a regulation whereby special permission from the director of customs was made necessary for the importation of certain merchandise originating in or coming from the Union of Soviet Republics. The list of products subjected by the order to a special import licence included cereals and their derivatives, and other products comprising mainly foodstuffs. Similar action was taken by Belgium last October in an order providing that a special import licence would be required for Russian grain flour, wines and

other articles. Following the French legislation, Tunis passed a decree forbidding the importation of certain specified commodities of Soviet origin, other than by special authorization from the local director-general of finance.

Designed to meet the menace of the Soviet trade to the commerce of Persia, the government of that country passed an order establishing foreign commerce as a government monopoly, and providing that imports from abroad should be limited to the amount exported by the same persons. Rumania has, it is reported, issued an ordinance understood to apply particularly to imports from Soviet Russia. The new decree requires the stamp of the country of origin and also a permit issued by the local Rumanian trade attache. As there is no such official in Soviet Russia, this ordinance would seem to place a complete embargo on importations from Russia. Apart from the absolute embargo placed by Canada on all imports of coal, woodpulp and lumber from Soviet Russia, as a safeguard against any dumping of so-called convict labour, protests are being made in several other countries, among them being Holland, Sweden and Argentina. In Holland, the Royal Dutch Agricultural Committee petitioned last November the Minister of the Interior to take measures against Soviet dumping. In Sweden it has been proposed to control all imports from Russia through a central organization in the interest of local industries.

The United States also has put an embargo on Russian timber. Now there seems to be a genuine fear in America that Russia will soon be her formidable commercial rival in the future. The Five-Year industrialization plan is considered as a direct challenge to the economic structure and security of American standards and ideals. Some Americans think that upon the defeat of the Five-Year Plan depends the continuity of the American scheme of things. But, strange

as it may seem, England, Italy and Germany have not yet resorted to restrictive measures. In fact, neither Germany nor Great Britain seems to have any fear of Soviet dumping, while Italy is welcoming Russian products. Reports from Great Britain state that none of the commodities imported from Russia are in competition with any powerful commercial or manufacturing interests. Wheat and lumber, the two chief imports, are things in which England could not be self-sustaining, and if she can import these commodities cheaper than anywhere else, the consumers will naturally be satisfied. Truth to tell, the Soviet's timber trade with Great Britain has really ruined the timber export of New Zealand. London brokers have advised local mills that as Russian timber, plywood and joinery are procurable in England at prices far below those of New Zealand, it is useless for New Zealand to send further supplies.

Similarly, Berlin reports that the question of combating Russian dumping has not yet become a matter calling for radical defensive measures; for, with the exception of an inundation of Russian rye, there has been no unloading of Russian commodities which could be classified as dumping. German industrial and agricultural experts appear to concur in the view that Russian dumping, as far as they are concerned, would not develop into a disturbing factor within anything like near future. However, current German speculation is involved in the question whether Germany will be able to increase her foreign trade once Soviet industrial competition becomes a great factor. Immediate danger to British and German economy through Soviet dumping does not seem to cause them any active concern. This perhaps is due to the profitable balance of trade they enjoy with Russia, and the existence of Government guarantees of exports.

Like Germany and Great Britain, Italy is also anxious to place its trade relations with the Soviet

Government on a permanent basis by concluding a commercial agreement. Italian reports indicate that importation of Soviet goods has not reached unwholesome proportions. Most of the goods imported from Russia are those which Italy does not produce. Italy would welcome dumping in such products but not in wheat, which, if sold at excessively low price, might disturb the Italian market. Italy takes care to protect her wheat by a high tariff. While in 1930, Italy bought from Russia one-seventh of its imported wheat, the prices were not appreciably below those of the world market. Italy's recent commercial agreement with Russia follows the lines of the old one. The basis of the agreement is a guarantee by the Italian Government to Italian manufacturers of 75 per cent. of credits advanced on Soviet orders. This guarantee formed part of the old trade agreement, but the maximum sum of 200,000,000 *lire* which the Government engaged to guarantee according to the old agreement, has now been raised to 350,000,000 *lire* equal to about Rs. 57,000,000. The Soviet Government, in its turn, binds itself to place orders for that amount in Italy. The goods which Russia is expected to order in Italy covers a wide range of manufactured products. Italian purchases, on the other hand, are almost exclusively limited to wheat, manganese, petroleum, coal and timber. Despite this, the Russo-Italian trade balance is heavily against Italy, since Italy buys each year in Russia many times as much as Russia buys in Italy.

RANGE OF SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE

The distribution of Soviet foreign trade by countries of origin and destination shows a great increase in the number of countries listed. Some countries like Cuba, Ireland, Yemen, Java and the Colonies of the Netherlands, England and Portugal appear for the first time in Russian statistics. Soviet large scale production in the fiscal year 1930 showed a gain of 24.6 per cent. over the preceding year and was nearly double

the pre-War volume. The Soviet exports from the Black Sea ports during the first six months of 1931 amounted to a total of 5,120,000 tons, while it was only 4,258,000 tons for the corresponding period in 1930. Export of cereals almost doubled, and there was a small increase in petroleum products, minerals and miscellaneous goods. Wheat, barley, rye, oats and corn were exported to the extent of 1,300,000 tons. Of the 2,100,000 tons of petroleum products exported, Western European countries took the major portion. Eighty-three per cent. of these products consisted of heavy fuel oils and gasoline from the Baku and Grozny oil fields. The greatest increase was in sugar exports, the total being 180,000 tons compared with 25,000 tons last year.

As a result of the advances made under the Five-Year Plan in industrial and agricultural production, the national income of the Soviet Union attained last year a total of 33,000,000,000 *rubles*, 53 per cent. above that of 1913, taking into account, of course, the different price levels. Russian trade with Great Britain showed a favourable balance for the Union in ten years of Rs. 999,000,000. The increase of imports in 1929-30 over the preceding year is accounted by the larger purchases from the three countries,—the United States, Germany and England,—which ranked in the same order as sources of supply. In both Germany and England government guarantees of export are in operation and the growth of their exports to Russia must be accounted for in part to the operation of the guarantee. A similar scheme adopted by Italy has served to increase Italian sales to Russia. Such trade agreements of Germany, Great Britain and Italy have caused a certain amount of dissatisfaction in foreign countries. France has not hesitated to express the view that these countries by trading with Russia encourage Soviet regime, providing it with enough funds to squander on communistic propaganda against capitalism.

As regards economic achievement it must be said to the credit of Russia that while all other countries are suffering from declining export prices and reduced export markets, Russia is the only country which stands out as an exception to the general rule. The foreign trade of twenty-five countries, representing 80 per cent. of the total world trade, declined about 20 per cent. from 1929 to 1930. Russia alone showed an increase in the value both of imports and exports in 1930, the increase in imports amounting to 28 per cent and that in exports to 25 per cent. Russia's excessive productive capacity is now threatening Europe. In reply to the dumping charges, Moscow maintains that although her export volume increased 25 per cent. in the last year, the money received for the exports decreased 24 per cent. as compared with the previous year, on account of the collapse of world commodity prices following the Wall Street crash of 1929. Further, she holds that the so-called dumping is not carried out to menace the trade and industries of other countries but to meet payments for goods she imports. Russia's plan calls for a definite yearly importation of machinery and heavy finished materials and these have to be paid for. She is therefore prepared to sell her products for the best prices obtainable, no matter how low. Whether the charge of dumping,—that is selling below real cost,—can be levelled against such a sales policy is in the realm of academic discussion, because the Russian economic system can hardly be judged by the standards of the rest of the world. No doubt, judged by outside standards, Russia is dumping some of her products on the world market and making a profit on others. Hence she is considered as a menace to Western civilization. The capitalistic world has already begun to feel the effects of the Five-Year Plan, but the world is watching with much interest the experiment of establishing a real Soviet State.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE

YET another outrage has been perpetrated in Bengal which must fill all patriotic and peace-loving people with anxiety and concern. For, the attack on H. E. Sir Stanley Jackson by a girl graduate in the very sanctum of the Convocation Hall is an act of horror which all right-thinking men have condemned. That the cult of the bomb is alien to our civilization and is a deadly enemy of human progress has been declared often enough. But the poisonous virus has apparently affected ill-balanced and impressionable girls who succumb to its infection so readily. Would that they realise the magnitude of the harm they are doing the country by their thoughtless actions?

In condemning the outrage, we take this opportunity to congratulate His Excellency on his providential escape, and Col. Suharwardy (who has since been knighted) on his gallantry in rushing to His Excellency's rescue.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

For two months the country has been under the rule of Ordinances and it is time to take stock of the situation. What has been the gain? Has the work of constitution building gone on without interruption? How far has the country been brought round to the ways of the R. T. C.? Have the people abjured the ways of the Congress and veered round the banner of co-operation?

It is true indeed that a sort of peace—if peace it could be called—has been literally hammered out by firm rule—by suppression of free speech and association, and by wholesale arrests and imprisonments—but could that be a substitute for willing acquiescence and active co-operation? After all, the reforms have to be worked by the people and if they stand aloof, what is the use of any scheme, however well intentioned? And in the complete

cessation of political life that follows the rule of Ordinances, what scope is there for the people's appreciation of Government's intentions in the matter of constitutional reforms? It is not impossible for an all powerful Government to impose its authority upon a naturally peace-loving and law-abiding people—but how long is that tension to last and for what purpose?

Undoubtedly there is in the country a considerable section of people who abhor alike the Civil Disobedience of the Congress and the Ordinances of the Government. In the long run it is that section that must count, and it would not be wise on the part of the Government either to ignore it or by its unimaginative dealings alienate its sympathies. Take for instance the working of the Ordinances. Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon have indeed assured the country that they will be enforced with due regard to the needs of the situation and in no case beyond the limits of absolute necessity. And yet what are the facts? Cases of excessive and unnecessary severity are within the knowledge of every one. Respectable men have been humiliated with parole regulations, and then for technical offences sentenced to long terms of rigorous imprisonment; urchins have been whipped for picketing; women picketers have been roughly handled and subjected to unnecessary indignities; and an un-imaginative magistrate in Tellicherry was so lost to a sense of delicacy in his zeal for efficiency as to demand the *thali* to recover the fine—a most sacrilegious act. Indeed in a series of communications to the press, the Madras lawyers have shown the sweeping nature of the Ordinances and their indiscriminate use by the Police. The case of Dr. Paton, a Scotch Missionary and an innocent on-looker who was lathi-charged in Madras must be fresh in the minds of our readers.

The fact is the Ordinances are "converting legally permissible acts into offences", and, in the words of Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, C.I.E., ex-Advocate-General of Madras, have constituted "the Police as the practically final authorities on most matters". "That Britain," Mr. Sastri goes on to add,

whose laws are framed on deep distrust of executive administration unchecked by laws and law courts, should believe that peace and contentment and the people's loyalty and gratitude should flow from the present day methods of administration of law and order in India, shows the short-sightedness, unwisdom and lack of imagination that are now enthroned in the counsels of the Government. It may seem surprising to the Government but it is nevertheless true that while the Government are aiming at desirable ends, the steps they are taking are calculated to produce just the opposite of all that they desire.

Thus merchants, who have everything to lose by any interference with business, from picketers or policemen, have appealed to the Government to withdraw the Ordinances. Public bodies like the Welfare of India League and the Servants of India Society who can hardly be accused of pro-Congress proclivities, have urged drastic modifications in the rigorous provisions of the Ordinances. The fact is, pious intentions in high quarters are of little avail in exercising a moderating influence on over-zealous officials who are keen on results. The disparity between aim and performance is only too palpable and an amazed public is left wondering *Quo vadis?*

No wonder that Liberal organizations all over the country, including the Council of the National Liberal Federation, have made strong representations to the Government to stop this "alarming development of bitterness". For the flourishing of the "big stick" has only driven the discontent underground and neither trade nor politics have gained by repression. The doleful plight of Lancashire is writ large in the annual report of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association which records the growing paralysis of Indian trade. Politically, repression is having the very opposite effect

of what has been aimed at. Even those who are not of the Congress, are becoming sullen and resentful at the growing perversity of the Executive and are beginning to lose faith in the professions of the Government. This is by no means desirable, and the warning of the *Manchester Guardian* is at once timely and apposite:

If our object in India was merely to rule and keep order, the successful suppression of the Congress would be an unqualified good, but we have undertaken to introduce a self-governing constitution which even the most moderate Indian politicians interpret as meaning within a measurable time, say five years at the most. Responsibility for the Government of India will rest not on British Parliament but on an elected Indian legislature.

If we fail to carry out the undertaking, we shall find ourselves without a single friend in India and entirely dependent on armed forces; if the undertaking is to be carried out, a large measure of Indian co-operation is absolutely essential. The "big stick" has been flourished. Let it now be put down, so that the vastly more important and difficult task of creating an All-India Federation may be attempted in the most favourable conditions.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

What with the rigours of the Ordinances, the extensive arm of the Law, the lot of the journalist in India is sufficiently harassing. Sir James Crerar's interpretation of the law would make penal the publication of speeches in the Assembly. The right of free speech secured to the members of the Assembly by Section 67 of the Government of India Act is not affected by the Ordinances, but that right, he held, could not apply to publication by newspapers. If that interpretation should be accepted, then, as Sir Hari Singh Gour has pointed out, the only medium of contact between the members of the Assembly and their constituents will be gone. With that, too, will disappear the representative character of the Assembly, and Parliamentary Government would be meaningless. It was, therefore, a constitutional question of first rate importance that Sir B. L. Mitter, the Law Member, enunciated when he held that the Ordinances would make no change in the matter of Press privileges and the proceedings of the Legislature. Newspapers and Presses which

are having an uneasy time now-a-days, are naturally relieved by this definite pronouncement.

"The baiting of the Press in official quarters is bad enough," says the *Hindu*,

but it would be a startling perversion of accepted legal doctrine if for the publication of reports of Assembly speeches which the Government themselves officially publish *verbatim* through their Central Publication Branch for the benefit of the Members and offer for sale to the public at a cheap price, the Newspaper Press may be penalised and the Government go scot-free.

PUNDIT MALAVIYA

Our hearty felicitations to Punditji on his seventieth birthday! Forty years ago when public life was in the making in this country, Malaviyaji was a leader, second to none in energy or eloquence, and he has maintained the same hold on the public by his unique gifts. Inspired by the loftiest spirit of his religion, he has played the role of politician, educationist, philanthropist—all in one, with a breadth of outlook and courage of conviction that have seldom failed him through four decades of public life. Service

Trade and Finance

BY "SRIVAS"

ANOTHER weary month in the dreary course of the depression! February has seen no substantial improvement in the basic factors of world economy. Politicians have sternly refused to lend a ear to the plaintive cries of trade or commerce; and tariffs and debts continue to keep their strangle-hold. The Reparations Conference which was to have met towards the close of last month, was a well-nigh still-born child. Dr. Bruening's statement, far from goading the Allies to quick action, lent strength, as the event shows, to the dilatory tactics of France. Under the pretext of a change of Government, France succeeded in getting the Conference postponed; and the difficulty of bringing the rival view-points any nearer made it easier to have the whole question put off till June. As the Hoover moratorium will be in force till July 1, 1932, no

has been the motive-power of his life, and despite the passing phases of political opinion in the country, he has stood firm on the rock of his own convictions with a tenacity of purpose and winning eloquence peculiarly his own. The Hindu University is a monument of that ceaseless energy which he put into his public work; while the last great public service of his was the trip to England in company with Mahatma Gandhi and as a member of the R. T. C.—a trip undertaken purely from a sense of public duty and in utter disregard of his own comforts and religious scruples. Great as have been his achievements, it is the character and personality behind them that have commanded universal respect. "In my opinion," observed Dr. Sapru very truly indeed, "his has been a singularly rich life—rich in achievements and rich in ideals of personal and public purity, nobility of aims and ceaselessness of effort." We wish the Pundit many more years of fruitful life.

sensational upset need be apprehended till that time; and so for short-term credits, necessity has indeed justified herself as the proverbial mother of invention. In fact, the only achievement in the world of international finance during this period is the conclusion of the labours of the Foreign Bankers' Committee by which, under proper safeguards and provisions, the standstill agreement has been extended for another full year from February 28, 1932. Thus, as matters stand, if we take it that even under the worst conditions imaginable, the extension of Hoover moratorium by another year is inevitable, world finance, as distinct from world trade or world industry, would be free from any such serious landslides as disfigured the history of 1931. This is but poor comfort; but in these days one has to be grateful for small mercies.

MORE TARIFFS IN BRITAIN

But what time world finance looks like having some relief from debts and reparations, tariffs have been consistently on the ascendant. Great Britain has been showing more than the proverbial zeal of the new convert; and has been more active with the hateful changes in her fiscal policy than the traditionally protective countries. More than two instalments of import duties had been laid by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Abnormal Importations Bill; and now during the middle of the month Parliament was persuaded to give its consent to a 10 per cent. revenue duty and generally endorse and confirm the fiscal policy of the National Government. There are, of course, as there are bound to be in such cases, transparent attempts to reconcile this new orientation with the orthodox economics of Free Trade England; and such attempts take the form of the contention that the present is a time of emergency; that the fiscal measures are necessitated not so much by the condition of English industry, as by the need for reducing imports in order to maintain the value of the pound; that higher duties would be useful in Britain's bargains with her protectionist rivals and customers and so on and so forth. Whatever the more enduring fiscal policy of Great Britain might be in the future, there is no doubt that in the present circumstance the desertion of free trade by Great Britain will have the gravest consequences. Particularly, it would mean more strained relations between France and Britain as it is the former's export of luxury goods that would be severely curtailed, which the former might well welcome as justifying a more unaccommodative attitude in regard to reparations.

REDUCED BANK RATE IN LONDON

There is one patch of light, however, in the shape of a reduction in the Bank of England

rate from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. which was effected on Thursday the 18th of February. As London is an international monetary centre and the authorities of the Bank of England have to gauge world conditions before deciding on any particular policy, their action encourages the hope that the higher trend of money rates is fairly drawing to a close. For London at any rate the dollar and franc credits which were raised at the time of the September crisis and which were paid partly during January, have now been fully paid. And such short-term credits as are still in the country may not be withdrawn, as the parties will be naturally unwilling to repatriate their funds at the present value of sterling. It is important to note that the greater part of the franc loan was repaid by the shipments of gold and the gold came from this country. Thus the gold exports of India have played a large part in restoring some degree of equilibrium in the troubled financial position of the Western World. Those who agitate for an embargo on gold or carry on a campaign for the people holding to their stocks of the metal, forget that the Government, as it is at present constituted, has no reason to stop the flow of gold out of this country. Not only have the gold exports answered the needs of the Government here at home but they have also solved what would otherwise have been an insoluble problem for the monetary authorities in London. The Government have therefore tried to defend the view that gold exports are to the good of this country, and that the peasant, or whoever the holder may be, makes a fair profit by disposing of his holdings at the present price. The gold question cannot be gone into here, if only for considerations of space. But what is important here, is that gold exports from India have enabled London to settle its dues to foreign centres and to take the bold step of reducing the bank rate not by the usual gradations of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but by a full one per cent.

PROSPECT OF LOWER MONEY RATES ?

This leads one to reflect whether we are not on the eve of an appreciable modification of the present maldistribution of gold, or, in other words, an augmentation of the stocks of monetary gold in countries other than France. The United States, for their part, are said to contemplate special legislation by which the gold holdings of the Federal Reserve Bank in excess of the legal minimum of 40 per cent. can be released either for purposes of expansion or export under suitable conditions. At present increased gold holdings are necessary, as the amount of bills eligible as cover under the existing law is very limited. The new legislation would aim at bringing other classes of bills also under the category of eligible cover. When it is passed, it would have the effect not only of releasing gold to the tune of 1,000 million dollars, but it would liquefy the hoard of many banks in the country and give popular confidence in the banking system and check the unhealthy tendency of hoarding.

ADDITIONS TO MONETARY GOLD

Great Britain, too, is making efforts to reclaim gold from the arts; and the bullion dealers who have made a standing offer to buy as much gold as is offered to them at a fixed rate, are doing good business. When we remember that all this addition to monetary gold occurs at a time when international finance is not threatened with any serious upsets, it is possible to hope that we are on the eve of a lower trend of money rates. But the foregoing is only a speculation based on slender grounds.

CURRENCY EXPANSION IN INDIA

Conditions in India have proceeded along the same lines. Gold exports, high exchange and easy remittance, expansion of currency and reduction of floating debt—these have been the distinguishing marks of February as of the two earlier months. On the whole, Government's financial machinery has functioned very smoothly,

though towards the close of the last month there was a somewhat unusual difficulty in the way of creating emergency currency. The way in which that difficulty was circumvented, was pointed out and commented on in these columns last month. And it remains to mention here the later development of that phase of our financial and monetary problem. It would seem from an analysis of the latest weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, that the expansion of currency against inland trade bills under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act and against Government securities in pursuance of the communique of the Government has now exceeded the limit of Rs. 12 crores. Obviously, the communique in question comes under the scope of Emergency currency provisions; and if this is so, then the new currency cannot exceed the limit of Rs. 12 crores. Even if it be supposed that this limit has not been exceeded, it is fairly certain that there is little scope left for additional emergency currency or for expansion against *ad hoc* securities. Considering the extent to which Government are dependent on these two expedients, one should think that sooner or later they would have new powers by the ordinary or extraordinary process of legislation.

