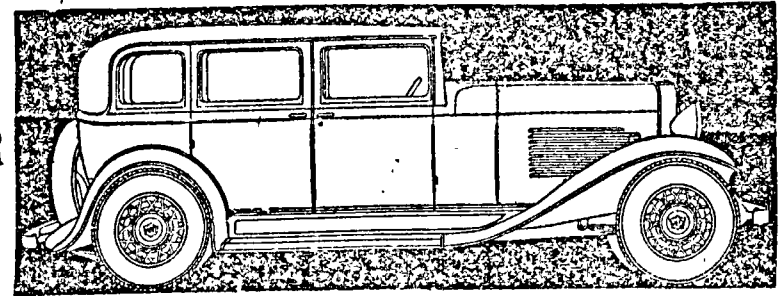


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VOL. XXXIV.]

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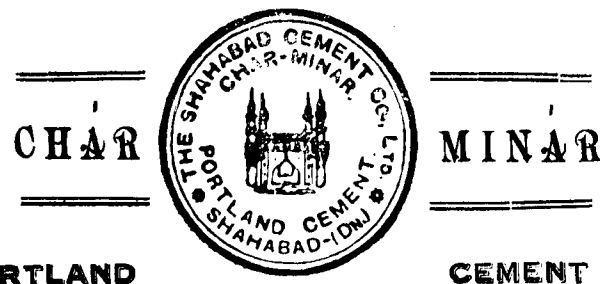
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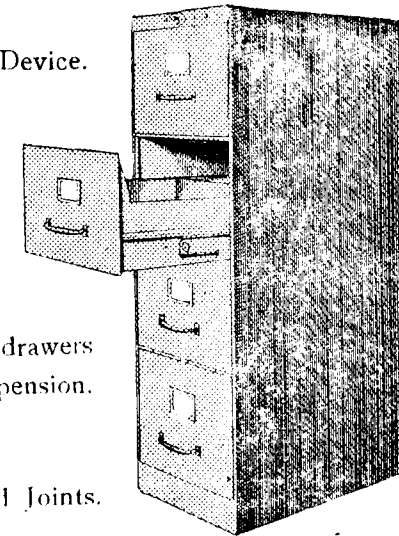
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NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE WHITE PAPER

The White Paper released on the 18th March announces that 11 Provinces, including Sind and Orissa, will become autonomous units, and the Federal Government will be responsible to the Federal Legislature; Defence, External and Ecclesiastical Affairs being reserved for the Governor-General. As regards Federation, it will suffice that if Rulers representing half the aggregate population of the States and entitled to half the seats allotted to the States in the Upper Chamber, exercise the Instruments of Accession. There will be two Chambers in Bengal: U. P. and Behar. The White Paper provides for a Statutory enquiry, after 5 years, regarding the I. C. S. and I. P. S. recruitment and establishment of a Statutory Railway Board. No proposals are made regarding Burma, since the Local Council has not decided between federation and separation.

SIR T. B. SAPRU ON THE WHITE PAPER

In a Press statement criticising the White Paper as a disappointing document, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says:

It must be recognised that many of the proposals cannot be described, in any sense of the term, as being based on agreements arrived at the Round Table Conference.

A great part of the document seems to be drawn with a view to placate that section of the British Conservatives who are opposed to any advance at the Centre and who cannot think of India otherwise in terms of perpetual tutelage, than with the object of satisfying the reasonable demands of the Indians.

While I welcome the proposal to establish the Federation, I must frankly say it: Is this Constitution intended to make an appeal even to the moderate-minded man in India?

Whether the Joint Parliamentary Committee will liberalise the Constitution or stiffen it, only the future can show; but clearly our duty is now to approach the question from a practical point of view and work for material alterations and not dissipate our energies in a manner in which at times we have been inclined to do.

THE LIBERALS AND THE WHITE PAPER

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, in the course of a joint statement issued on March 20, observe:

All the restrictions imposed by the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme reappear in the New Constitution, perhaps in a tighter form. The powers conferred upon the Governor-General and the Governors under the heads of reserved departments, the special responsibilities, special powers, powers delegated by the Crown not inconsistent with the Act, discretionary powers, emergency powers, powers of interference in the transferred (now called "non-reserved") departments under the elastic formula of "necessary for the fulfilment of any of the special responsibilities" and the powers of issuing Ordinances, dictating legislation by message, providing for appropriations without the consent of the legislatures and against their votes, amount virtually to an autocracy not mitigated but strengthened by the unchecked control of Whitehall.