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WORLD EVENTS

BY PROF. A. J. SAUNDERS, M.A., Ph.D.

THERE are three subjects of paramount interest for the peace of the world this month. They are: the War between China and Japan, the Disarmament Conference and the Reparations and War Debts Conference; there is a strange and intimate relationship between them.

CHINA AND JAPAN

It is difficult to analyse the situation in China, there is so much of confusion in the reports that are coming through. One thing we all recognise is the inability of the National Government in China to deal with lawlessness within the country and the pressure of Japan from the outside. There are two phases now of the trouble—Manchuria and Shanghai. The Chinese Government were not able to check warlike action on the part of some of their nationals against the Japanese; the Japanese military authorities began to protect Japanese interests in Manchuria which led to a clash with the Chinese military leaders. Japan has considerable interests at stake in Manchuria: railways, industries, lands and nationals. These she must protect. She is extending her economic and industrial hold upon the country, and wishes to be allowed to do that without hindrance. Japan states that she will allow an "open door" policy in Manchuria. There is a lot of bad feeling between China and Japan over Manchuria, because Japan the foreigner wants unrestricted right to peaceful economic and industrial penetration into Manchuria, while China who feels that the country belongs to her wishes to call a halt on this Japanese invasion. Japan is in a strong position as regards Manchuria for bargaining in the settlement negotiations. Japan's move at Shanghai is somewhat different. Chinese treatment of Japanese nationals in Shanghai is responsible for the present trouble. Japan's object seems to be to punish China for the ill-treatment meted out to Japanese, and she will use that treatment and

whatever military successes she achieves to strengthen her claims in connection with Manchuria.

The problem is a delicate one to solve; for foreign interference and especially the League of Nations are involved. Japan takes the position that it is a matter between her and China; she will resent any interference on the part of United States or Europe, and she is prepared to leave the League of Nations if its Council takes a position against the interests of Japan. It is the most severe testing time that the League has had; if the Council of the League fails in this crisis, a large part of its power and authority will disappear.

The British Government have not been slow in using their great influence to try and bring about a settlement of the trouble. Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, made a strong plea recently in the House of Commons in which he said that His Majesty's Government had sent the following proposals to both China and Japan, and urged strongly that they be accepted as a basis of negotiation:

THE FIVE POINTS

1. Cessation of violence by both sides.
2. No further preparations for hostilities.
3. Withdrawal of the Chinese and Japanese from all points of mutual contact in the Shanghai area.
4. Protection of the International Settlement by a neutral zone policed by neutrals under consuls-general.
5. Prompt opening of unconditional negotiations to settle all outstanding controversies in the spirit of the Kellogg Pact with the aid of neutral observers.*

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The Disarmament Conference for which we all have waited long and anxiously, began its sessions on February 2nd, at Geneva. It is the first

* All the same fierce fighting has been going on in Shanghai. The Japanese reply to the note of the Council of the League emphasises that "the Japanese action in Shanghai is purely defensive and does not infringe Article X of the Covenant, Japan, has no territorial or political ambitions in China and is prepared to stand by the obligations of the Nine-Power Treaty, but it would be improper to discuss its terms with Powers other than the parties to it."—[Editor, *Indian Review*.]

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World Conference for the limitation and reduction of armaments. Sixty nations are represented including all the member-states of the League, and as well—United States of America, Russia and Turkey. Most people are pleased that Mr. Arthur Henderson of England has been confirmed in his appointment as President, for he was elected in the first instance as a tribute to his personal fitness and long active interest in world peace. It is unfortunate, however, that while these delegates of peace were assembling in Geneva, China and Japan were in actual warfare in Shanghai; while the Conference is dealing with disarmament, the League's Council is sitting on actual hostilities in China.

Mr. Henderson's opening speech which was well received, stated that

the Conference's task was, firstly, to reach an agreement on programme of practical proposals to secure speedily a substantial reduction and limitation of all national armaments; secondly, to determine that no armaments be maintained outside the scope of that Treaty; thirdly, to continue advance towards the ultimate goal without detaching from the present effort, by agreeing to similar conferences at reasonably short intervals. The making of such a Treaty a reality involved the whole issue of peace and war. They must break the vicious circle of armaments. The problem was vitally relevant to the world's financial and economic crisis.

Three important announcements have been made to the Disarmament Conference; the first came from France through Reuter:

The French propose the creation of an international police force and an air force at the service of the League of Nations, the limitation of battleships and submarines, and internationalisation of heavier artillery and larger warships, as also compulsory arbitration and the prohibition of poison gas, bacteria, and bombardment by aircraft or artillery beyond a distance (to be fixed) from the front line in land warfare.

Lord Cecil of Great Britain, addressing the Conference on behalf of the International Federation of the League of Nations' Societies, said:

That the Federation represented 36 countries and had a total membership of 1½ millions. He wished to introduce a resolution demanding a substantial reduction of armaments including the abolition of warships of over 10,000 tons, submarines, tanks and bombing aircraft. He also urged the international organisation of aviation under the League of Nations and the complete prohibition of chemical and bacteriological warfare.

Mr. Hugh Gibson announced the United States proposals under nine heads, including prolongation of the existing Naval Agreements concluded at Washington and London; total abolition of submarines; the protection of civilian population against aerial bombardment; the total abolition of poison gas and bacteria warfare; special restrictions for tanks and heavy guns of a peculiarly offensive character; and the limitation of expenditure on war materials.

Dr. Bruening, the Chancellor of Germany, said that as Germany has been deprived of her armaments, she now demanded a general disarmament of all the nations.

The Conference is to work through Five Commissions dealing with specific aspects of the disarmament problem, such as military, naval, air, budgetary, and political. These Commissions will take a considerable time to do their work. Sir John Simon said that this Conference will be but the first of a series of Conferences.

ANOTHER FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Reuter reports from Moscow under date of February 3rd, that the question of a second Five-Year Plan for the Soviet Union of Russia was discussed by an All-Union Party Conference. M. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, read a report explaining the lines on which this new plan would proceed. The aim of the second Five-Year Plan would be, he said, the destruction of the antagonism between city and village. Last year I wrote in *World Events*: "The present conflict in Russia is not capital against labour nor the rich against the poor, but the workman in the towns and the peasant in the country." This latest word from Russia confirms what I previously wrote. The farmers are opposed to the war against them by the Soviet State; the State started by taking the farmers' surplus wheat, and has ended up with confiscating the lands and running great State farms by machine power. The peasants are rebelling against growing wheat for lazy men in the towns and receiving the poor quality and dear goods which they produce in exchange. Stalin realises that this antagonism must be removed if the Soviet State is to continue,

Diary of the Month

Feb. 1. Correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and Sir Samuel Hoare is released.

— Sir Hari Singh Gour initiates the debate on Ordinances in the Assembly.

Feb. 2. Pandit Malaviya's long letter to the Viceroy is published.

Feb. 3. Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi is appointed member of India Council in place of Dr. Paranjpye.

Feb. 4. The Assembly rejects Mr. Sarda's motion for a select committee on his 'Widows' Inheritance Bill'.

Feb. 5. The Indo-African Conference has concluded.

Feb. 6. H. E. Sir Stanley Jackson is fired at by a girl student at the Calcutta Convocation.

Feb. 7. Council of the Liberal Federation meets at Allahabad and urges a policy of conciliation.

Feb. 8. The Commons reject the Labour vote of censure by 438 votes to 39.

Feb. 9. Edgar Wallace, the famous British novelist, is dead at Hollywood.

Feb. 10. Motion for Supreme Court is passed by 34 against 17 in the Assembly.

Feb. 11. Pandit Malaviya's 70th birthday is celebrated at the Hindu University, Benares, with great eclat.

Feb. 12. Adjournment motion in the Assembly over the question of press privileges and Assembly reports.

Feb. 13. Amritlal Seth is arrested on board "Kenya" when he landed in Bombay.

Feb. 14. Sardar Sardul Singh, Congress President, is arrested.

Feb. 15. Bina Das who attempted to shoot the Bengal Governor is sentenced to 9 years' R. I.

Feb. 16. Lt.-Col. Suhrawardy is knighted for his gallantry on the occasion of the attempt on H. E. Sir Jackson's life on Convocation day.

Feb. 17. Mira Ben (Miss Slade) is arrested and sentenced to 3 months' R. I.

Feb. 18. Polling in Irish elections results in victory for the Republicans.

Feb. 19. Mr. Shaukat Ali seeks an interview with Dr. Ansari in jail and the latter refuses.

Feb. 20. Japan bombards heavily Kiangwan and captures it.

Feb. 21. Dr. Sproul of the Punjab Flying Club wins the Viceroy's Challenge Air Race Cup.

Feb. 22. Consultative Committee of the R.T.C. re-assembles in Delhi under the chairmanship of the Viceroy.

Feb. 23. League invites 55 States to meet in Geneva on 3rd March to settle the Far Eastern question, especially the Sino-Japanese dispute.

Feb. 24. A motion has been presented in the State Council, Ceylon, by the Member for Kandy urging the recall of the Governor.

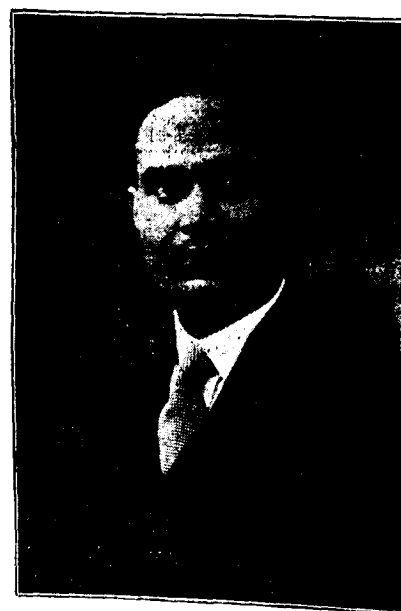
Feb. 25. Sir George Rainy presents the Railway Budget in the Assembly.

—Winter Session of the Council of State opens to-day.

Feb. 26. House of Commons passes the 3rd reading of the Import Duties Bill.

Feb. 27. The Independent Labour Party issues a manifesto condemning Government's repressive policy in India.

Feb. 28. Dr. Moonjee and M. C. Rajah representing respectively the Hindu Sabha and the Depressed classes agree to joint electorate with reservation on population basis and cab the Premier accordingly.



MR. G. S. BAJPAI, I.C.S.

Feb. 29. It is announced that Mr. G. S. Bajpai, I.C.S., succeeds Sir K. V. Reddi as Agent-General in South Africa.



THE WORLD BOOKS



TRADE DEPRESSION AND THE WAY OUT.

By R. G. Hawtrey. Messrs. Longmans Green & Co., Old Court House St., Calcutta.

When the trade depression has ousted even the weather from its place as the subject of common conversation, it is no wonder there is a large and growing volume of literature on it, especially as to the "way-out". Mr. Hawtrey is a monetary theorist of considerable standing and reputation, accustomed to examine economic problems from the side of changes in money and money markets. He is singularly free of any socialist strain in his thoughts and has probably never asked himself whether mere financial management or central banking policy, however wise and competent, can by itself ensure stable and progressive economic conditions. Given to the study of banking and currency, the conditions of the international capital markets and the issues connected with them, he is engrossed in the vast and momentous changes that have occurred in the sphere of currency and credit since the War, the rapid accumulation of gold in Paris and New York to the detriment of London, the fall in prices, and the unhealthy conditions in the business world. He examines the various remedies which, on account of their obvious and immediate results, find readier acceptance at the hands of the reading public and have, therefore, held the field longer. Though ultimately he

decides in favour of vigorous lending by banks with or without the co-operation of other banks, it is somewhat pathetic to watch his lingering faith in tariffs and capital expenditure by the State in emergency public works as a palliative for the raging blizzard that has blighted all the world. Mr. Hawtrey gives the impression of slurring over the crucial question as to how banks are to overcome the reluctance of borrowers or how the currency authority can acquiesce in, if not abet, an inflationary tendency without endangering the stability of the exchanges which are vital to the economy of all nations alike. But the little booklet is well written; and in these days when one has need constantly to brush up his knowledge of facts, it will be found to be of great value.

ENGLISH VERSE: Chosen and edited by W. Peacock. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

This is the last of the five volumes of selected verse published by the Oxford University Press in their Pocket Classics. Its distinction lies in the fact that it contains verses of such moderns as Hardy, Bridges, Flecker, Dobson and Alice Meynell. It opens with Longfellow's lines on "The Lost Youth" and ends with Rupert Brooke's celebrated song of the soldier:

If I should die, think only this of me,
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England

THE STRUCTURE OF THOUGHT: A Survey of Natural Philosophy. By Ludwig Fischer. Translated by W. H. Johnston, B.A. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.

A very successful attempt to apply the axiomatic method which obtains in mathematics, in philosophy, and a direction as to how such a method should lead to a successful fabrication of the structure of philosophical science, are brought out in this book. Beginning with experience, the author indicates the lines of approach for the apprehension of the fundamental and most comprehensive axiom which is the prime concept in the world order.

The attempts of philosophers to set out the prime form, and their numerous attempts at an approach towards it by a selection of different standpoints, are treated in the division of this book dealing with the historical development. The author's novel treatment of the history of philosophy, and his acute reading of those varied attempts of philosophers in treating of this prime form from different standpoints, constitute a very interesting and instructive reading. His historical survey ranges from early Greek times upto modern times, with quite a new emphasis on the philosophies of those different philosophers.

ARTICLES ON R. T. C. AND OTHER ADDRESSES.

By C. R. Reddy, M.A. (CANTAB). The Modern Book Mart, Madras.

Nowadays topical subjects cease to be topical almost immediately, but Mr. Reddy has a way of endowing some permanence to whatever he has to say. He writes generally, he thinks originally, and he expresses it all in a literary way. "Swadeshi and Nationalism," he says in one of his addresses, "are conduct and character, not idle sentiment or cloudy philosophy." Again he has something refreshing to say about the factual politician and the idealist in politics.

THE MONOPOLY OF CREDIT. By C. H. Douglas. Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Ltd., London.

This is a deep and fundamental study being the result of what one may call a profound provocation of a natural sense of outrage when one is told that there is a glut of goods and capital and men ready to work all by the side of poverty, factories working below capacity and hordes of unemployed among nations, rich and poor. If one bears this fact in mind, most of the economic treatises, especially those dealing with the present depression, would seem to be so many insults to one's commonsense. But Mr. Douglas's work is not written from the standpoint of a broad socialism aiming either at a levelling of all incomes or the nationalisation of all instruments of production. The author is content to point out the inherent absurdity which must result from the power of the banker and the banking system to create credit. Professor Soddy has pointed out in his brilliant and scintillating monograph on "Man and Money" that money being the medium of exchange, and stability of prices the accepted requisite of progressive economic life, expansion of currency should follow, not merely precede, increased production. Mr. Douglas puts it in a more scientific and accurate form, tracing the course which money takes in its various stages, credit from the banker, capital in the hands of the entrepreneur, wages and salaries for the workers and ultimately repayment to the banker. Mr. Douglas emphasises the fact that at the time the goods are ready for consumption, the increased money which stimulated the production does not stay to finish the circuit but finds its way back to the banker. This is the core and centre of Mr. Douglas's thesis; and in this form is most representative of the resentment which most classes outside the sphere of bankers and professional economists have been feeling for a long time.

WAAC DEMOBILIZED. By the Author of "Waac": The Woman's Story of the War. T. Werner Laurie Ltd. Price 7s. 6d.

Somewhat reminiscent of Keble's "Simon Called Peter", this book lacks his power and his insight. A young woman of 24, with ordinary passions, more than ordinary opportunities, and less than ordinary restraint, goes round the world. Good looking, made rich by the legacy from the young officer with whom she had contracted a *liaison* at the Front, the authoress meets with some mild adventures. In Buenos Aires she just escapes being caught up in the white slave traffic. In Hongkong she is rescued from a fate which even her lavish innuendoes leave obscure. An evangelically minded, self-constituted chaperon in Shanghai; a French doctor with hallucinations of divinity in Fiji; and a negro blackmailer in Africa, almost complete the list of her thrills. Twice her heart is touched. Her friendship, but a few days' old, with an Englishman exiled from some kindles in their breasts a passion which, during not a very original holiday, finds a very commonplace consummation. Another man, something of a knight-errant and something of a saint, begins with her a friendship which is purely platonic, but ends by settling with her the details of their honeymoon. But the lady is unlucky herself and fatal for her admirers.

CATHERINE JOINS UP. By Adrienne Thomas. Elkin Mathews and Marrot Ltd., London.

This also is a war story of a girl who lived in Metz and was only fourteen when the War commenced. She had a lover, Lucien, who died at the front. The horrors of war are depicted in a very touching manner. The book is in the form of a diary written up from day to day. A good glimpse of war conditions in an enemy country is afforded, and one watches the changes wrought in the temperament of a sensitive girl. Lovers of war novels will welcome the book.

THE REVELATION OF DEITY. By J. E. Turner, M.A., Ph.D. London: George Allen and Unwin.

In this book on the revelation of deity, Dr. Turner amplifies the argument contained in his two other works in a new way. He is deeply convinced of the fact that the revelation of deity is the revelation of the self. Self and consciousness demand incessant development and change, and the development of personality slowly reveals itself. The self and the deity are sundered apart but they are stages in a continuity. The deity must reveal himself in such a manner that he may be comprehended by individuals. It is really no limitation of the deity if he descends to the ordinary. Revelation of the deity by an incarnation is not only logically conceivable but demanded logically by the very nature of the divine. The argument in this book treats of the close relationship of the self to the deity, their inherent development, and finally, their complete revelation. It is a splendid treatise on theism.

WHAT IS MOKSHA? By A. J. Appasamy, M.A., D.Phil. The Christian Literature Society for India, Madras.

In ten powerful essays herein, the author discusses the problems of religion. Philosophy and Religion are difficult subjects, and a question like the title of the work under review, "What is Moksha?", may remind one of the cynic's definition of a philosopher as a blind man searching in a dark room for a black cat which is not there. Nevertheless the subjects are on the very pinnacle of man's education, and endeavours thereof are always praiseworthy. In the present work, the author gives a metaphysical exposition of the comparative values of thought marching on to the *Moksha* concept in the various religions. Though indirectly, that all religions are one, that *Moksha* is one, that devotees or *Bhaktas* whether Hindu or Christian or of any other religion are but marching towards the same condition.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TESTS. By Mahesh Datta, M.A. Paper Cover, Rs. 2. Published by the Commercial Book Co., Lahore. Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

This is a volume of extreme importance which no thoughtful student and candidate appearing for Selection Board Tests and Competitive Examinations of Service Commissions—Imperial or Provincial—can afford to neglect. It should also prove an invaluable aid to anyone called upon to act as examiner for paper setting, for it contains over 1,000 questions with answers.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE VIRGIN'S PROGRESS. By Eve Ellen. T. Werner Laurie, London. Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Price Rs. 5-10.

EIGHT HUNDRED MERRY STORIES. By M. G. Frost. T. Werner Laurie, London.

MODERN INDIA. By Sir John Cumming. Oxford University Press, London.

THE LIFE OF TOLSTOY, VOLS. I and II. By Aylmer Maude. Oxford University Press, London.

TALES OF ALL COUNTRIES. By Anthony Trollope. Oxford University Press.

SHORT STUDIES IN INDIAN ECONOMICS. By Sen and Chatterjee. Sripati Press, Calcutta.

TEARDROPS. By N. N. Menon. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

THE BIBLE AND ITS BACKGROUND. By C. H. Dodd. George Allen and Unwin, London.

THE PROBLEM OF FEDERALISM. (In 2 Vols.) By Sobel Mogl. George Allen and Unwin, London.

KARNATAKA KAVIRAJAMARGAM. By A. Venkata Rao, B.A., L.T., and Pandit H. Sessa Aiyangar. Ananda Press, Madras.

VISHNU PURANAM. By Bhavanarayana. Madras University.

LINGANUSABANA. By Harshavardhana. University of Madras.

PROBLEMS OF WORLD ECONOMY. By V. G. Kale, M.A. Thompson & Co., Madras.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SAYINGS. By Priyaranjan Sen. Fern Road, Ballyganj, Calcutta.

THE CENSUS OF INDIA: BARODA. By Satya V. Mukerjee. Times of India Press, Bombay.

NATIONHOOD FOR INDIA. By Lord Meston, K.C.S.I. Oxford University Press, London and Bombay.

AMSUBODHINISASTRA OF BHARADWAJA. Edited by Pandit T. Subbaraya Sastri of Bangalore. Rs. 4. Available of Ramniklal R. Mody, Solicitor, 80-82 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

This book which is a portion of a great work by Maharshi Bharadwaja, represents the ideas of ancient scientists of India. The Sanskrit original which is in aphorisms, is suitably expanded by the commentary by Bodhananda Saraswati. A faithful translation of the commentary is made by Mr. G. Vonkatachala Sharma. The Publishers have by this done a distinct service to learning.

WHAT THE COUNTRY-WOMEN OF THE WORLD ARE DOING. Ed. by Sholto Watt. Chapman and Hall, Ltd., London.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF INDIA. By M. S. Ramaswami Aiyengar, M.A. Srinivasavaradachari & Co., Madras.

ÆSCHYLUS: PROMETHEUS BOUND. Translated into English rhyming verse by Prof. Gilbert Murray. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

THE MYSTERIOUS KUNDALINI. By Vasant G. Rele, F.C.P.S., L.M.&S. 3rd Edition. D. B. Taraporewalla, Sons & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE CROSS MOVES EAST: A study in the significance of Gandhi's Satyagraha. By John D. Hoyland. George Allen and Unwin.

THE SACRED KURAL OR THE TAMIL VEDA OF TIRUVALLUVAR. By H. A. Popley. Association Press, Calcutta.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE AS LITERATURE. By Charles Allen Dinsmore. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

THE CHILD. By Rabindranath Tagore. George Allen and Unwin.

THE RELIGION OF MASONRY. An interpretation by Joseph F. Newton. George Allen and Unwin, London.

SCPTICISM AND CONSTRUCTION. (Bradley's sceptical principle as the basis of constructive philosophy). By Charles A. Campbell. George Allen and Unwin.

THE INDIAN VIEW. By V. J. Patel. With a foreword by Dr. Evelyn Wrench. Friends of India, 46, Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF INDIAN HISTORY from the earliest times to the present day. By "H. C." Longmans Green and Co.

STUDIES IN MODERN HISTORY. By G. P. Gooch. Price 10s. net. Longmans Green & Co.

KARMA-LESS-NESS. Theosophical Essays on Art. By C. Jinarajadasa. Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar.

INDIAN STATES

THE NIZAM AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

A Nizam's Government Press *Communique* issued on January 27, dealing with the work of the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference, says:

The most important contribution which Sir Akbar Hydari made to the work of constitution building, was to get the conference to appreciate clearly the implication of the All-India Federation. The idea underlying the All-India Federation is that it should not be a successor of, but something entirely different from, the present Government of India.

Sir Akbar Hydari drew attention to the need for specifying, as far as possible, what the Federal subjects should be, what should be their content, and what should be the range of Federal authority over them. In the matter of Federal finance, he urged that the unspecified powers of taxation should be vested not in the Federal Government, but in units of the Federation. He stated that the Indian States certainly, and the Provinces under the new dispensation very probably, would object to giving indefinite powers of taxation over their subjects to the Federal Government.

MYSORE AND THE STATES ENQUIRY

The States Inquiry Committee held a sitting on the 6th of last month at Government House, when Mysore's case in relation to the future Indian constitution presented in the form of a memorandum was discussed at length, in conference with Mysore authorities. The proceedings were held in camera and lasted four hours. It is understood that they covered wide grounds including the main problems of the State, namely,

1. Mysore's share in Imperial Customs Duties.

2. The restoration to the Durbar of assigned tracts of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

3. The abolition of the annual tribute of Rs. 24½ lakhs now levied by the Imperial Government.

REVENUE REMISSION IN KASHMIR

The Maharajah has ordered remission for the current *khariif* of 25 per cent. of the land revenue in the Plain *tehsils* of Jammu and Muzafarbad.

RURAL UPLIFT IN BARODA

The Baroda Government has sanctioned a scheme recently drawn up to provide the agricultural community with supplementary sources of income. Accordingly a rural reconstruction centre will be opened at Kosamba, a town on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Surat and Ankleswar.

The enterprise will be largely a non-departmental concern and will have considerable freedom of action. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 15,000 and will be given a trial for three years in order to find out whether it is capable of extension to other parts of the State.

The centre will be under the charge of Mr. Jacobie, whose services have been lent to the State by the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.

BHAVNAGAR ADMINISTRATION

The administration report of the Bhavnagar State recently published shows that the gross revenue of the State, calculated on an average of the last five years, amounted to Rs. 1,10,29,734, inclusive of Rs. 31,29,442, the income of the Bhavnagar State Railway. The gross expenditure calculated on the same basis was Rs. 89,10,200, inclusive of the current and capital railway expenditure of Rs. 23,25,465.

The *takavi* arrears outstanding amounted to Rs. 2,12,199 which included Rs. 1,65,000 advanced during the year under report.

SANGLI MAHARANI AS REGENT

An order was officially issued, on January 30, by H. H. the Chief of Sangli that as His Highness will be engaged for some time to come with the work of the Round Table Conference, Her Highness the Rani Sahab of Sangli will administer the affairs of the State as Regent. The order authorises Her Highness to exercise all the powers of the Ruler of Sangli.

CONGRESS AND THE INDORE DURBAR

A meeting of officials and non-officials was convened by Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister, the Holkar State, in his chamber at the State Secretariat in order to explain to them and through them to the public at large the attitude of His Highness's Government towards the carrying on of political activities associated with the civil disobedience movement within the territorial jurisdiction of the State.

After referring to the activities and associations that had been declared illegal in British India, he explained that His Highness's Government could not possibly permit the carrying on of any activities that had been declared illegal in British India and appealed to the members gathered together to desist from participating in such activities, pointing out that every responsible leader even in British India had deprecated the carrying on of any part of the civil disobedience movement in Indian States.

DEATH OF THE EX-RULER OF COCHIN

The death of His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., ex-Ruler of Cochin, recalls to our mind his abdication of the *gadi* in December 1914, after a reign of 19 years during which the State made great progress in all directions. An able and far-sighted ruler, His Highness earned the lasting affection and loyalty of the people of the State, who have erected a statue of him at Ernakulam to commemorate his reign.

His Highness was a profound scholar, particularly devoted to Sanskrit, Indian philosophy and religion, and used the years of his retirement for further study and visited various sacred places and centres of learning.

His Highness was 79 years of age at the time of his death.

NEW DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE

Mr. T. Austin, I.C.S., Collector, Nilgiris, has been appointed Dewan of Travancore.

THE SITUATION IN KASHMIR

That the agitation in Kashmir is not intended to seek the redress of legitimate grievances of the Muslim subjects of the State but to further the pan-Islamic design on the part of outsiders to see a Muslim Empire established in Northern India is the allegation made in the course of a letter addressed by eight Hindu and Sikh members of the Assembly to the Viceroy.

After referring to forcible conversions of Hindus, the burning of Sikh Gurudwaras and Hindu temples, the plundering of Hindu villages and other acts of sacrilege, the signatories emphasise the urgent desirability of the Paramount Power making it plain that the Maharaja of Kashmir will have all the support that the British Government can give him to put down the rebellion.

"The impression will find justification in certain quarters that, in spite of the British Paramountcy, 'Pax Britannica' is losing its meaning for the Hindu community in Northern India," they say and urge His Excellency to take stern and effective measures to convince the Hindus to the contrary and to prevent the conflagration in Kashmir from spreading to the adjoining British districts.

RELIEF TO AGRICULTURISTS
IN REWA STATE

In order to afford relief to agriculturists in view of the repeated failure of crops and the unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural produce, the Durbar of Rewa State have granted generous remissions of revenue. The Durbar have also made certain changes in the import and export duties levied by the State, to enable the agriculturists to dispose of their produce at favourable prices.

Indians Overseas

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION

MR. C. F. ANDREWS, writing in *Indian Opinion* of his impressions of the Indian Conference at Johannesburg, records that it was very impressive to see the way in which the delegates rallied to the cause. After paying a tribute to the very able lead that Mr. Sorabjee Rustumjee gave to the Conference, Mr. Andrews observes:

I was extremely glad that one point was unanimously decided upon, namely, that the Congress would have nothing more to do with the repatriation scheme, which had been open to such very serious objections. I am sure that in this the Congress has done what everyone in India desires and what all India expects. It was always a humiliation thus to allow money to be given to Indians to get out of the country and the humiliation became far worse when those who, because of their poverty accepted the offer, were colonial-born, and not those who had been born in India itself. Since this proportion of colonial-born would automatically increase every year, it is clearly time that this whole bad system of repatriation by bonus should stop.

Another point on which great emphasis was laid, was the virtual cancellation of one important part of the registration certificate which had become a vested right. This only affects the Transvaal. When in England, I had the opportunity of consulting both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Polak, and both of them took up the same position that this formed a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement.

At the same time, there can be no doubt that the practical effect of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill (if it had become Law) would have touched still more vital interests and might have dealt a death-blow to the Indian community. It is, therefore, on this point that our main effort must be concentrated and directed in order to prevent this Bill ever being revived again.

In the Cape Province, the most serious thing of all has been the entire dislocation of the Indian franchise by admitting all the adult European women and not a single Indian or Coloured or Malay or Bantu woman in the Cape to the franchise, however educated and cultured. This is utter injustice and ought to be resisted. For, it practically diminishes by half the value of the Indian vote in the Cape Province.

TRANSVAAL LAND TENURE

There is little possibility of a compromise being reached at the Capetown Conference, says the Durban correspondent of *The Times of India* on the Transvaal Land Tenure Bill. It is suggested that each side should appoint a committee of inquiry into the various questions that the Conference has been called to consider, and that the Conference should meet again a year hence.

INDIANS IN KENYA

Several resolutions urging the removal of various disabilities and grievances from which Indians in E. Africa suffer were passed by the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress at its eleventh session, which was held at Nairobi at the beginning of January last under the presidentship of Mr. Amritlal Seth.

The Congress recorded the following as the views of the Indian community on the report of the Parliamentary Joint Committee:

1. The Indian community feels it a piece of discourtesy to them by the European settlers in refusing to have the names of Indians on the same Electoral Roll, deeply regrets the countenance given to this racial prejudice by His Majesty's Government, requests them, the Parliament and the British Public to remove this grievance and that the Indian community will not work this communal franchise.

2. The Congress hereby resolves as a matter of courtesy to the Parliament and to His Majesty's Government who have still to take their final decisions in the matter not to take any step to fight the issue out, but merely to continue our protest both in the Legislative and Executive Councils in the way it is being done to-day.

3. With a view to give a definite lead to the country in the matter of the final decisions that may be taken by His Majesty's Government and the Parliament on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Congress authorises the Executive to hold a special session of the Congress immediately after the publication of the above said conclusions at any suitable place.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN EUROPE

The World's Student Christian Federation and the International Student Service in Geneva have organised a Reception Service for students at various ports of Europe. According to a report published by Mr. P. D. Ranganathan, who worked for the interest of Indian students at the ports of Marseilles, Geneva and Venice during the months of August, September and October, 1931, in two and a half months the Reception Service welcomed 350 Indian students, of whom about 275 landed at Marseilles and about 80 in the ports of Venice and Geneva. It is expected that this Reception Service will develop and be of very great help to Indian students in Europe.

INDIA AND OVERSEAS INDIANS

Though the resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 and subsequent Imperial Conferences to the effect that each Dominion has the right to control its immigration and safeguard the interests of its nationals abroad, applies to India as a signatory at the various Conferences, there is incongruity between the position of India as a Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the existence of disabilities upon the British Indians lawfully domiciled in other parts of the Empire, says *Fairplay*. The feasibility of introducing provision in the future Constitution of India for safeguarding the interests of Indians Overseas was accordingly considered the other day by the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Chairman of the Association, who was (at that time) leaving for London to participate in the Round Table Conference was requested to press the matter at the Conference, and it was resolved that a cable be sent to the President, Round Table Conference, that in the future Constitution of India provision should be made giving Indians full right to control immigration on the basis of reciprocity—the same as enjoyed by the self-governing Dominions.

INDIAN EDUCATION IN KENYA

The administration report of the Education Department in Kenya for 1930 is an interesting document, especially from the point of view of Indian education. It may not be generally known, observes the *Servant of India*, that Indian education in Kenya is only 25 years' old, dating back to the year 1906 when the first Indian school was opened by the Railway administration in Nairobi followed five years later, i.e., in 1911, by the opening of the first Government school for Indians. During the year under report there were about 3,500 Indian children in receipt of education as against 1,644 in 1925, which registers an increase of 115 per cent. While African education

progressed in the same proportion as Indian education during the same period, European education showed a smaller rate of increase. Whereas in 1925 only 626 European children were at school, in 1930 their number had gone up to 1,144, an increase of 82 per cent. But these percentages of increased literacy do not give an accurate idea of the extent of illiteracy in the different communities. As may be expected, this is the smallest among Europeans, being perhaps 5 per cent. So far as the rising generation of the Indian community goes, this proportion may be less than 50 per cent.; while in the case of Africans it is as high as 90 per cent. To appreciate still better the state of Indian education, it should be remembered that the Indian population numbers 39,500 which at 15 per cent. yields about 6,000 as the number of children of school-age, while, as already pointed out, only 3,500 are receiving some kind of instruction.

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THE FUTURE OF INDIA

In the course of his paper on "Federation in India", Sirdar M. V. Kibe observes in the latest Number of the *Asiatic Review* that no constitution, whether Federal or not, which does not give control to Indians of as many departments of State as can be given, with a definite promise for the transfer of the control over the rest within a reasonable time, will satisfy the greater part of India. If the constitution is not federal, it will continue to cause discontent among some of the Indian States.

The process of decentralization of powers and devolution of them to the provinces has been going on apace since the sixties of the last century. It now remains only to give the provinces autonomy as regards all matters pertaining to their Government, except those to be retained for the unitary control of the Federal Government.

The difficulties in the way of the granting of complete provincial autonomy are two—namely, (1) the communal question, and (2) the haphazard structure of the provinces. The solution of the second difficulty, with a declaration of the fundamental rights of all subjects, will also solve the first, but complete autonomy for India in the centre will make slow progress, even if the provinces are reconstructed and made fully autonomous. The necessity of keeping all the Federal units together and not allowing India to be again divided into different political units with no common object or control will require careful attention and guarding. India may have a League of Nations of its own. The question of the Army, involving as it does control over foreign affairs and finances, can only be solved by patience, sobriety, and goodwill.

The Sardar Saheb concludes by saying that so long as political, social or religious minorities require protection from those among whom they flourish and live, and so long as that trust in the justice of their fellow-subjects is not engendered, or so long as communities are not prepared to sacrifice their cherished rights or objects for the sake of the nation, there is no hope for India.

THE BEGGAR PROBLEM

The *Young Men of India* for February contains an article on "Beggars" by Mr. Walter P. Warren who says that it is a disgrace to humanity to think, that in this enlightened age, a country like India cannot formulate laws or devise a scheme to deal with the beggar problem.

The appalling figures, as shown in statistics, of the number of beggars and the lack of any kind of legislation to adequately deal with these pitiable creatures, are so well known that they cease to excite any sort of desire to improve the conditions of affairs in the minds of those who could be of practical assistance, and so I feel that the best and surest way to arrive to some result is to agitate by every form of publicity and get them on your side, as once the general public is with you, those who sit on high places must listen and bestir themselves. One must never tire of convincing the public of the very serious menace to health, if we allow these derelicts of humanity in every stage of disease, running sores, filth and carrying microbes of every description, to roam about our streets, frequent our markets, infect our food, crawl about our pavements on which our servants walk barefooted and collect every form of disease which they have left behind and bring it into our homes where it is distributed all over our floors and carpets on which our children play. Our children get ill but we never lay the blame at the door of our pampered mendicants. We accuse the horrible Indian climate, not the men in power who will not raise a hand to remedy the existing state of things.

Legislation would certainly remove the professional beggar quicker than anything else. As the majority of them are undeserving cases and as they form an imposition on the benevolent and unsuspecting public, the sooner the pest is removed the better it is for the country.

There is one point which seems to me to be perfectly clear in dealing with the beggar business and that is, that everything connected with it must be carried on, on strictly non-religious, non-political lines; for it has nothing to do with either of these things but a brand of politics which does not whole-heartedly favour help to the helpless is not the brand to survive, neither is there any kind of religion worthy of the name which does not put our mendicant poor in the vanguard of their religious endeavours.

VIVEKANANDA AND GANDHI

Mr. H. D. Sethna, writing in the *Orient*, draws an interesting comparison between Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi, especially in relation to the philosophy of action which both have preached. He links up Satyagraha with the renaissance teaching of Vivekananda and deserves:

"The Satyagraha movement is a world-event as much as it has paved the way for the awakening of the masses. But the philosophy of Vivekananda is one further step towards the mass awakening. He is the inspiration that will act as a leaven for Satyagraha to raise itself to the very summit. For, it is not enough to awake the masses by bringing home to them their own miseries and their ruin. It is not enough to offer them the means of Satyagraha without instilling into them the meaning of the divine selfhood in men. For centuries people have been taught theories of 'degradation,' says Vivekananda. 'They have been told that they are nothing. The masses have been told all over the world that they are human beings. They have been so frightened for centuries till they have nearly become animals. Never were they allowed to hear of the Atman. Let them hear of the Atman,—that even the lowest of the low have the Atman within, who never dies and never is born,—Him from whom the sword cannot pierce nor the fire burn!' There is no greater vindication of the rights of the masses, no greater condemnation of all that has added in our country to bring about the curse of touchability and the caste-system. But it is once again the assertion of the Vedantic idea that every individual is the eternal Atman, is the divinity itself. Vivekananda is not out to feed the masses with this idea, as is evidenced by the practical work of reform done by the Ramakrishna Order which he founded. But the idea can be a potent means of awakening the masses. It may be, as Gandhi tells us, that 'we cannot

feed the starving millions with a song,' but the spirit which is in a song, may live in the hearts of millions. Even Satyagraha, Gandhi will have to admit, is nothing without its idealism. We may call the essence of this idealism an inspiration or put it in the words of a song, but it is there to move the minds and hearts of the masses. Such is then the Vedantic idea of the eternal Atman in man,—the conception that even 'the lowest of the low have the Atman within, who never dies and never is born,—Him whom the sword cannot pierce nor the fire burn!' "

THE AIM OF INDIAN LABOUR

Writing in the *Servant of India*, Mr. N. M. Joshi defines the attitude of Indian Labour towards constitutional reform:

"Indian labour stands for full self-government, as does any other class of people in the country, but whatever may be the meaning of self-government for the other classes, the Indian workers do not want a mere replacement of the rule of one race by those of another. They want real self-government in which they themselves and the masses in general will have their due share. From ancient times there have been several changes in the race of the rulers of India, but the condition of the workers and of the masses did not undergo any change on that account. Whatever the British Government may or may not have done to alleviate the condition of the workers and of the masses in the past, it is clear that no irresponsible British Government will have any power hereafter to improve their condition without the co-operation of the people of the country; therefore the sooner full responsible government is established in which the workers can pull their weight, the better for them. But they will not be satisfied with a mere change of masters; what they want is a really democratic constitution in which their voice will prevail in proportion to their numbers."

THE FUTURE OF THE LABOUR PARTY

Lord Passfield, better known as Mr. Sidney Webb, has an illuminating article in the *Political Quarterly* discussing the results of the last General Election in England. He points out how a multitude of circumstances conspired to throw out Labour from office.

The Liberal and Conservative organisations in nearly every constituency promptly united and resolutely closed their ranks against every candidate who did not run in support of the National Government. A regular plan of acting on the "fear complex" to which nearly every one is subject, seems to have been determined upon. Practically the whole newspaper press of the country, with the outstanding exceptions of the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Daily Herald*, kept up the same appeal to the 30 million electors to help the National Government to save the State from vaguely suggested perils of the most awful nature. The broadcasting service, a piece of Governmental machinery, was without any nice regard to fairness between the combatants used day after day to immense effect, the air becoming thick with all manner of insinuations aimed at producing panic among the indiscriminating electors.

The crisis had been surmounted, the desired "economies" effected and the budget balanced by additional taxation. There was thus no immediate financial menace. But a new cause for panic was promptly found "in adverse balance of trade". The currency was in danger of becoming valueless and the poor-folk were worked into a panic.

When the ballot boxes were opened, it was found that these subterranean streams of fear had undermined the electoral foundations of nearly every candidate whatever his particular shade of politics, who was not a professed supporter of the so-called National Government. Such a landslide of votes no country had ever seen. Some 69 per cent. of all the voters, representing an unprecedented combination of all parts of the Kingdom, all political parties, all religious denominations, all vocations, all social grades and especially both sexes, simply annihilated the various "New Parties" and swept away four-fifths of His Majesty's Opposition, electing no less than 91 per cent. of the whole House of Commons in support of Mr. MacDonald's new Ministry.

Thus a curious mixture of all parties is on the Cabinet, though the Conservatives claim 94 per cent. of the Government's supporters in the House of Commons.

A mixed contingent of Liberals hold office, but have only 50-odd followers in Parliament, split into two warring sections. The seceders from the Labour Party (who have been formally excluded from that Party) include the Prime Minister and half-a-dozen other

Ministers, who are nearly equalled in numbers by the tiny handful of their Party supporters in the House of Commons. A Government so constituted and supported can hardly fail to be, in substance, a Government of the Conservative Party. It was at the outset a Government without a policy, pledged only to do what it finds to be the best for the nation. Within three weeks it was putting through measures (including fiscal protection and a gradual starvation of the social services) substantially in accord with the policy of the Conservative Party. The Government will, in fact, before the expiry of the term of the new Parliament, inevitably become Conservative through and through.

Meanwhile the shock that the Labour Party has received by the magnitude of its defeat may be expected to do it good. The Party is still only a quarter of a century old, and its growth in that time to nearly one-third of the nation is little short of marvellous. But Lord Passfield thinks that in being called as a minority to ministerial office in 1924 and again in 1929, merely through disunion among its opponents, the Labour Party was prematurely born into Governmental life. It had never come near comprising a majority of the nation:

At no election, not even at that of 1929, did it obtain the support at the polls of a majority of the wage-earning voters. Most of its parliamentary representatives have found it difficult, in their inexperience, to rid themselves of the mental habits of a lifelong opposition to the powers that be, whilst some of them have seemed almost to regret the chance that has put them, for a time, among those powers. Nor can the Labour Party, in this generation of mediocrities, be said to have yet found, any more than its Liberal and Conservative opponents, the high statesmanship, or even the amount of governmental talent, required to cope with the recurring crises of the present century.

Lord Passfield suggests that the Party has now the opportunity, during the next few years, of making its position sounder and its prospects more certain and secure. That could be done only by

(1) applying itself continuously to the ubiquitous educational propaganda by which alone it can double the number of its adherents; (2) of quietly working out in greater detail its constructive programme, without prematurely committing itself as a Party to any but general principles; (3) of steadily accustoming the public to one item after another in that programme by the publication of an incessant stream, not only of popular pamphlets, but also of books, lectures and articles in the weeklies and monthlies by individual members; and last but not least, (4) of seeking to develop, within the Party itself, much more of that friendly social intercourse among fellow-workers in a common cause which so effectively promotes its success.

ROUSSEAUISM

Mr. D. N. Sen Gupta, writing on the "Dynamic in Rousseauism", observes in the current issue of the *Calcutta Review* that Rousseau touched most of the modern problems of democracy in building up his theory of "freedom as the birth-right of man". Although Rousseau concentrated his whole genius in spinning out only closely relevant arguments to justify his eminently intellectual conceptions of liberty and equality, "Rousseauism remains sympathetic with all modern movements, the ends of which profess, in very different degrees, the attainment of this right of man. Rousseau's love for freedom is like Mazzini's who is said to have exclaimed: 'I love freedom, perhaps I love it better than I love my country.' It is a lofty idea and is free from all taints of gross nationalism. Rousseauism pins its faith in democracy, not for what it is, but for what it may be used to win for the masses. 'Were there a people of gods,' says Rousseau, 'their government would be democratic.' The moral as well as the intellectual nature of his belief has made it since then accepted by universal conscience."

"Given the kind of communal spirit which Rousseau expected," says Bryce, "given the kind of fraternally religious spirit which Mazzini and the enthusiasts of his time expected, self-government having the 'moral' forces behind it, would be a comparatively simple matter living on by its unquestioned merits."

When War was declared there were 21 Monarchies and only 3 Republics all over the world and the proportion of population was 6 to 1. Now there are 11 Monarchies and 16 Republics and the proportion is 1 to 2. People are now completely in the grip of the truth that as yet there is no better substitute conceivable for democracy.

There cannot, of course, be any finality with regard to any human institution which will serve its purpose once for all, continues the writer, "but whatever form it may take, it must find itself stimulated by a sense of duty to its members, both

individually and collectively, to act upon the ideals of Rousseau to achieve that end. The past is repeating itself, but it is a mistake to confuse the past with the future. Throughout the course of history, Rousseauism has continued to be a living force and its progress has been as much through absorption as through conciliation. 'This new philosophy,' says Cole, 'is the work of the future; but rooted upon the conception of Rousseau—it will stretch far back into the past. Of our time, it will be for all time; its solutions will be at once relatively permanent and ceaselessly progressive.'

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Sir Francis Younghusband, in the course of an article in the current Number of the *Fortnightly Review*, on the Round Table Conference, writes:

"Tough indeed is the problem before us. It is the hardest we have ever had to face, for upon us depends the tranquillity of Asia. . . We know the gravity of the problem. And we know that it requires the finest delicacy as well as firm determination, long persistency, high courage and invincible goodwill. To the methods of non-co-operation we will oppose our traditional British method of 'work with'. And in place of suspiciously looking between lines for some hidden evil meaning, in the manner of Mr. Gandhi, we will rejoicingly accept the broad fact that, however misguided we may think a number of its actions, the Indian National Congress is animated in the main by zeal for the good of India. We may indeed go further. We may very justly recognize this zeal as a holy zeal. We may recognize that its patriotism is at the bottom inspired by deep religious fervour. . . And we may have faith that as our own action in helping Indians to achieve self-government derives its impulse from the same deep source, it is in the long run bound to succeed."

THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT

Mr. J. D. Beresford thinks that a new spirit of selflessness and human brotherhood will be the outcome of the present sufferings, and the world will shortly emerge all the purer for passing through the furnace of unemployment and the conquest of all-round distress. The only remedy for our condition, he says in his article on "Unemployment" in a recent issue of the *Aryan Path*,

is through such an experience of forced unselfishness as may compel us to break through that shell, I called the false ideal of self, and substitute a true ideal in its place. All else, economic reconstructions, a revival of trade, the return of plentiful and well-paid employment is but another turn of the wheel that will lead to a high point of commercial prosperity and, inevitably, pass on to another descent. That it may come in the course of a few years is not improbable. Very much the same thing happened in the nineteenth century, culminating in what we know as the hungry forties and the great revolution year of 1848.

But history, in fact, does not exactly repeat itself and the people of to-day, however adversely affected by the experiences of the past thirteen evil years, have a higher ethical standard and a wider outlook than those of a hundred years ago.

What I look for, then, as an outcome of the imminent distress that will affect all classes in England each according to its degree, throughout the next few years, is a revival of the religious spirit, by which I do not mean a re-ignition of the orthodox churches—though that, too, will play its part,—but a truer realisation of the Self in its relation to humanity as a whole. I wrote at the beginning of this article of the need for the sense of responsibility both to ourselves and to others, and it will be by a quickening of this sense that the sum of true happiness in the world may be increased. It is not, however, an end in itself, but only a means by which we may come to a measure of self-realisation.

The negation of selfishness, as we commonly understand that word, the understanding of the true relation of the ego to that which we falsely believe to be the personality—fostering that belief as a rule by every means in our power—is an end that may be attained only by those who have suffered a long toll of experience. But the road to self-knowledge and to the quickening of the world-spirit is by way of the understanding that to live for our own enjoyment is a form of spiritual suicide.

RAMANUJA AND RAMANANDA

"*Bhakti* and mass-movements" is the subject of an interesting article by J. K. Koar in the *New Age*, the organ of the Karachi Akbar Ashram. Though Ramananda is the pioneer of the popular *bhakti* movement in North India, the movement owes its origin to the South where the Alvars and the devout Vaishnava minstrels of the Tamil country furnished the inspiration for popular *bhakti*. From this school Ramanuja came and he propounded

that God's *swarupas* are meant for man's fulfilling; God's infinitude hungers for the love of finite man. God cannot live without man, for God is love. Of Ramanuja, a European scholar writes:

While Ramanuja held strictly by the ancient rule that none but the twice-born may read the Upanishads, he was most eager to teach both Sudras and outcastes the doctrine of Vishnu *bhakti*. In this he was a faithful disciple of the Alvars, the wandering minstrels of Tamil-land. In certain places he arranged that the outcastes should have the privilege of visiting the temple one day in the year.

The writer describes how Ramananda completed the work begun by Sri Ramanuja:

1. The Sudras and outcastes who, in Ramanuja's time, were given a small corner in the temple for one day in the year, became full-fledged devotees eligible to that higher life of spirituality which formerly was the monopoly of the Brahmins and the Sanskrit-knowing higher castes.

2. Rama who in Ramanuja's time had just been elevated to a supreme position became, through Ramananda and his followers, the Saviour and Bhagavan of this school of *bhaktas*, to be further enriched by the life and teachings of Kabir, Nanak and Tulsi Das.

3. Ramananda went further still. So long Sanskrit, the sacred language, had been the only medium for the transmission of spiritual teachings, and this prevented the common people as well as those not versed in Sanskrit from getting access to the sacred books. With a prophet's insight and a heretic's daring, Ramananda began teaching and preaching in the vernacular, *Hindi*. This was a momentous step, and to this is due the astounding success and spread of the popular *bhakti* revival in medieval India. Ramananda's personal disciples included among others a Brahmin Pundit, a Rajput Jat, a Sudra, an outcaste, a Mahomedan and a woman. He preached and taught, going through the length and breadth of India,—a wandering firebrand of God. A few hymns are all that is left.

From Ramanand to Ram Tirath. Lives of the Saints of N. India. Re. 1-8. To Subs. of the *I. R.*, Re. 1-4.

Three Great Acharyas: Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa. Rs. 2. To Subs. of *Indian Review*, Re. 1-8.

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THE ROLE OF MODERN SCIENCE

"It is a problem whether the progress of Science will any day bring happiness to mankind," says Swami Maithilyananda writing in the *Prabuddha Bharata* for February. Modern science should be directed towards the uplift of humanity. Science, he fears, has lowered the standard of human taste and tendency :

They (the Sciences) have created in man not only an insatiable lust for luxury, but have also kindled a fire of desire for intensifying the same by a process which is at once inhuman and suicidal to the peace and comfort of man in general. The situation has reached the climax when man has been made the worst enemy of man. Human lives have been made a target of destructive ammunitions. The dignity of human labour has degenerated into criminal pursuits. The standard of culture having been lowered, ambition is ruling the vast human population.

The solution seems to lie not in the abolition of modern science but in its rational application to the benefit of humanity. For :

Knowledge is undoubtedly power. But if that is not rightly utilized, it may do incalculable harm instead of good. The pursuits of Science ought to be carried on for the betterment of the world so that they may add to the general well-being and comfort of mankind. Therefore, the task of Science is not only to supply man with the needs of his body and mind but with those of his soul too. There should remain a moral and a still higher background behind all scientific labours. Else, it can never be possible for Science to work any good so far as true happiness of man is concerned.

The writer quotes Bertrand Russell in support of his observations, and the following lines culled by the Swamiji from the latter's writing are very appropriate to the discussion :

Science has not given men more self-control, more kindness or more power of discounting their passions upon a course of action. It has given communities more power to indulge their collective passions, but by making society more organic, it has diminished the part played by private passions. Men's collective passions are mainly evil; for the strongest of them are hatred and rivalry directed towards other groups. Therefore at present all that gives men power to indulge their collective passions is bad. That is why Science threatens to cause the destruction of our civilization.

THE EMPIRE IN LITERATURE

In Germany, the Professors are usually credited with the disposition to urge their country on an Imperial path and now in England there is also a beginning, writes Mr. W. A. Hirst in the January Number of the *Empire Review*. The year 1883 which saw the publication of Seeley's *EXPANSION OF ENGLAND* is epoch-making.

Nothing could be more characteristic of our nation than this quiet treatise. Very different would have been a French, or an American, still more a German, on this subject.

Without a paragraph of rhetoric, in dry and unemotional language, Seeley stated the problem. Here was our island, which had gradually attracted to herself a cluster of dependencies, with a population nearly ten times as great as that of the United Kingdom. Must we wait for them to drop off like ripe fruits, or must we organise them into an Empire? They are there for us to take or leave.

This was probably the first time that the question of Empire had been thoughtfully faced.

"The prodigious greatness," he said, "to which it has attained makes the question of its future infinitely important and at the same time most anxious, because it is evident that the great Colonial extension of our State exposes it to new dangers, from which in its ancient insular insignificance it was free."

And he added :

"The greatest English question of the future must be, what is to become of our second Empire?"

The book must rank as the most important political treatise of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Its effect was soon seen.

In the prevailing apathy of the mid-century the problem had presented itself to several brilliant men of letters. While Lord Granville was at the Colonial Office, Froude had written : "It is even argued that our colonies are a burden to us, and that the sooner they are cut adrift the better".

"Such an attitude," he justly comments, "of a Government towards its subjects is so strange, so unexampled in the history of mankind, that the meaning of it deserves study if only as a political curiosity." He advocated large and systematic emigration.

Long before Tennyson wrote "The Ballad of the Revenge", Froude had composed a brilliant paper on the same subject—*ENGLAND'S FORGOTTEN WORTHIES*. He was, at a most unpropitious time, a prophet of Empire. This good work he carried on till the end of his life, which was appropriately closed with the Professorship of History at Oxford.

A nation is happy if, when it accomplishes great deeds, it has poets to record them. The

Roman Empire, Elizabethan England, the great ages of Portugal and Spain, the times of Louis XIV, and the Napoleonic struggle were all periods of noble literature.

Although the record of Empire poetry is not voluminous, the quality is not low, and the heroes who "cared greatly to serve God and the King" have not lacked worthy celebration. In prose the harvest is much smaller. We have already referred to the low-pitched note of Seeley's work, the first and weightiest of its kind. Among statesmen of the Empire, Lord Rosebery, Lord Curzon, and George Wyndham had great literary gifts. The first, unsurpassed among orators of his day, was never backward in expatiating upon the privileges and responsibilities of Empire. He has made many statements of the Imperial creed, and, with inharmonious colleagues, he toiled patiently for great ends.

Lord Curzon might have shone as a man of letters, but his busy life gave him little time to cultivate that gift. His speeches are, for the most part, declarations of Imperial policy, and their large-minded wisdom and far-sighted vision make us all the more regret that the rod of Empire has fallen into the hands of such feeble successors.

TAGORE ON GANDHI

The *Modern Review* for January publishes an English rendering of the Poet's Bengalee speech at Santiniketan on Gandhiji's last birthday. In the course of his inspiring message, the Poet observes :

India's political conflict of to-day may cease day after to-morrow; the purposes of our day too may be swept away in the current of time nobody knows where. Let us assume that our political endeavour has been successful, that there is nothing for us to expect from outside, that India has obtained liberation. Nevertheless, what individual item of self-expression of the history of to-day will remain lifting up its head above the dust in spite of its downward drag,—that alone is worthy of special consideration. It is when we think in that way that we understand what is the place, what the distinction of him who is the subject of our joyous celebration to-day. We will not look at him merely from the value attached to him from the view-point of the attainment of our political objects; we want to realise the greatness of that force by whose strength he has to-day powerfully made the whole of India self-conscious.

Dr. Tagore points out that it is immaterial if Gandhiji is correct or not in every one of the points on which he has joined issue with the powers that be. The Poet, indeed, does not look eye to eye with Mahatmaji on many matters. But those opinions are in his eye trivial when compared to the mighty spirit Gandhiji has infused into the country.

The firm adherence to truth which has given his whole life an unshakable foundation; this unconquerable resolve, this was born with him, natural like the armour of Karna. The manifestation of this power is an everlasting treasure in human history. In the world of changing needs, the stream of continuous change flows on. But the glory of a great life which has to-day been revealed to our gaze transcending all these needs,—may we learn to respect that greatness.

Mahatmaji's spirit, says the Poet, "is chasing away our faintness".

It is this figure of Gandhi the *sadhaka*, effulgent with this spirit, which stands on the pedestal of eternity. He has not allowed obstacles and dangers to stand in his way; his own mistakes have not dwarfed him; being in the midst of the excitement of the hour, his mind rising above it yet retains its calm power of judgment. The man in whom resides this vast strength of character—it is him we salute on his birthday.

Time-worn ideas can never keep him in their bondage. Let it be our *sadhana*, says the Poet, our strenuous endeavour

to strengthen in all directions the spirit of rebellion roused by Mahatmaji in one direction against India's blindness and foolish custom of ages. Who has the power to liberate us so long as we are turned round and round in the whirlpool of caste, religious conflict and foolish superstition? No nation can obtain deliverance from its woeful plight by strength of votes and the hair-splitting calculation of the respective rights of its constituent parts.

It must be borne in mind that the supreme test of manhood lies in battling against inner enemies; heroism of such high quality is not required in fighting external foes. He whom we honour to-day has victoriously stood this test. If the country does not accept from him the *sadhana* for obtaining victory in that hard fight, then all our eulogies of him and all our festive preparations would be vain. Our *sadhana* has only just begun; the path, beset with dangers and difficulties, lies ahead.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS.

THE INDIAN IMPASSE. By Lord Winterton. [Fortnightly Review, January 1932.]

THE REVIVAL OF PAINTING IN INDIA. By Dr. James H. Cousins. [The Cultural World, November 1931.]

THE SPIRIT OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By Dr. Saroj Kumar Das, M.A., Ph.D. [The Calcutta Review, January 1932.]

THE JUSTICE MOVEMENT IN INDIA. By Sir A. P. Patro. [The Asiatic Review, January 1932.]

THE INDUSTRIALISM OF YOUNG BENGAL AND ITS ROLE IN WORLD ECONOMY. By Professor Benoy Kumar Sarkar. [Prabuddha Bharata, February 1932.]

INDIA AND THE FASCIST IDEAL. By Srimati Kumar Chatterjee. [The Modern Review, February 1932.]

CIVIL AVIATION IN CALCUTTA. By S. A. Turner. [Indian State Railways Magazine, January 1932.]

IDEAL WOMANHOOD

What an ideal woman should be, is described by E. I. Tampoe in the December Number of the *Indian Ladies' Magazine*. The ideal woman, according to the writer,

"does not spend her time novel-reading, but home-building: she looks after her own husband, not after another woman's.

She is concerned that her daughters be dressed, not undressed. She is keen, not on playing bridge, or on enjoying herself, but on doing all she can to improve herself.

She earns a good night's rest and does not dance into the morning. She frequents the church and not the Casino. She is more anxious about the depth of her mind than about the height of her heels.

She does not mistake license for liberty. She is dignified, without being stiff. And she is all this and more, because and only because *she loves and fears God.*"

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA

The conductors of the *Japan Magazine* have issued a special number dealing with the present Manchurian crisis. It is copiously illustrated and contains a number of articles by eminent Japanese officials and non-officials who throw a flood of light on the intricacies of the Sino-Japanese relations from their point of view. Naturally their attitude is justified and vindicated in the many articles. The Editor observes in his foreword:

"Now what Japan desires most of all is not only to establish just relations between herself and China, but to show the world that she is determined to achieve this. She believes that if she is not permitted to accomplish so desirable an end, it is only because China and some of her Occidental friends are not willing. Japan believes firmly in the justice of her cause in regard to the dispute

with China. The treaties she secured from China were absolutely essential to Japan's national safety, as against Russia on the one side and the security of the South Manchuria Railway on the other. Japan had to wage two great wars, at immense expenditure of blood and money, to safeguard Korea from China and Russia, as a base necessary to the defence of Japan; and also to save Manchuria from falling into possession of Russia. The results of these two conflicts are well known to the world. Japan now holds Korea as a base of national defence; and she desires to have Manchuria also friendly to Japan. Any attempt to make Manchuria a base of enemy operations Japan must oppose to the bitter end. The recent attempts to ignore Japan's treaty rights in Manchuria and to menace the safety of her railway operations and the life and property of her nationals, Japan had promptly to oppose by force."

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MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

DEPARTMENTAL

NOTES

Questions of Importance

LIBERAL COUNCIL'S RESOLUTIONS

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India which met at Allahabad on February 8, after passing a resolution condemning the outrage on the Governor of Bengal, adopted the following among other resolutions:

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India is constrained to record its sense of disappointment owing mainly to the attitude of the Government in not encouraging the progress made at the (Round Table) Conference of the proposed scheme of the All-India Federation and no conclusion being reached on the proposed resolutions and safeguards.

The Council further expresses its dissatisfaction at the composition of the Round Table Conference Committees as being insufficiently representative of progressive Indian opinion, etc., etc.

The Council urges: (a) repeal or at least substantial modification of the Ordinances so as to restrict their scope to the minimum necessities of the situation; (b) their enforcement with justice and humanity, and to no greater extent; (c) the inauguration of a policy of conciliation; (d) conclusion with the utmost expedition, preparation for the introduction of the new constitution, responsible Central Government being the most vital part of it; and (e) effectuation without any delay of all advance possible under the present Government of India Act.

The Council must state in conclusion that in the absence of a policy such as has been outlined, it is becoming increasingly difficult for any political party of Indians to continue in the path of co-operation with the Government.

PROF. LASKI ON VICEROY'S TASK

Professor Harold Laski, the author of the book "Grammar of Politics", writes in the *Daily Herald*:

We want no men there who preached the doctrines of Sir Michael O'Dwyer or Sir Reginald Craddock. We want the men who believe in the spirit of a new time, who are determined to make the new institutions work. Lord Willingdon will have to be firm if he is going to get this temper. It will not do to see further compromises, or to believe that ability compensates for the reactionary spirit.

His business is to make it impossible for the politically-minded Indian to doubt of the *bona fides*. The whole value of the Round Table Conference, and of Lord Irwin's term of office, was that it achieved the basis for a new faith in England. Lord Willingdon's business is to implement that faith.

He will have to show infinite patience and every considerable dexterity. He will have to realise that force is at no time a remedy; that its consequences are always more evil than a trust in the slow processes of reason.

He stands amid innumerable pitfalls: race, creed, class, sex, the prospects of profound conflict are present at every turn. What he needs from his fellow-countrymen is encouragement to be bold and generous.

For, in India it is not easy to believe that the Civil Service wants the success of the Round Table Conference. There are too many apostles there of the strong hand. There is the indignation naturally engendered by the futile policy of terrorism. There is the easy tendency to believe that repression is the same thing as firmness. There is the easy mistake of standing on prestige.

And not a little of Lord Willingdon's problem is going to be in England and not in India. The Churchills, the O'Dwyers and their kind will do all they can to wreck the possibility of agreement. He will be a bold man who does not falter on the way.

If the Government lives by the ideals of the Round Table Conference, it will make Lord Willingdon's task an infinitely easier one. It will reinforce his strength and multiply his opportunities.

But he must be prepared to maintain his faith in Irwinism even when the outlook is dim. He must convince and not coerce. No man has ever destroyed a people struggling for freedom by arrests and shootings. The test of Lord Willingdon will be in his ability to see that, as Burke said, "a great empire and little minds go ill together".

THE CENSUS REVELATIONS

The revised census figures show that there is a 10 per cent. rise in the total of India's population which is now 352,986,876. Of these 181,921,914 are males and 171,061,962 females, i.e., males exceed females by about 11 millions.

There has been a 10 per cent. increase in the population of Hindus since 1921, 13.1 per cent. of Muslims, 33 per cent. of Sikhs, 8 per cent. of Buddhists, 5 per cent. of Parsis, 32.6 per cent. of Christians, and 2 per cent. of Jains, and "Tribal Religions" a 19 per cent. decrease.

In British India the grand total is 271,273,107, of whom Hindus are 176,934,435; Muslims 67,085,510; Sikhs 3,192,169; Christians 3,521,703.

In the Indian States and Agencies the total population is 79,080,571, of whom Hindus are 61,396,377; Sikhs 1,114,273; Jains 796,613; Buddhists 56,841; Muslims 10,658,418; and Christians 2,431,091.

A DEAN ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

Some outspoken comments on British rule in India were made by Dr. Moore Ede, the Dean of Worcester, in an address delivered to the members of the Worcester Brotherhood in the Congregational Church.

Let us turn to the root of the troubles in India. Our rule in that country has undoubtedly conferred great benefits upon it. We have kept the peace during a long period between warring factions. We have made railroads. We have fought famine. We have improved health. We have increased fertility. * * * We have done much for the material needs of India, but we have not won the love of her people. Why not? Because we have hurt souls.

Turn to the Sermon on the Mount and see what that says. "Whosoever shall say to his brother 'Raca' shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say 'Thou fool' shall be in danger of hell fire."

The Dean translated 'Raca' for the benefit of the congregation as 'Silly ass' but 'Thou fool' as 'treating one's fellow-men with contempt,' and pointed out that the lesson of the passage was that one should treat one's fellows as brothers.

'That is exactly what we have failed to do,' he continued. 'We have treated the Indians as inferior persons. I was told the other day that one of the most bitter enemies the British have in India was a man who had been educated in one of our own public schools and one of our universities. He married an English wife and went back to India. When he got there he was not allowed to join a club where there were Englishmen and their wives would not associate with his wife.'

'You have heard, too, of General Dyer and the massacre at Amritsar. No doubt a great many people were slaughtered on that occasion and most people considered that the firing on the crowd continued very much longer than it ought to have done. But there have been massacres before. Why was it that this caused such indignation among Indians? It was not the slaughter, it was the crawling order; the demand that all Indians who went along a certain street should crawl on their stomachs in expiation of an insult to an English woman. That was what hurt the souls of the Indians. When the English Parliament refused to censure General Dyer, Rabindranath Tagore, the great Indian poet, returned the honours he had received from the English Government, and it was that act which caused Gandhi, hitherto friendly, to turn against us.'

'Which is the policy that works? The treatment of the weak as inferior? The "bossing" way of a man in power? Or Christ's way of treating men as worthy of respect and in a brotherly way?'

LORD IRWIN ON THE SITUATION

Lord Irwin's views on recent developments in India were voiced at a meeting of Yorkshire women Conservatives at Leeds, when he declared:

I fully share the regret felt at the deplorable return to political war between the Congress and the forces of the Government of India. I do not think I will be accused of lack of sympathy with the political aspirations of Indians. I have done my best while I was the Viceroy to guide any fusion of thought that would serve the best interests of Britain and the people of the Indian Empire, but after making every effort to judge the information and the events of the last few months fairly, I cannot doubt that the responsibility for the recent rupture lies with the Congress. Their decision was unnecessary and unjustified. I think there is little doubt that Mr. Gandhi did not wish it, but there is also little doubt that while he was in Britain, some of his principal lieutenants in India had been creating a situation that on his return was scarcely in his power to control. I do not suppose that if I had been in India as Viceroy, I would have acted differently from what Lord Willingdon has done.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON ORDINANCES

In the course of the debate in the Assembly in the first week of February, Sir Abdur Rahim, supporting Sir Hari Sing Gour's censure motion, said:

I maintain that the scope of the Ordinance is to deprive every one of every vestige of right—right of personal safety, right to liberty, right to property, right to association and every right that a human being may possess, and who is the Indian with the least self-respect who can tell the Government, 'We have confidence in you and what you have done is right?' Is this how you are preparing India for Swaraj, for Dominion Status, by taking even the little freedom we enjoy? You are depriving an entire people of their elementary and fundamental rights.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL ON INDIA

Sir Herbert Samuel, in the course of a speech at the Manchester Reform Club, defending the position of the Liberal Ministers in the Government said:

We actively participated in the Round Table Conference, which was conducted with almost universal approval. Now that the attitude of the Indian Congress compels strong measures to be taken for the maintenance of law and order, which we agree are necessary, as Lord Irwin also agrees, we should be sorry to leave to others the unpopular duty of defending these measures.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS

Thus President Hoover, on the 80th birthday of the *New York Times*, said:

"Our government is and must be responsive to the will of the people expressed through considered public opinion. That expression is more guided and revealed through the Press than any other agency, but it implies great responsibility on the Press that the news shall be accurately presented without bias or colour that the public may have an opportunity of formulating its views on the actual facts . . . Any newspaper, great or small, that accurately disseminates information aids in the promotion of good government . . ."

THIS YEAR'S PRIX GONCOURT

The Prix Goncourt, the premier French literary prize, has been awarded this year to a former Oxford undergraduate, M. Jean Fayard, son of the well known Paris publisher, for his novel "Mal d'Amour". Jean Fayard was up at Exeter College in 1920-21, and his first novel, "Oxford and Margaret", contained a subtle analysis of the reactions of a young Frenchman to the "Englishness" of Oxford.

"I have always been very fond of England and my English friends," he told Reuter's Paris correspondent. "I loved my Oxford years." He added that he was engaged in writing a play about England which will probably be called "Lord Stilton".

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC

Mr. Hilaire Belloc has accepted the silver medal of the International Mark Twain Society, given in recognition of his contribution to English literature. This medal has already been given to the following for distinction in their various fields: Signor Mussolini, the Marchese Marconi, General John J. Pershing, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Booth Tarkington, W. W. Jacobs and Rudyard Kipling.

THE LATE EDGAR WALLACE

The death of Edgar Wallace put an end abruptly and prematurely to an amazing and dramatic career of a gifted journalist and fiction writer. Born of poor parents and like Bernard Shaw with no regular schooling, he fought on his way to wealth and literary success. He was the symbol of the machine age, an era of standardisation and mass-production. In 1927, he performed the astonishing feat of writing 27 novels. Though admired in England, such large scale production would have been far better appreciated if he had chosen to be born in America. Elgar Wallace had a versatility of mind and showed his ability in the field of journalism, drama, fiction and films. But none will mourn his loss more poignantly than the great mass of the lovers of his detective stories. He had the knack of evolving an intricate story of absorbing interest which gripped the reader's attention from cover to cover. Among his many works may particularly be mentioned, "The Ringer", "The Squeaker", and "The Flying Squad".

BOOKS RECEIVED

- DISARMAMENT: PREPARATIONS FOR THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. League Secretariat, Geneva.
- PAPER AND PAPER PULP INDUSTRIES. Report of the Indian Tariff Board, Central Publication Branch, Calcutta.
- WIRE AND WIRE NAIL INDUSTRY. Report of the Indian Tariff Board, Central Publication Branch, Calcutta.
- POURINGS OF A STRUGGLING SOUL. By R. V. Shah, Kalapur, Ahmedabad.
- THE VILLAGE POMPADOUR. By Joan Conquest. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London.
- THE STRANGE BROTHER. By Blair Niles. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London.
- THE CRUX OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM. By R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., D.Sc. C. A. Watts & Co., Ltd., London.
- HOW TO WRITE STORIES FOR CINEMA. Published by R. G. Paul. Bombay No. 16.
- IDEALS OF HINDUISM. By Rai Bahadur Pandit Kashi Nath, M.A., M.B.E. Taraporewalla, Sons & Co., Bombay.
- KANDAN: THE PATRIOT. By K. S. Venkataramani. Svetaanya Ashrama, Myslapore.
- GANDHIJI IN ENGLAND: THE SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE. B. G. Paul & Co., Madras.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

The 15th Convocation for conferring degrees was held recently at the Benares Hindu University in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. Pt. Malaviya, who made a long



SIR C. V. RAMAN

speech in Hindi, said that over one crore 45 lakhs of rupees had been received from the people, the Princes and the Government, for the University so far. He appealed for four crores of rupees more for extension. He spoke of the necessity for giving industrial education and military training.

CAMBRIDGE UNION

An Indian undergraduate, Mr. S. S. Dhavin, of Emmanuel College, has been elected, says *The Statesman*, Secretary of the Cambridge Union Society and may in due course become president.

GIFT TO ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

The Syndicate of the Andhra University has accepted an offer from Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Advocate-General, Madras, of an annual donation of Rs. 1,000 to the University.

SIR JEHANGIR COYAJEE

Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee, Kt., B.A., LL.B., has been appointed Professor of Economics in the University College of Arts, Waltair, with effect from the 1st June, 1932.

INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

The Indian Military Academy for the training of candidates for commissions in the Indian Army will open at Dehra Dun on October 1, 1932. The course at the Academy will last for three years (six terms) and the estimated cost of the complete course is Rs. 4,600.

The first examination will be held in Delhi on July 14, 1932, and subsequent days. At this examination about 15 vacancies will be offered, of which 12 will be filled by competition and three by nomination from among those who have qualified but failed to obtain sufficient marks to secure one of the vacancies.

The examination will be the same for all arms, that is, cavalry, artillery, signals, engineers and infantry. Those cadets who wish to choose the artillery, engineers or signals, will be permitted to do so during their course at the Academy. Candidates must be over 18 and under 20 years of age on August 1, 1932, unmarried and domiciled in India.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN INDIA

The future of Christian Colleges in India was the theme of an address at the East India Association, London, by the Rev. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol, who was Chairman of the Commission on Christian Higher Education which visited India.

He expressed the opinion that as the result of the universities' preoccupation with examination results, the connexion of Christian colleges with the universities at present had been bought too dearly. Moreover, the colleges needed to get into closer touch with the Indian Christian community.

Lord Irwin, presiding, agreed with the view expressed by the Rev. Lindsay that it would be disastrous if the Christian colleges were closed down. He emphasised the contribution which Christian missions were able to make, and said that the colleges must remain in intimate touch with Indian life.

THE LAW MEMBER ON PRESS REPORTS

The adjournment motion raised in the Assembly on the question of Press privileges elicited a considered statement from the Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter,



SIR B. L. MITTER

Law Member of the Government of India—a statement which was received with a welcome sense of relief in the Assembly. "In my opinion," observed the Law Member in his written statement which was read in the Assembly by the Chair:

the Ordinances have made no change in the ordinary law of the land in the matter of publication in the public Press, or otherwise, of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The President continuing, said:

The whole object of the adjournment motion is met, and nothing further need be considered. I trust that the Law Member's opinion will be considered satisfactory, as no change has been made in regard to the publication of the proceedings of the Assembly by the promulgation of the Ordinances.

In answer to a further question, the President observed that the Law Member's opinion was also the opinion of the Government of India,

INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT BILL

In the course of a speech lasting sixty minutes, Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, appealed to the Legislative Assembly to agree to the appointment of a Select Committee which would consider his Income-Tax Amendment Bill. The Bill provides for the taxation of money sent abroad from India, and Sir George explained that his object in moving it was twofold:

Firstly, to remove the unnatural inducement to the movement of capital from this country, and, Secondly, to produce revenue.

The Finance Member's arguments were in vain, the House defeating the motion by 47 votes to 41.

MR. JUSTICE SULAIMAN

Mr. Justice Shah Muhammad Sulaiman has been appointed Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court *vice* Sir Grimwood Mears who is retiring shortly. Mr. Justice Sulaiman has officiated as Chief Justice on more than one occasion. He will be the second Indian to be appointed permanent Chief Justice of a High Court. The first Indian is Sir Shadilal of the Punjab High Court.

A SUPREME COURT FOR INDIA

Sharp divergences of opinion among non-officials characterised the debate in the Legislative Assembly on Mr. Bhagatram Puri's resolution for the early establishment of a Supreme Court in India. The Government, as was anticipated, remained neutral as also the official members.

The resolution was, however, carried by 34 votes against 17.

I. C. S. AND THE JUDICIARY

The Government sustained its first defeat in the Assembly when Sir Hari Singh Gour's resolution, excluding Indian Civil Service men from Chief Justiceships in Indian High Courts, was carried by 6 votes.

ANTI-TUBERCLE VACCINE

The famous tuberculosis expert, Mr. Henri Spahlinger, has presented his anti-tubercle formula to leading medical and scientific bodies. Mr. Spahlinger is the Director of the Institute of Bacteriotherapy, Geneva. He has occupied himself mostly with the study of tuberculosis, its therapy and prevention.

The formula is the fruit of years of research and has cost its discoverer the whole of his £100,000 fortune. The vaccine which at first cost £2 will now be available for two shillings. Anyone will now be able to reproduce vaccine.

AYURVEDIC CONGRESS

There were lively discussions at the Ayurvedic Congress held recently in Kandy, where an exhibition was conducted simultaneously of herbs and Ayurvedic preparations. One of the speakers speculated whether Ayurveda does not possess the secret of rejuvenation by means less complex than those now advocated in the West, and also dwelt on the superiority of an *arishta* to liquor before meals.

References to the rates ayurvedic physicians should charge patients revealed a divergence of opinion, one school maintaining that it would not be fair to expect *vaidyas* to keep to the rates charged hundreds of years ago. They too had, it was urged, to keep abreast with the times.

AN AYURVEDIC FACULTY

The establishment of an Ayurvedic Medical Faculty to explore all avenues of combining modern medical science as far as practicable with the ancient Indian system was forecasted by Minister B. P. Roy in his speech as president of the Govinda Sundari Ayurvedic College. He said that he had invited a conference of noted Bengal physicians for the purpose and they had decided on forming the Faculty.

NEW FORM OF DISEASE

That medical science has recently discovered a new form of heart trouble was revealed by Sir Bernard Spilsbury at an inquest. It is called auricular fibrillation, and according to Sir Bernard, a person might be subject to an attack without there being any obvious signs of heart disease.

The inquest, which had been twice adjourned, was on James Norman Searle, 60, a traveller, of Fellowesroad, Hampstead, who was found dead in bed.

The coroner now stated that he had been informed of the constituent parts of the anæsthetic, and was satisfied that the preparation played no part in Searle's death.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury told the coroner he had submitted certain organs to microscopical examination, and found no obvious cause of death. In view of the history of the case, he came to the conclusion that Searle was suffering from, or had an attack of, auricular fibrillation.

The coroner recorded a verdict of "death from natural causes".

FIRST INDIAN WOMAN D. P. H.

Dr. Hazel Machado, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Lond.), Bombay Municipal Maternity officer, has just



DR. HAZEL MACHADO

returned to India after taking the diploma in Public Health of the London University. She is the first Indian Lady Doctor to obtain this diploma.

THE TOLL OF THE BOYCOTT

"The past year has witnessed a crisis in the trading relations of British exporters with Indian markets, the effects of which will be experienced for many years," says the annual report of the Senior British Trade Commissioner in India.

The position is considered to be so serious that the conditions obtaining in all the trades principally affected are examined in detail.

The report lays emphasis on the reduction of Indian exports and imports, and says that the agricultural depression and the lack of any sign of improvement in the general economic conditions prevent an optimistic outlook as to the future.

Discussing the continued fall in United Kingdom imports, the report says that the decline in the percentage share by 5.6 is so abnormal that it can be accounted for only by the boycott.

It points out, however, that in many instances the price factor has played a part and warns that unless the competitive power of United Kingdom goods is very quickly re-established, the co-operation of many efficient distributing organisations may be lost.

The Annual Report of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations issued at Manchester confirms this Report.

"A steadily increasing loss of trade must be faced unless the cost of production can be reduced to an extent that will permit our goods to compete more effectively in the markets of the world."

The Report adds that the year 1931 was one of the most difficult in the annals of the manufacturing section. The troubles in India more or less paralysed that great market, and the productivity of the manufacturing section had sometimes fallen as low as 50 per cent. of its total capacity.

The greater activity which followed the abandonment of the Gold Standard, unfortunately, has not been maintained.

TATA COMPANY'S FOUNDER'S DAY

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Jamshedpur, will celebrate the founder's day on March 3 and the silver jubilee of Sir D. Jamsetji Tata, the senior partner, on August 26. An executive committee to make arrangements to celebrate the jubilee and fix the programme of the founder's day has been formed.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

A tabular trade review for four years in lakhs of Rupees.

	IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE				EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE			
	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
April	12,56	18,06	24,54	22,01	14,08	24,58	28,10	25,78
May	11,40	17,90	21,23	20,37	13,50	21,84	26,38	29,78
June	12,13	13,86	16,52	18,79	12,58	20,71	26,71	28,28
July	10,72	13,67	19,06	18,73	12,54	20,96	25,63	26,84
August	9,67	12,74	20,34	20,41	13,25	17,64	27,37	26,93
September	9,89	11,18	19,23	20,72	12,06	19,40	26,27	24,84
October	10,01	12,78	19,24	21,64	13,09	18,14	26,26	29,51
November	8,93	11,91	22,50	23,21	14,07	17,28	27,34	28,33
December	...	11,56	17,03	18,50	...	16,73	24,10	26,95
January	...	14,50	22,94	26,86	...	17,38	26,90	30,34
February	...	13,65	17,30	19,83	...	15,13	24,80	28,49
March	...	13,01	20,88	22,25	...	15,85	28,07	31,91
Total Imports...	...	164,82	240,80	253,31	Total Exports...	...	225,64	317,93
							337,96	

TANJORE MIRASIDARS' APPEAL

The economic condition of the mirasidars of the Tanjore district, according to a statement made by one of them, is nearing a crisis and, unless something extraordinary happens to help them, their economic collapse seems inevitable. A memorial has been prepared for submission to the Government through the Revenue Member, setting out their grievances in detail. The following are extracts from the memorial:

It has been brought to the notice of the Government time and again, on our behalf, that the existing land-tax in this district is very heavy and that the ryots are unable to bear the burden. In addition to the heavy land-tax, the economic condition of the average mirasidar is pitiable. He is groaning under the weight of chronic indebtedness and is unable to command credit. The enhancement of the land-cess from Anna 1 to As. 1-6 makes the position much worse than before.

We are not votaries of the no-rent campaign, nor are we civil resisters. We are prepared to bear our share of the burden of taxation, subject to the limit of our capacity to bear it. We trust that the Government, on their part, will recognise the justness of our claim for a lightening of the burden. The Government cannot look with unconcern or indifference upon the economic plight in which we are placed. The mirasidars are the backbone of the economic structure in this district, and if we break down, the whole economic structure of Tanjore district will collapse with disastrous consequences all round. The problems involved are as much problems for the Government as for ourselves. After all, the Government exists for the welfare of the people.

We therefore humbly pray that the land-tax this year may be collected at not more than two-thirds of the present prevailing rate for the various *tarams*, regard being had to the price of paddy at Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-6-0 only per *kalam*; that the mirasidars may be permitted, as a special case, whenever requested to pay the tax in kind at the prices prevailing in the respective villages during each *kist bandi*, if they wish to do so; that no coercive processes for the collection of revenue may be taken this year in cases of *bona fide* inability to pay.

ASSISTANCE FOR BRITISH AGRICULTURE

In the House of Commons the Minister for Agriculture, Sir John Gilmour, announcing the Government's agricultural policy, said that as an immediate aid to agriculture, with the exception of wheat, wool and meat, all agricultural and horticultural produce would be included within the scope of the Imports Duties Bill.

JAGIRS FOR PUNJAB LOYALISTS

The Punjab Government have announced the grant of rupees two hundred and fifty per annum as *Jagir* to twenty persons on condition that the recipients continue to be of good conduct and to show steadfast loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and render active good service to public or Government established by law in British India.

Each such *Jagir* is granted for life of the original holder, half the sum assigned being continued for the next generation. Twenty grants are now made aggregating Rs. 5,000 per annum.

BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' GRIEVANCES

A landholders' deputation, led by Maharajah Pradyot Kumar Tagore, waited on the Governor of Bengal at Calcutta, on February 4, pressing the grievances of the community, one being non-inclusion in the Round Table Conference Committees, urging non-interference in the permanent settlement of the present and future constitutions.

His Excellency promised consideration of the representation which would be forwarded to the authorities concerned.

JUTE CULTIVATION IN BENGAL

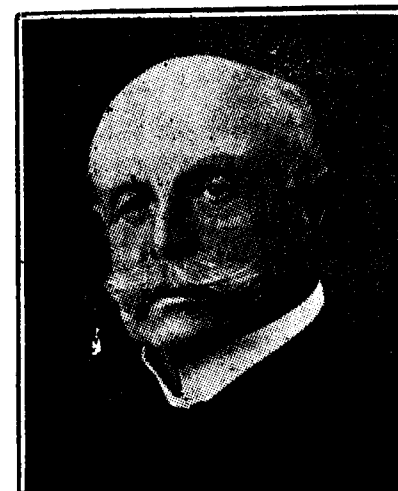
Leaflets warning the cultivators not to grow more jute than in the current year, if they do not like to incur loss by growing more in the next year, are being distributed broadcast in all the districts of Bengal by the Department of Agriculture.

REVENUE REMISSION IN DELHI

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has sanctioned nearly two lakhs of rupees of remissions, and suspensions of land revenue amounting to over a lakh.

AN EMINENT GERMAN SCIENTIST

Professor Dr. Lahusen, M.D., of Berlin University, is a specialist in the treatment of premature old age and well known for his researches on Gland Therapy.



DR. LAHUSEN

Dr. Lahusen, following the researches of Dr. Steinach (Vienna) and Dr. Voronoff (Paris), established the fact that on the proper working of glands and the supply of Hormons depends the whole state of our life. The Hormons make man a real man, they maintain our vitality and activity throughout our lifetime.

The Government in Germany, recognizing the valuable services rendered by Dr. Lahusen, conferred on him the title of "Geheimrat" (Privy Councillor).

Dr. Lahusen's greatest achievement lies in the discovery of the special gland Hormon compound "Okasa" which is now acknowledged to be the most effective preparation for combating old-age and decay and the restoration of lost vitality.

The services of Dr. Lahusen were further recognized at the International Medical Exhibitions in France in 1928 and Italy in 1929, where the highest awards, "Grand Prix" and "Cross of Honour" with Gold Medals were conferred on Okasa.

SOUND MADE VISIBLE

Sound and its echo are made visible by a Japanese camera which takes pictures at the rate of 40,000 a second. On the screen the sound is like a moving shadow, behaving much like the waves that come from dropping a pebble into the water. The sound is produced in an oily liquid in a glass container. When the sound waves reach the edge of the glass, they rebound, resulting in actual pictures of the echo. One picture shows the phenomenon of the whisper, which when breathed at the right spot in an auditorium, can be heard at a certain place on the other side but nowhere in between.

PATENTS IN U. S. A.

One place which is not complaining about bad business is the United States Patent Office. Inventing, it seems, is going on as usual. Last year was the biggest on record with 117,789 applications and 49,599 patents issued. In the past ten years more patents have been granted than in the first century of that country's history.

TRUNK 'PHONES IN PERSIA & IRAQ

It is announced that an agreement has been arrived at between the Governments of Persia and Iraq regarding the establishment of telephone communication between the two countries. A Commission, which will have the assistance of foreign experts, has been appointed to complete the necessary technical details.

MR. C. N. SRINIVASIENGAR

Mr. C. N. Srinivasiengar, M.Sc., is admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science of the Calcutta University on his thesis entitled "The Determination of Singular Solutions of various types of Differential Equations, together with some associated problems of Differential Geometry."

DROP IN RAILWAY EARNINGS

The report of the Railway Board on Indian Railways for the year ending 31st March, 1931 which has just been issued, records that the depressed state of Indian trade during the year is reflected in the large decrease in the gross earnings of the railways. The general economic situation, the Civil Disobedience Movement and the growing motor bus competition everywhere combined to reduce the gross traffic receipts (of the State-owned Railways) by over 7½ crores compared with those of the previous year, and, with the increase in interest charges of over 2 crores, have resulted in a net loss of 519 crores, as compared with the gain of 404 crores in 1929-30. * * Passenger earnings showed a decrease of 11.1 per cent. from Rs. 3,858 to 3,429 crores compared with the previous year, accounted for by the large decrease in the number of passengers carried. The earnings from goods traffic on all railways decreased by Rs. 440 crores, chiefly under coal, cotton, raw and manufactured metallic ores and rice.

S. I. RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The 34th meeting of the South Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee was held at Madras, Egmore, on 30th January 1932, Sir Percy Rothera, Kt., O.B.E., presiding.

The following improvements to the coaching stock were suggested by the Committee:

1. to widen the footsteps of the bogie first and second class carriages,
2. to provide iron bars to the windows of 3rd class ladies compartments in the L. T. type carriages,
3. to prevent the sliding doors in upper class corridor type carriages from oscillating during the run.

The first proposal was not agreed to, as it would infringe the standard dimensions laid down. The latter two improvements were to be carried out when they came into the shops.

G. I. P. EXHIBITION TRAIN

The Publicity Officer, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, writes: "Our small Exhibition Train which left Bombay on January 8, halted at Poona, Dhond, Kurdwadi, Sholapur, Gulbarga, Shahabad, Tandur, Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Warangal. At every station there was a tremendous crowd of visitors."

It was noted that most of the visitors had no idea that such fine qualities in textiles were being manufactured by Bombay mills, and were pleasantly surprised to see the fine specimens exhibited on the train. The stocks brought from Bombay were exhausted much sooner than expected and replacements had to be ordered out from time to time. The total sales came up to: textiles Rs. 16,500 and leather goods and other articles Rs. 5,400.

A noteworthy event in connection with the tour was the visit paid by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad to the special train on January 22. We are told, His Exalted Highness accompanied by his two sons, Prince Azam Jah and Prince Muazam Jah, the two Turkish brides Princess Dureshewar and Princess Nillufer, and the two daughters of the Nizam, came to see the train. His Exalted Highness went round some of the exhibition compartments and placed an order with the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills for a dozen Wollen Rugs and also ordered for his daughters-in-law two jewellery cases from the Gold Filled Leather Works. He expressed his delight at the fine products he saw on the train.

SETTLEMENT OF G. I. P. STRIKE

The lock-out declared by the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Matunga has been called off, as the result of an amicable settlement arrived at between the authorities and the workers.

The authorities have agreed to meet the workmen half way, by keeping the workshop closed only for one day instead of two days in the week. The workmen have agreed to resume work.

A MINOR MORRIS

A miniature motor-car specially designed for the convenience and enjoyment of a boy of eleven, has just been built by Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., of Birmingham, to the order of the Maharajah of Jodhpur for his son.

It is for use in the Jodhpur Palace grounds, and has a maximum speed of 15 miles an hour.

The steering has been lowered, controls shortened, and springing eased. The radiator and windscreen are of the racing car design, the car will do 70 miles to the gallon, and there is a speedometer which could not register more than 30 miles an hour.

The car which is a 2-seater with dickey, has been made in such a way that as the boy grows the controls can be adjusted so that he may have the use of the car for several years.

SCIENTIFIC CONTROL ON MOTOR-CARS

Silent motor-cars may be a practical possibility in the near future, according to an expert's announcement that new scientific sound control had been devised, which damps down the sound waves by using two silencers of different tones.

These in action cancel the sound of the two sets of exhaust gases issuing to the air. The principles of heterodyning, in fact, are used to create inaudible vibrations by combining two audible or sound vibrations in such a way that they neutralise each other.

Some of the 1932 cars will be fitted with two silencers with notes of different pitch, so that the combination of two pitches will produce vibration inaudible to the human ear.

MOTOR CARS IN CEYLON

In Ceylon 14,950 cars and taxicabs are in use, and of these 4,851 are of British manufacture, 1,277 Canadian, 6,685 U. S. A., 988 French, 76 German, 997 Italian, 66 Belgian, 7 Australian, and 1 Swiss.

MAKING NIGHT DRIVING SAFER

In spite of all the efforts that have been made by the inventors of all countries, the dazzle problem still haunts the motor car industry. The latest solution proposed strikes quite a new line. Hitherto the cure has been sought in the headlight itself, means having been tried to control the beam so as to reduce the blinding effect without reducing the illuminating value to any material degree. In the new device which has been brought out by Mr. Claude M. Leigh, of London, the principle is that the car driver should protect himself against glare by changing the colour of his windscreen.

This is effected by making the windscreen of two sheets of glass which are normally in contact with each other. When it is desired to give an anti-dazzle effect, a pump forces a film of liquid between the two sheets, which are then separated by about one sixty-fourth of an inch. This film gives the screen a light blue colour which reduces the glare of oncoming lamps while still giving a good driving beam. The density of the colour can be varied at will by the driver.

One limitation of this ingenious invention is, of course, that it is of little use to the cyclist and the pedestrian, who are so often involved in accidents due to dazzle.

CAR MAINTENANCE

Servicing, so essential a part of a business organisation in these days, is now maintained by all big manufacturing motor concerns as being essential to satisfying customers, once they have made a purchase of a car. Quite a number of leading firms have gone further than this.

In an effort to interest the customer in the upkeep of his car and to keep him in touch with all that appertains to that particular car, pamphlets, books and even magazines are run. The enterprise of the Austin organisation is well known, and they have issued a handbook and diary for 1932.

INDIAN FINANCE

Indian Finance of Calcutta which has just commenced its fifth year has been the recipient of numerous messages of congratulation from its readers and admirers. We wish to add our own tribute to this sprightly weekly on its well deserved success. To have survived four years in this land of infant mortality even among journals, is a mark of inherent vitality of which the conductors Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, the Managing-Editor, and Mr. P. R. Srinivas, the Editor, may be justly proud. Finance is not exactly a subject on which to be playful, but there are people of the high brow variety who affect a seriousness of aspect out of all proportion to the needs. What with bewildering statistics and a load of technical jargon they make the thing even more obscure.

That only shows a cloudy understanding trying to mystify the unsuspecting reader. But *Indian Finance* has a direct and simple appeal alike by the lightness of its touch and its appeal to commonsense.

INDIAN BANK LTD., MADRAS

It is understood that the net profit of the Indian Bank, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December 1931, is Rs. 2,46,464-7-6, the gross profits and the management expenses, etc., for the period being Rs. 12,87,665 0-9 and Rs. 10,41,200-9-3 respectively. The above net profit together with the balance of Rs. 38,898-14-1 from last year's accounts amounts to Rs. 2,85,363-5-7, out of which a sum of Rs. 76,756-11-0 was paid as *ad interim* dividend for the first half-year ended 30th June, 1931.

BANKS

Names.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve and other Funds.	Dividend per cent. 1930.	Dividend per cent. 1931.	Paid-up per share.	Market Quotation.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank ...	16,00,000 } 4,50,000 }	44,50,000	18	18	100 } 50 }	{ 240 115 }
Bangalore Bank ...	6,00,000	1,44,101	8	3½	10	10
Bank of Baroda ...	30,00,000	24,65,000	10	5	50	60
Bank of India ...	1,00,00,000	94,00,000	10	5	50	78
Bank of Mysore ...	20,00,000	19,00,000	14	6	100	165
Bengal Central Bank ...	8,31,200	1,47,500	Nil	...	10 } 2 }	{ 6 4 }
Bhowanipur Banking Corporation ...	1,25,000	2,92,000	6	3f	109	150
Central Bank of India ...	1,68,13,200	86,20,000	6	3	25	13¾
Chartered Bank of India ...	£3,00,000	£4,100,000	20¼	7	£5	£10
Eastern Bank ...	£1,00,000	£485,000	9	3	£5	70
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	\$20,00,000 }	\$10,00,000 }	56	24	\$125	£102½
Imperial Bank of India ...	5,62,50,000	5,42,50,000	16	6	500 } 125 }	{ 860½ 208 }
Indian Bank ...	10,00,000 } 2,79,280 }	12,96,978	12	{ 6	50	75
Lloyds Bank ...	£15,810,252	£10,00,000	15	{ 6	10	15
	£375,000		16	...	£1	£2 37/40
Mercantile Bank of India ...	£375,000 } £300,000 }	£1,500,000	16	7	A £12½	{ £19
			16	7	B £12½	{ £18
National Bank of India ...	£2,00,000	£3,00,000	20	10	C £5	{ £9
					£12½	{ £28
P. & O. Banking Corporation ...	£2,594,160	£180,000	5	5	£10	£6
Punjab National Bank ...	31,26,075	21,17,945	6	Nil	100	96
Punjab Sind Bank ...	4,05,482	15,00,000	15	7½	25	48 15/16
Union Bank of India ...	39,90,000	8,20,000	5	5	5	3

f—First half year.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

"In placing our savings with Indian offices, we help these indigenous concerns not only to grow, but as their funds accumulate, to assist the growth and development of Indian industries and agriculture, and minister to the economic needs of the country," writes Mr. Pashupati Ray in the *Insurance World*, appealing to the Indian public to support Indian life offices. He continues :

This is a piece of service which foreign offices cannot normally be expected to perform. The accommodations to trade and industry that a life office may be enabled to make, will for a foreign life office be normally in favour of their own nationals to the detriment of Indian interests. If the foreign offices were equally alive to the national interests of the country where they operate, surely there would not have been any need for restrictive legislation as by one country after another as regards the operation of foreign companies. But if the one is not good neither is the other—for, in its essence and constitution the world is broad enough and rich enough to find a joy for each. The restrictive legislation of countries in this respect cannot prove to be a finality of human wisdom, but anyhow that is a way by which Nature proceeds to secure the necessary balance of interests. From error to error, from suffering to suffering, humanity passes till at last the wrong is righted and the needed balance of interests secured.

PROOF OF AGE

The law as to this is clear, viz., that a mistake in representation of age avoids the policy. (Attorney-General V. Ray L.R. 9, Ch. 397.) The companies, however, are reasonable and where the error as to age is not deliberately fraudulent, they are prepared to adjust the payment by recovering the additional premium in case of the discovery of an older age than that originally declared, or to refund same in case the age declared is younger than the current age. It is always best to get the age proved and admitted at the very inception. Failing certificate of birth, any reasonable evidence such as the original horoscope, entry in the family bible, even a university certificate or extract from Government record in case of public servants, are readily accepted. In some cases failing everything, a declaration on oath from a relative is agreed to.

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN INDIA

Prof. K. B. Madhavan (Actuary) of Mysore writes in the weekly *Bombay Chronicle* :

During the last one decade life assurance has, even in this country, developed rapidly and has assumed large proportions. Between 1920 and now (or rather the end of that decade), premium income alone has increased from 146 lakhs to 390 lakhs, new business written during the year from 517 lakhs to 1,729 lakhs (or Rs. 2,875 lakhs if we include the business of non-Indian companies also), and the total business remaining in force from 31 crores to over 82 crores, against which the life assurance funds now remain at nearly 19 crores of rupees. These are large figures but in other countries—particularly in the United States and Canada—the development is even more marked, and it is estimated that the insurance in force at the end of 1926 in these two countries is approximately three times as much as in all the other countries of the globe combined. Practically half of the population is insured in regular life assurance companies, omitting another ten per cent. or so covered otherwise, say, by employee's funds, etc.

NEWSPAPERS AND INSURANCE

The advent of the New Year is marked by increasing rivalry among newspaper insurance schemes. One British newspaper announces extensions of its existing scheme to include the provision of £20,000 for a husband and wife killed in a railway accident, or £10,000 if either is fatally injured; £100 in school fees for children up to the age of 17 if the bread-winning parent meets with a fatal accident; and £10 for twins and for accidents to boy scouts and girl guides.

A rival newspaper has taken out a group insurance policy to cover every registered reader, his wife and children against accidents.

DEPRESSED CLASSES IN MADRAS

Reviewing the report on the administration of the Labour Department during 1930-31, the Government draw attention to particular activities of the Department towards improving the condition of the depressed classes. The total number of house sites provided by the Department since the inception of this branch of work is calculated to be 66,646. 410 new wells were constructed during the year for the special benefit of the depressed classes, and a sum of Rs. 3,26,235 was spent on the provision of drinking water. In Madras City, sanitary improvements in various *cheris* were carried out at a cost of Rs. 58,000, 245 new schools were opened during the year against 213 in the previous year, and towards the end of the year there were 1,784 schools working in which 63,604 pupils received education. There were 1,854 co-operative societies working at the end of the year against 1,873 in the previous year. The work of the Department has been extended to the Salem and Chittoor districts.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

It is understood that India's delegation to the International Labour Conference this year will consist of: Sir B. N. Mitra, High Commissioner for India, and Sir A. C. Chatterjee representing the Government. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty representing employers, and Dewan Chamanlal representing Labour. No advisers are to be deputed this year as a measure of economy.

POSTAL UNION RECOGNITION

As a result of the recent Council meeting of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union, and intervention of Messrs. S. C. Mitra, Jog and other members of the Legislative Assembly, the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, it is understood, has agreed to renew recognition to the Union on condition that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the present President of the Union, will resign.

BEDAUX SYSTEM

Over 4,000 girls have been locked out in Leicester district for five weeks for refusal to work the Bedaux system in the hosiery factories owned by Wolsey Ltd.

Bedaux is a scientific system of production which assumes that human beings are machines. Labour power is calculated in a unit called "B."

This represents the minimum amount of labour-power together with a relaxation allowance for a minute of working time. Therefore 60 "B's" represent the minimum of labour power *plus* relaxation in one hour of working time.

The workers must maintain or exceed this standard. A bonus is paid to the operatives over and above the "60 B" standard. Of the bonus earned, the working operation receives 75 per cent. and 25 per cent. goes to service operators—apparently a foreman or forewoman.

The Bedaux system is the last word in the scientific exploitation of human labour. Every element contributing to an operation is very carefully timed. The Wolsey workers have given the system a try-out for about 12 months. The experience has convinced the operatives that it is impossible physically to meet the demands of the system day after day.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT

Acting on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour, the Government introduced a bill in the Legislative Assembly to repeal the Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act of 1800. Under this Act workmen can be prosecuted in a criminal court for breach of contracts with their employers and sentenced to fine or imprisonment after a summary trial by a magistrate for their failure to discharge their contractual liabilities. The Act is a relic of the days of the East India Company, says the *Tribune* of Lahore, and should have been repealed long ago.

MRS. NAIDU ON EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

No preferential treatment, but equality of opportunity for women, was the keynote of an



MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

address delivered under the auspices of the Cape Society for Equal Citizenship by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the City Hall at Durban.

Was it necessary that in this 20th century there should be labels of distinction and differentiation for women? she asked. Her education was traditional of Indian understanding of equality of opportunity rather than on the laws of sex. This cosmopolitan and representative gathering of women and a few brave women—(laughter)—she said, was trying to interpret the ideal of Eastern civilisation, of which they had so noble an embodiment in Mr. Sastri. Womanhood not supposedly patient nor downtrodden but woman with courage and learning—those were the essentials on which Indian civilisation had been built.

SENTENCES ON WOMEN

As a rule, women should be given light sentences and should in no case be awarded a punishment involving labour, observes the *Hindustan Times*, which hopes that local Governments will immediately interfere in such cases and change into "simple" imprisonment the punishment of those who have been awarded "hard labour".

WOMEN'S DEMAND FOR EQUALITY

The Equal Rights Committee, the Actresses Franchise League, the National Union of Women Teachers, the Open Door Council, the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, the Six Point Group and the Women's Freedom League of Great Britain have submitted the following memorandum, on the terms of the franchise as they affect women, to the Chairman and members of the Franchise Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference:

Believing in the principle of equality with all its advantages and disadvantages, we whole-heartedly support the demand of the Indian women's organisations that the franchise should be based on equality between men and women. Any apparent privileges or special rights, no matter how seemingly beneficial they may appear on the surface, lead to the ultimate disadvantage of the "privileged" classes and are beneath dignity.

The new franchise should be based on two principles which are essential to the best interests of women and of India. These are:

1. That the terms of the franchise shall be the same for women as for men without special exceptions.
2. That the terms shall be such as to enfranchise as nearly as possible the same number of women as of men voters.



MRS. J. P. SRIVASTAVA

The first Lady to preside over the U. P. Council.

WOMEN'S PLEA FOR DISARMAMENT

February 6 was observed as the Women's day at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. Women wearing vivid green arm-bands, with the word "pax" embroidered on them, representing 52 countries, individually presented petitions in favour of Disarmament.

INDIAN DANCING

Interviewed by the *Madras Mail*, Srimathi Hutheesing, who has received her education at Shantiniketan (Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's settlement) and at Berlin University, said that she has devoted herself to the rejuvenation of Indian art.

"My object in taking to dancing and giving exhibitions is entirely cultural. I do it as a hobby and not as a profession. I want, in my own humble way, to help Dr. Tagore in achieving his object of reviving Indian dancing as one of the treasured arts of India. I intend to found a school in Bombay for training boys and girls. At present there are a number of enlightened people who desire to have such a school, but they have no opportunities to give concrete expression to their desires. It is to meet that demand that I intend founding a School of Indian Dancing."

Referring to Indian painting, Miss Hutheesing paid a high tribute to Nandalal Bose and his contribution to the advancement of Indian painting. She referred in appreciative terms to the number of different schools of painting in this country and said that it was in itself a testimony to the spirit of renaissance.

"My idea," said Miss Hutheesing, "is to show the public that through the medium of dancing it is possible to give expression to one's noblest thoughts and to inspire noble sentiments. It is possible to express oneself almost as eloquently by dancing as by spoken words. And, for its subtlety, mildness and expression, Indian dancing is second to none."

In reply to other questions, Miss Hutheesing said that she had not witnessed any exhibition of South Indian dances except at Cochin.

MADRAS ARTWARE IN LONDON

The India House in London displayed, in the first week of February, a fine collection of Madras ivories and other attractive examples of Indian craftsmanship.

THE MUNICH MUSEUM

The German Museum in Munich is "the technical wonder of our age". So declares Professor Robert A. Millikan, the Pasadena physicist and Nobel prize winner. Professor Millikan was astonished to learn that, although he had spent hours there, he had not been able to see a third of the museum's vast collection. He was especially impressed by the fact that scientific discoveries are represented by original apparatus, preparations and models, and also by the sections devoted to Rontgen and Cathode Rays and Television. Everybody, he declared, who would understand the technical conquests of the last century must visit the German Museum.

MR. UKIL'S PAINTINGS

There has been an exhibition of the work of the Indian artist, Mr. Sarada Ukil, whose brother, Mr. Ranada Ukil is one of the artists selected to execute mural decorations in the India House.

Mr. S. Ukil's exhibits consist of 35 water-colours, 52 brush drawings in the symbolic, almost dreamy style of the Bengal school.

A representative collection of Mr. Sarada Ukil's work include "Alamgir", the sixth Mughal Emperor, and "Mother with a dead child before Lord Buddha". A striking contrast is "Famine floods and rain" showing a starving horse in rain which can almost be "heard" descending from the monsoon sky.

FRENCH ART AT BURLINGTON HOUSE

Great interest has been aroused in the Exhibition of French Art which was opened recently at the Royal Academy, Burlington House.

A comprehensive collection of works has been lent which covers a period of seven hundred years, from 1200 onwards. The wall space of ten galleries is devoted to the representative work of French Painters and Sculpture tapestries and "objects d'Art" occupy five other rooms.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND

The following is the personnel of the Indian cricket team selected to tour England in the summer:

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Captain).
K. S. Ghanshyamsinhji (Vice-Captain).
Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram (Deputy Vice-Captain).
Captain C. K. Naidu (Indore).
Syed Nazir Ali (Patiala).
Lt. Wazir Ali (Bhopal).
Lt. J. G. Navle (Gwalior).
B. E. Kapadia (Bombay).
J. Naomal (Karachi).
Mahomed Nisar (Lahore).
S. R. Godambe (Bombay).
Captain Joginder Singh (Patiala).
Lal Singh (Malaya).
Ghulam Mahomed (Karachi).
S. H. M. Colah (Bombay).
Amar Singh (Kathiawad).
P. E. Palia (Mysore).
N. D. Marshall (Bombay).

The Nawab of Pataudi's case was not considered as he informed the Selection Committee that he would not be able to participate in the tour.

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram has since intimated his inability to proceed to England.

The team will have one month's training at Patiala under F. A. Tarrant, the famous Australia and Middlesex cricketer, from February 20 and will sail by S. S. "Strathnaver" on April 2.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Madras has won the Inter-Provincial Lawn Tennis Championship, beating the United Provinces in the final by 3 matches to 2.

C. Ramaswami (Madras), who has won the Championship of Delhi, beat Ahad Hussain (United Provinces), 6-3, 10-8.

D. N. Kapoor (U.P.), the All-India Champion, beat N. Krishnaswami (Madras), 6-4, 6-4.

C. Ramaswami and N. Krishnaswami, who have won the Doubles Championship of Delhi, beat Kapoor and Ahad Hussain, 6-2, 7-5.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Mr. Sondhi, who was recently done the signal honour of being elected a member of the International Olympic Committee, explained in the course of an interview the constitution and functions of the world sports body to which he now belongs.

The International Olympic Committee is the body finally concerned with the carrying on of the Olympic games. It is permanent and self-electing; that is, the right of electing members lies with the Committee itself. It sees to it that on it there is at least one member or at the most three members representing each country.

The members of the Committee are elected for an indefinite period, and each member has to consider himself a delegate of this Committee to the federations and sports associations of his country. The Committee decides the time and place of the celebration of the next Olympiad, and the holding of an Olympiad is entrusted by this Committee always to a city and not to a country. It is this Committee which decides which games and sports are to be included in each Olympiad.

BOMBAY AND THE CRICKET TOUR

At a meeting held on Friday the 5th February in the Bombay Gymkhana (European) by the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association, it was decided to accord no support to the tour organised by the Board of Cricket Control.

In this connection, the Association adhered to the resolution passed earlier when the idea of the tour was first mooted.

That resolution stated that it was an inopportune moment to send an Indian team to England owing to the disturbed conditions in the country.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Islam and Parsi Gymkhanas, and the Bombay Gymkhana, no members of the Hindu Gymkhana being present.

AVIATION IN INDIA

The practical encouragement given by His Excellency the Viceroy to the development of Indian aviation is to be greatly welcomed, and one is glad to find that other public-spirited Indians are following his progressive example, observes the *Leader* of Allahabad. Recently, Rai Sahib Gopaldas, a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, presented a trophy to be awarded annually for competition in aviation under conditions to be framed by the Aero Club of India and Burma.

As a businessman, continues the same paper, the Rai Sahib is convinced that the future industrial development of India is closely linked with aviation, and it was this conviction that impelled him to take to flying. He was one of the early enthusiasts, who joined the Delhi Flying Club when it was inaugurated two years ago, and is one of the first persons in the Punjab to own a Desoutter monoplane which is fitted with a Gypsy Mark III engine and lubricated by Mobiloil Aero "W."

AIR MAIL SERVICE

We are glad to note that negotiations between Messrs. Tatas and the Government of India in regard to the organisation of an air mail service on the Karachi-Bombay-Madras line have just concluded. We are told:

"The mails will, under this scheme, be carried in Puss Moth aeroplanes each week. With the inward European mail reaching Karachi on Thursday afternoon, the Bombay 'plane will leave Karachi early Friday morning and reach Bombay by noon the same day. The mails for Madras will be taken onwards almost immediately and will reach their destination the same night in the season of the year when the hours of daylight are long and the next morning during the winter of early darkness."

AIR EXPRESS ACROSS THE EMPIRE

Dreams of a regular high speed air service spanning the Empire from London to Sydney in seven days have taken a long step towards realisation by the Air Ministry's decision to order the immediate construction of an experimental air express capable of a speed of 200 miles an hour with a load of nearly half a ton of mails. The machine will be built on the lines of Air Force bombers. It will normally fly several thousand feet above the ground, moving with the help of elaborate navigational equipment by night as freely as during the day.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST FLYING BOAT

The world's biggest flying boat twice the size of the German giant Do-X and designed to carry 120 passengers on the trans-Atlantic service to Canada, is being planned by the Air Ministry (England). The new liner will be constructed entirely of metal, with a range of 2,500 miles and a speed of 120 miles. It is understood, says the *Indian Aviation*, that the Air Ministry is planning other giant machines in order to bring the whole of the Empire into direct aerial communication.

A NEW CANADIAN CARGO PLANE

Three tons of cargo can be carried for 500 miles without refuelling by an aeroplane now in use in Canada, which is said to be both the world's largest single-engined aeroplane and the largest freight aeroplane having a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour flown only with skis or floats and its unique wing design makes it possible for the low landing speed of 47 miles an hour. It can carry two tons for 1,000 miles.

THE TRANS-IRAQ ROUTE

As the Persian Government may not renew the agreement of permitting British planes to fly over Persian territory, a new route, probably via Iraq, with Bahrein as base, is considered.

FUTILITY OF FILM STORIES

Mr. R. H. Mottram, author of "The Spanish Farm", was the guest at the fortieth dinner of the National Liberal Club Literary Circle of England. In the course of a wholly delightful address on "True and false romance", Mr. Mottram made many observations of a wider scope than the title would imply, and in particular had some pungent things to say about the influence of the screen on popular psychology. Amongst many things, he said:

"The screen story involves no strain upon the audience unless upon their credulity. It has its own conventions. You can tell the hero either by his slightly excessive good looks or his equally unusual misfortunes. The heroine is blonde. What connection there is between blonde complexion and injured virtue I have no idea, but that there is a connection is being instilled into the minds of the whole rising generation. I do not feel it very dreadful that opposite to these two should be the sinister crook and the vamp woman, who is always dark. But it does seem serious to me that a whole generation of school-children should be told that virtue—and such washy virtue—always triumphs by accident, that the country of which they happen to be natives always wins, that old people are generally wicked or maudlin, that rich people are always good. All these things are possible; they are evidently usual at Hollywood. The thing that seems to me shocking is that they are portrayed as being inevitable."

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

There are brilliant possibilities for the development of the indigenous cinema industry. There is urgent need, says the *Liberty* of Calcutta, for a big 'combine, like the British United Film Producers' Company, representing all the prominent film producing companies in India.

ASTRONOMY AND THE TALKING FILMS

The development of the talking films has helped astronomical research. And it has happened in this way. The advent of the talking film compelled photographic scientists, says the *Hindu*, to devise an emulsion sensitive to light of longer wave-lengths, owing to the impossibility of using hissing arc-lights in the studios. When it was found that the sound effect of an osculatory close-up was marred by the noise of the studio arcs, it became necessary to photograph the "stars" in the light of silent illumination. This required more sensitive emulsion, which is also very suitable for photographing stars. Brains and money were lavished on the problem, with results that may be seen and heard in any big cinema to-day. And the same emulsion that reveals the saccharine smirks of soulful "stars" records the no less temperamental vagaries of the Outer Nebulae for the benefit of unemotional astronomers.

BRITISH FILMS IN THE COLONIES

A powerful campaign, backed by the Colonial Office and the all Colonial administrations, to "boost" British films throughout the British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, has begun with the formation of the British United Film Producers' Company Limited, representative of the chiefs of all the prominent British talkie film concerns.

The new combine, which is the outcome of the recommendations of the Colonial Film Committee of 1930, aims to distribute British films in territories hitherto inaccessible to individual companies and endeavours to cater for the requirements of both European and native populations.

POET TAGORE IN A TALKIE

The bard of Shantiniketan is at last in the Talkies. He appears as Upala in *Natir Puja* which has been talkied and except the Poet, all the participants are girls of the Viswabharati.

AN IRON CONSTITUTION!

When a forty-six-years-old man was examined by X-rays at Chester Royal Infirmary, he was found to possess what may be called an iron constitution, as there were found in his stomach:

- 146 nails;
- 23 pins and needles;
- 67 rivets and springs;
- 2 hob nails; and
- 7 other articles.

The total number of the objects was 247, weighing more than 163 grammes.

The articles were extracted, and the patient is making satisfactory progress.

But there are many in India who can safely digest them and want more!

MILK FOR THE COMPLEXION

Milk is one of the best cosmetics. It is excellent for the skin, especially a thin and sensitive skin. If your face has been exposed to the dirty atmosphere of a big town, try cleaning it with milk. Use fresh milk and dip clean cotton-wool into it. Squeeze it and sponge it carefully over your face. Then remove the soiled top layer of the cotton-wool and start again, until no more dirt is removed. Then pat the face dry with a clean soft towel.

FIRST AID FOR THE EYE

If anything gets in your eye do not rub it. Close the eye gently, lift the eyelid, and the tears may wash out the speck. If this is not successful close the eye, hold the lid free, and blow the nose hard. The foreign body may then be visible and able to be removed with the corner of a clean handkerchief. If you are still unable to dislodge the object, do not try anything more, but apply a cloth that has been dipped in boric acid solution and go to the doctor. If acid has entered the eye, flood the eye with castor oil, close the eye, bandage it, and call in a doctor.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

Writing on Adulteration of Food, the Editor of *Health* in its December Number regrets that while in England as far back as the year 1875 the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act came into effective operation, in India the question has attracted attention only recently and not much has been done in this respect. And he points out:

The responsibility of the Provincial Government and the Local bodies does not cease merely with the promulgation of the Act and the prosecution of offenders. People must be made known, by means of leaflets and pamphlets, of the danger to health by their eating adulterated and unwholesome foodstuffs and must be asked to co-operate in the matter of detecting and booking the offenders. Educative propaganda, undertaken simultaneously with the working of the Act, will go a great way towards ensuring the success of this all-important measure. We hope that the various private health organizations throughout the country will set to work to educate the public in this matter and thus assist local bodies in their endeavour to put down adulteration.

JAIL DIET

It is understood that Col. MacCarison, the well known Food Specialist in Coonoor, has submitted a report on the unsuitability of the present jail diet and urging the need for a change in the quality and variety with a view to ensure proper vitamin content in the food supplied to prisoners.

The report has been backed up by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

HEALTH AND VITALITY

Health is the right of every human being. Illness or impaired health is the result of broken law. Disease cannot develop until vitality becomes so lowered that toxins, or body poisons, are locked up within the system. Enervation is the root, and toxæmia or auto-intoxication, the soil of disease.

A SWIMMING POOL IN IRAQ

A magnificent swimming pool of a 15,000 year old palace has been revealed by excavations in Kish in the heart of Iraq desert by the Oxford Field Museum Expedition.

The pool, which is 45 feet long by 36 feet wide, is bricklined and the water-flow is provided for by varying the ground levels, the arrangement of which shows a high degree of engineering skill.

The palace itself contains a valuable collection of enamelled ware, pottery, jewellery, including ear-rings and solid gold necklaces with precious stones and also Babylonian seals, which the Sassanians had apparently preserved from a much earlier period. The examples of the pottery show remarkable skill of the potter's craft at this period.

THE LAST OF TUT-ANKH-AMEN FINDS

The famous tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen has yielded up its last treasures. The work of Dr. Howard Carter, the Egyptologist, whose association with the late Lord Carnarvon resulted in some of the most important Egyptological discoveries of modern time, has ended with the removal to the museum of the final objects discovered in the tomb.

Some of the latest finds already exposed include a folding camp-bed similar to those in use to-day and a magnificent inlaid chest.

EUROPEAN VOTARIES OF BUDDHA

The existence of a surprising number of European devotees of the Buddha has been proved in a curious way. At the Chinese and Japanese exhibitions, innumerable silver coins were found behind the Buddha images. As no Orientals were seen among the visitors, it is presumed that the offerings were made by the Europeans.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LIFE

There are 40 national sororities, or associations of University women, with a membership of 250,000, compared with 80 male fraternities, with 800,000 members, in the United States. Each is affiliated with kindred bodies in Canadian University life. The sororities own a total of 600 "houses", valued at £5,000,000—one-fourth of the valuation of the men's houses.

The movement started in 1867, when ex-students of a Presbyterian college in Illinois formed the I. C. sorosis, later to become the Pi Beta Phi. Greek letter organisations are now everywhere. Chi Omega has 87 chapters, Pi Beta Phi, 78: Delta Delta Delta 78: Kappa Delta 64: Kappa Kappa Gamma 63: Zeta Tau Alpha 61. Others range from six to sixty. They are classified according to religion, masonic order, Negro blood, social status or other dimension.

30 YEARS' WORK ON A CLOCK

A clock on which Gustav Drenkhahn, a Hildesheim artist, has been working for 30 years, has now been completed and placed in the hall above the Burgomaster Chapel. It is of maple throughout in the form of a Renaissance cathedral and ornamented with the figures of saints. At the stroke of 12, the twelve Apostles appear and receive the blessing of the Saviour. Two faces show seconds, hours and years, with special designation of leap years.

RADIO CITY

New York's next sensation in sky-scrapers will be Radio City sponsored by John D. Rockefeller, Jun., a \$250,000,000 project now going ahead in the heart of Manhattan. Wreckers have torn down old mansions to make room for this city within a city, where the activities of art, science and entertainments will be concentrated. Fifty-six thousand men, directly and indirectly, will be employed in the building of Radio City.

Wit and Humour

A minister delivered a sermon of but ten minutes' duration. At the conclusion he explained: "I regret to inform you, brethren, that my dog this morning playfully ate the portion of my sermon that I have not delivered. Let us pray."

After the service a man who was a member of another church, shook the preacher's hand heartily and said: "I should like to know when that dog of yours has pups. I'd like one to give to our minister."

Little Jack, you know we have ten commandments; if we break one of them what then?

There will only be nine!

"Have you noticed how Dodd drops his aspirates?"

"Yes, but that's nothing to the way he drops his vowels. I've more than a dozen of his I. O. U's."

"The man who always wants to borrow money is a nuisance,"—And also is the man who never has any to lend.

Before we were married I talked and she listened and during the honeymoon time she talked and I listened. But now after three years we are married we both talk, and the neighbours listen.

ACTOR: "I took it for granted that you would expect something in advance."

LANDLADY: "That's right, Sir."

ACTOR: "So I sent my luggage."

FATHER: "Why are you so late?"

SON: "An old lady lost a penny!"

"That did not delay you."

"But I had my foot on it."

CORA: "Algy's trouble is that he's always acting the fool."

DORA: "No my dear. The real trouble is that he's not acting!"

An Army officer of Prague claims to have constructed the world's smallest aeroplane. He calls it "Sparrow", and his machine weighs only 120lb. It is 12ft. long and has a wing of 18ft.

"Yes, my boy, I'm a self-made man."

"That's what I admire about you. You always take the blame for everything."

"There was a Welsh lad once who became famous. He was raised by his uncle and was full of promise, but promise of what the uncle didn't know. On a certain afternoon he left the boy alone in the parlour with the family Bible, a box of paints and a brand new shilling, thinking that if he found him reading Holy Writ, he'd make a preacher of him; if dabbling with the paints, he'd train him for an artist, or playing with the shilling, a business man! Later he found that the boy was sitting on the Bible with a paint brush in his hand colouring the shilling to make it look like a gold sovereign! So he could not but make a politician of him!"

"Good Morning, Mr. Hardy," said the Vicar, "I haven't seen you at church lately. How is that?"

"I don't come to church to be insulted."

"Whatever do you mean?"

"Last time I came to church I was a bit late and while I was waiting in the porch I heard you call me a fool."

"I am certain you did not."

"Yes, you did! I distinctly heard you say, 'There is no fool like the foolhardy.'"

"STOP THAT DRIFTING"

Sir Herbert Austin's Appeal to Every Man and Woman

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"To command opportunity and compel success," he writes, "every man must have a full and sure conviction of his inherent right to a place in the sun, and must then train his mind to such vigour that it is capable of grappling with the problems of life as they arrive."

Here it is that I am sure Pelmanism is proving of immense help to the people of to-day.

"Too many people are just drifting; Pelmanism can stop that drifting and start the drifter on a useful journey." Make your mind Efficient.

A short course of Pelmanism brings out the mind's latent powers and develops them to the highest pitch of efficiency. It banishes such weaknesses and defects as:

Depression	Mind-Wandering
Shyness	The "Inferiority Complex"
Timidity	Indecision
Forgetfulness	Weakness of Will
The Worry Habit	Procrastination
Unnecessary Fears	Restlessness

which interfere with the effective working-power of the mind and in their place it develops strong, positive, vital qualities such as:

Concentration	Directive Ability
Optimism	Presence of Mind
Cheerfulness	Courage
Judgment	Self-Confidence
Initiative	Self-Control
Will Power	Reliability
Decision	Driving Force
Originality	Salesmanship
Resourcefulness	Business Acumen

and a Reliable Memory.

By developing these qualities you add to your efficiency and consequently to your Earning Power.

E. Mar. '32.

The value of a Pelman Training is borne out by the letters received from those who have taken the Course, some extracts from which are given here:—

An Agent writes: "I have more Self-Confidence and strong Will-Power." (C. 32,424.)

A Teacher writes: "Your system has given me much power of Concentration and my Memory has considerably improved." (B. 32,285.)

An Apprentice writes: "In the 'Little Grey Books' I feel that I have a brain tonic that will last for ever." (K. 32,051.)

A Bank Clerk writes: "I feel sure I owe my new job to you, as I would not have tried for it if I had not had that feeling of Confidence which your Course gave me." (G. 42,145.)

A Secretary writes: "My Will-Power has certainly improved. I am Self-Conscious. I have developed greater determination—a will to succeed—and more tolerance towards others." (J. 32,148.)

A Typist writes: "There is a great improvement in my Memory. I can recall things now without the great exertion which was required before I had the Course." (C. 32,509.)

A Solicitor reports that he has increased in self-confidence, alertness and self-control. He has also gained stronger powers of Perception and Concentration." (W. 32,651.)

A Book-keeper writes: "I have derived wonderful benefits and hope for still more. The Course has given me a greater interest in life. I am now able to tackle things which seemed far too difficult for me to attempt." (E. 32,134.)

If, therefore, you wish to make the fullest use of the powers now lying latent or only semi-developed in your mind, you should send to-day for a free copy of "The Efficient Mind" and for particulars enabling you "to enrol" for a course of Pelmanism on specially convenient terms.

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Branch: 57/8, Park Street, Calcutta.

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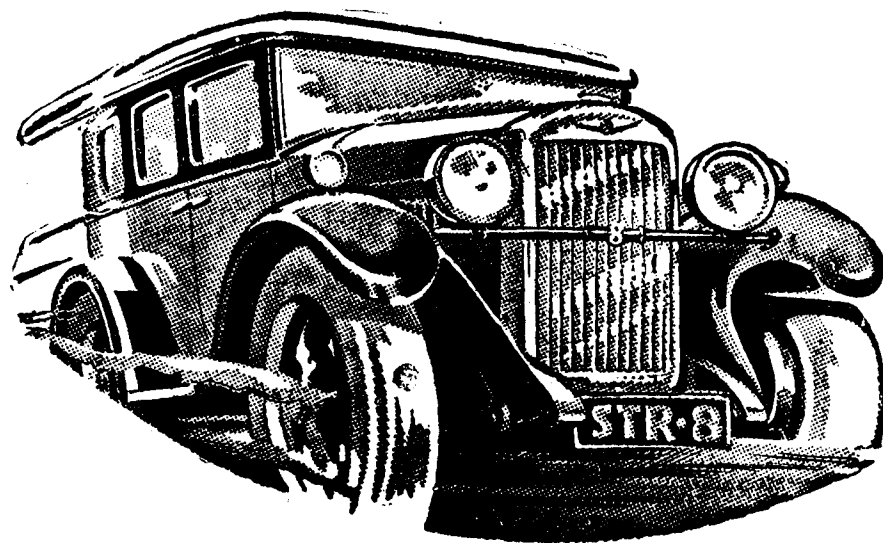
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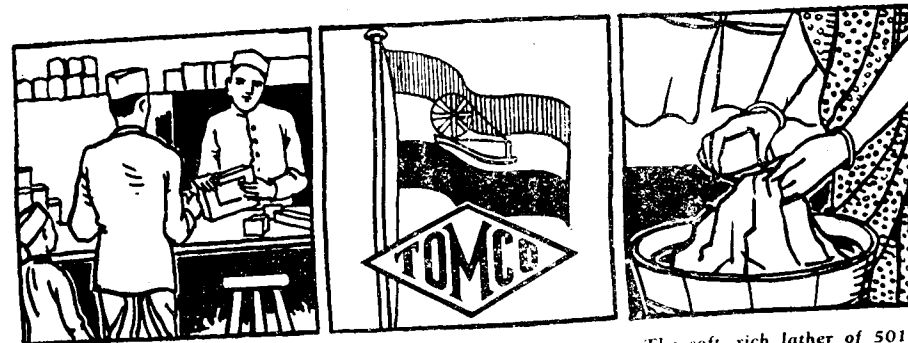
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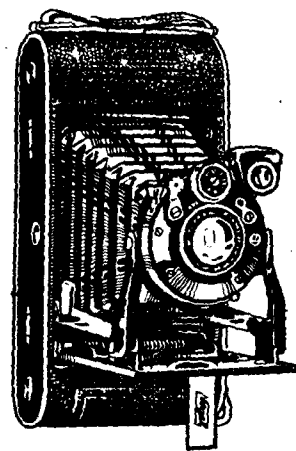
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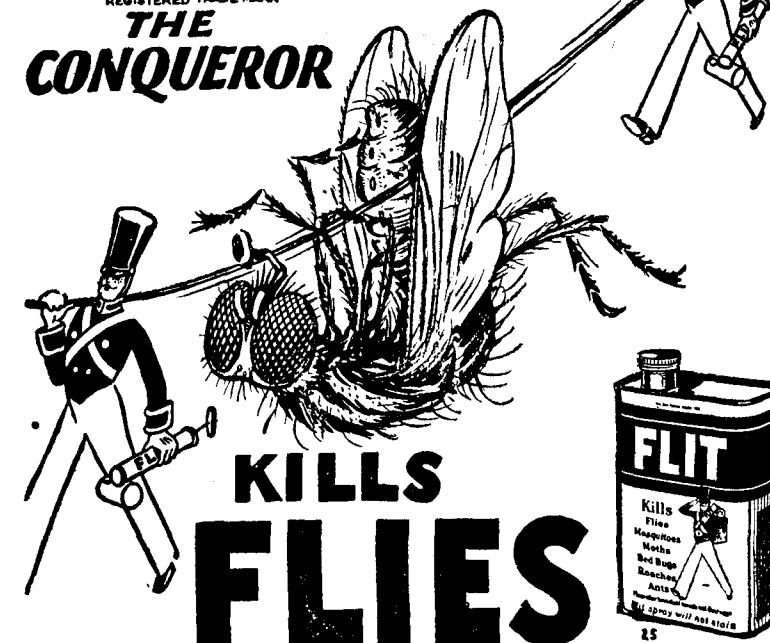
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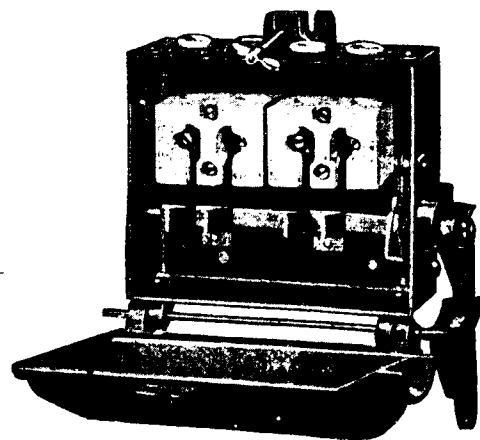
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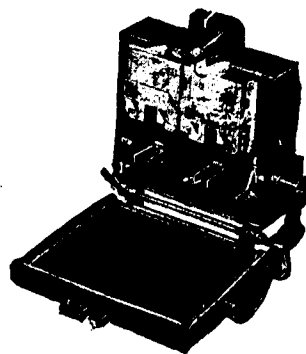
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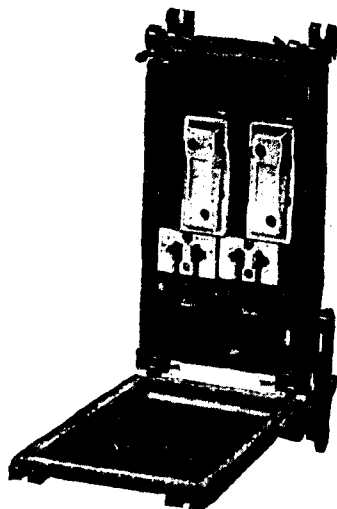
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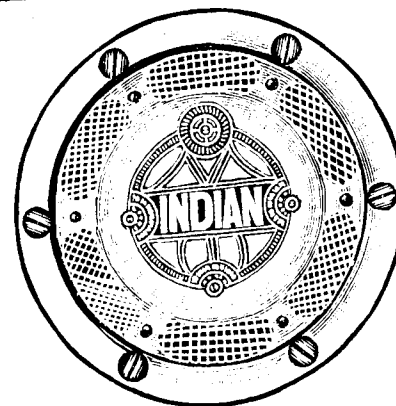
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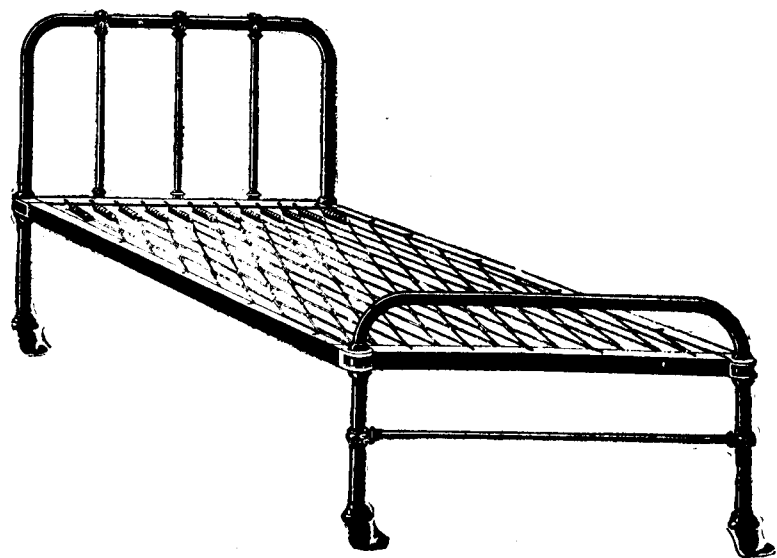
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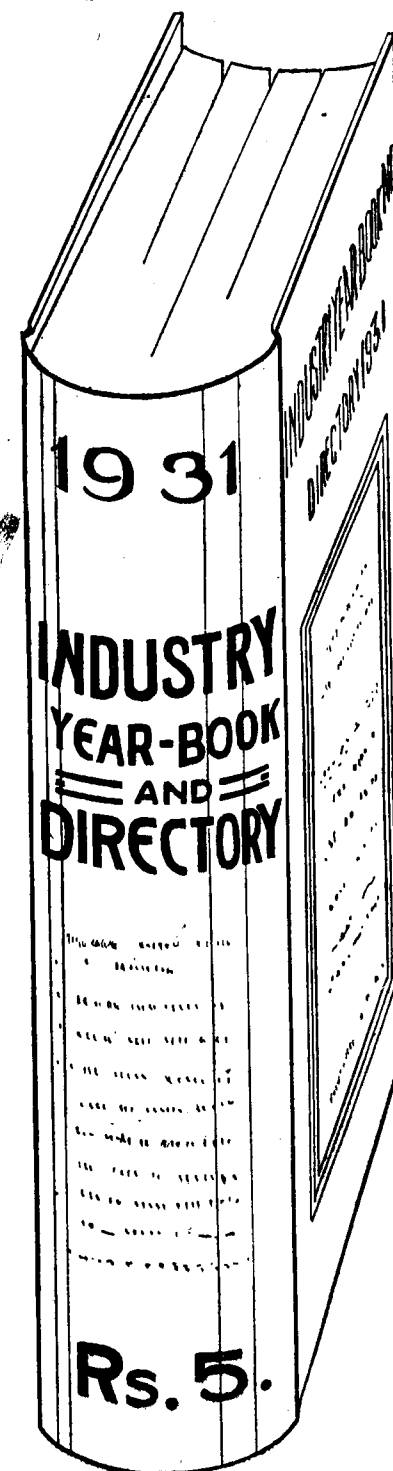
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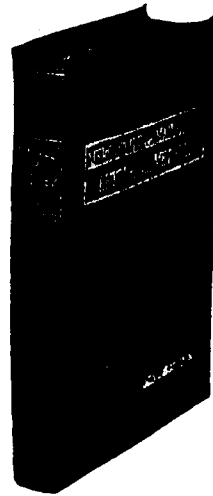
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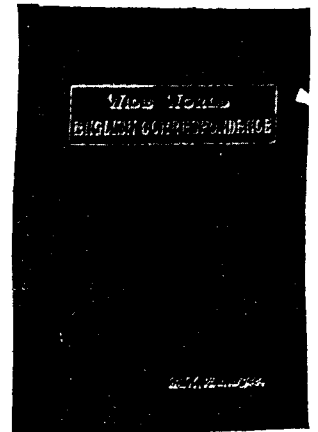
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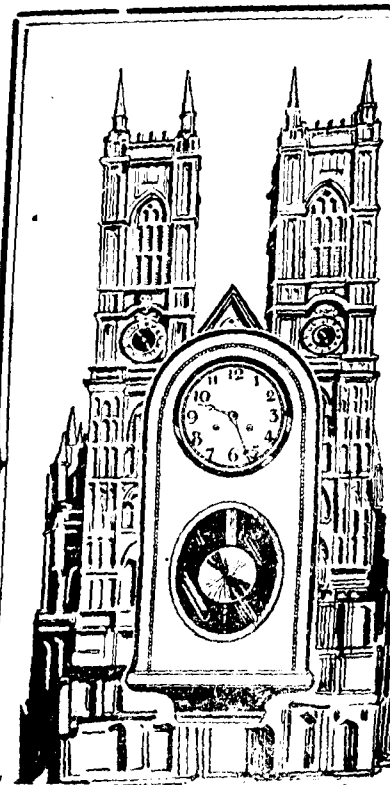
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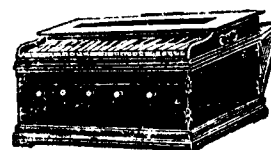
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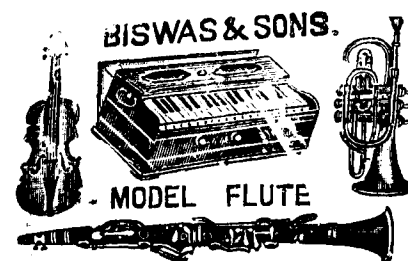


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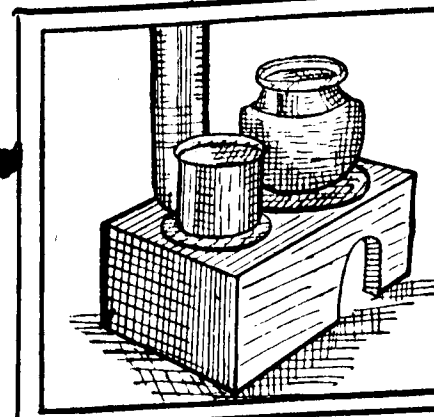
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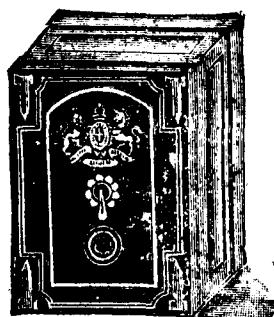
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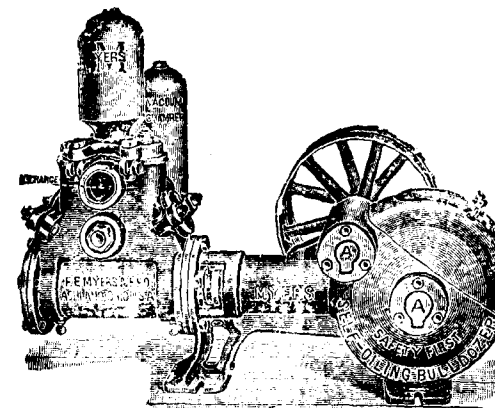
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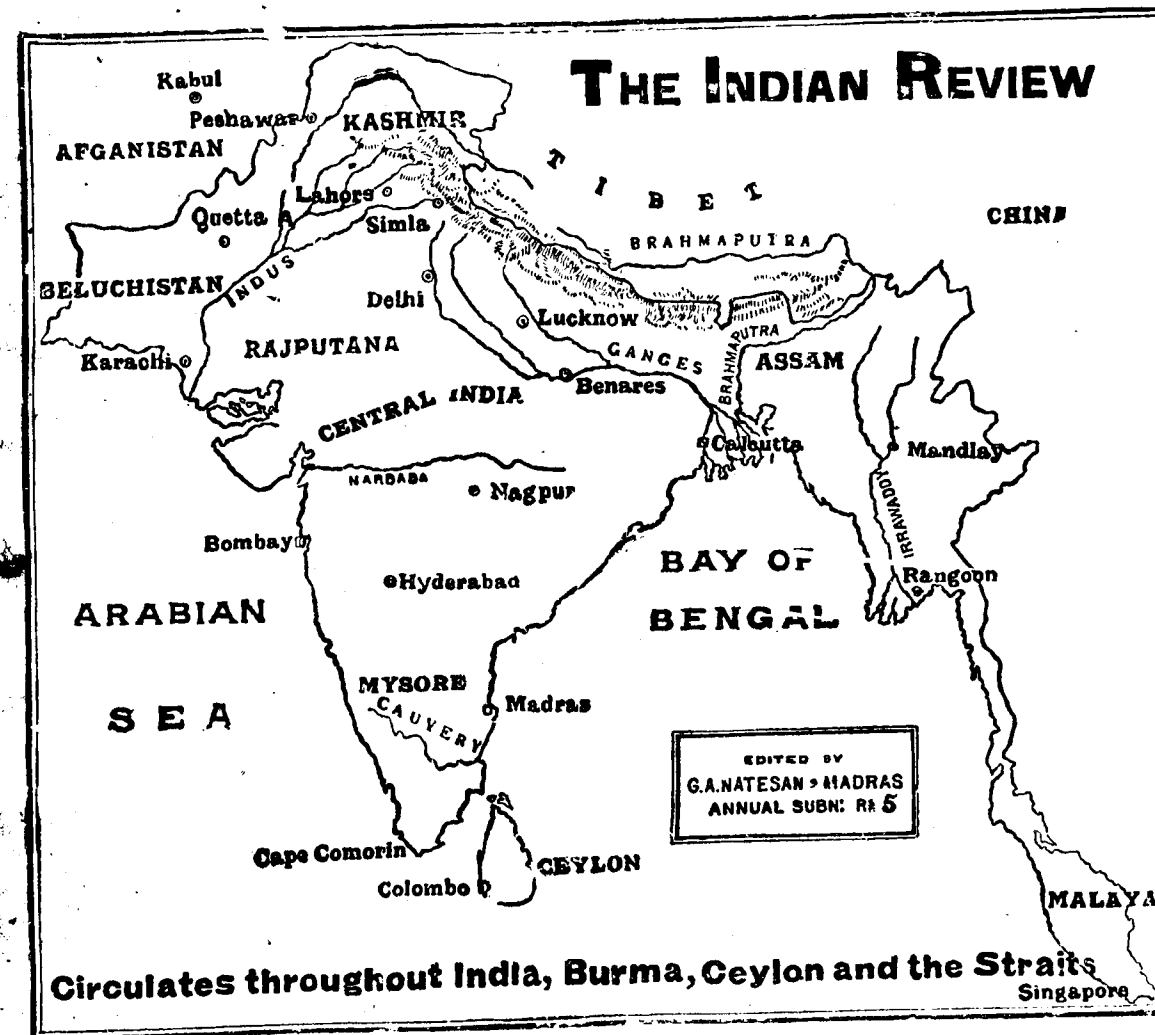
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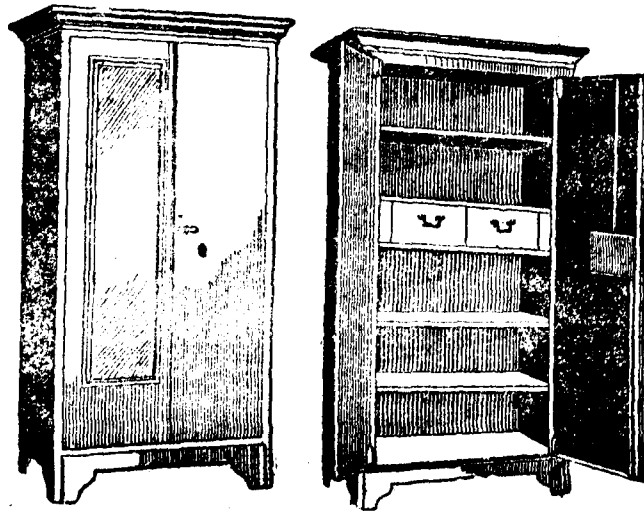
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