Of the many features of the scheme which seriously detract from its acceptability, we can only refer to the multitudinous and multifarious safeguards designed to keep the Ministry and the Legislatures under leading strings. The absence of any provision for giving any useful voice to the legislature in the matter of defence, the imposition of conditions for the establishment of Federation, the absence of any limit to the period of waiting for the removal of the obstacles to federation, the requirement of an address from both the Houses of Parliament, to the inauguration of the Federal Government or Full Responsible Government, the absence of any indication of the termination of the period of transition and safeguards either automatically or conditionally and as to the time of attainment of the Dominion Status, the absence of any power in the Federal Legislature to make any amendments even in the details of the constitution, the perpetuation of the India Council on a slightly altered basis, the refusal to transfer the control of the services to the Government of India and the prospect of the permanent subventions of deficit provinces are not calculated to relieve the gloom in the political atmosphere.

Unless the scheme now published undergoes radical alteration in the direction of the removal of the numerous shackles on the freedom of the legislatures and the conferment of a generous measure of genuine responsibility on the federal legislature, there is no likelihood of allaying the political discontent in India.

The choice before the British Government is to placate the Tories at home or win the confidence of the people of India.

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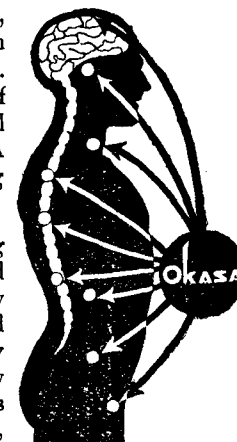


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[NO. 4.]

The White Paper in the Commons

BY THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI, P.C., C.H., LL.D.

IT is not safe to judge speeches made in England by the summaries cabled to this country. With this caution one may note a significant feature. Neither the Secretary nor the Under-Secretary of State for India used the phrase 'Dominion Status'. Conservative mentality has no patience with it. A community of Hindus in South India cannot bring themselves to utter the word Narayana lightly. That sacred name, sure bringer of salvation, must be spoken in the ear of a dying person so that it may be the very last thing he hears. So morbid is the care taken in this regard that it is always uttered *after* the last breath has left the body. "Is it time to say *that word*?" is the hushed inquiry that passes round in the room of death. Something of that horror seems to possess the orthodox official of the India Office when the expression 'Dominion Status for India' would occur naturally to the Liberal or Labour politician. Perhaps he fears that it may cause the British Commonwealth to expire. True, too true, it was a Halifax who first let the fatal syllables profane his lips. But was he not then in the service of those enemies of the empire, the blaspheming socialists?

Sir Samuel Hoare warned his hearers solemnly to remember that year after year British statesmen had led India "to believe in the continuous bestowal of new instalments of constitutional progress". Even while stating the demand made by Indians, he would not use their polluting vocabulary. He asked, paraphrasing their language, "Is it a wonder, with all this ferment in Asia, that India should be raising its voice for recognition and demanding a greater share in its own government?" Mr. Butler's turn came much later in the debate when the Conservatives had been fully awakened to the situation. He thought they could stand a slightly stiffer dose of the dread truth. So he ventured to mention "the idea of evolution of self-government towards ultimate political responsibility". But he shrank

from saying *that word*. Once more it was these quixotic Labour men that perpetrated the enormity.

No attempt was made during the debate to explain or defend the breach of faith on the subject of safeguards. The Labour Government had promised that they should be in the interests of India. They are now designed largely in the interests of Britain. The fiction that they are in the common interests of the two countries only aggravates the wrong. Sir Samuel asserts that the Irish treaty broke down for lack of safeguards. The truth probably is that with safeguards no treaty could have been made and that, if a treaty had been made, it would have broken down much earlier. Some time ago the people of India were admonished that they need have no misgivings from the existence of safeguards, that the Governor-General and Governors would be exceptional men endowed with an exceptional degree of common sense and goodwill, and that they would use their powers of intervention only on rare occasions. In reassuring the unprogressive majority of the Commons, the Secretary of State declared the other day that the safeguards were not paper safeguards, but, if necessary, could be carried into full effect. Now these positions are not logically irreconcilable; but they tend in opposite directions and indicate, every time a safeguard is invoked, a state of mutual hostility between the agent of the imperial power and the representatives of the people. We must hang down our heads in shame when we remember that our own people asked for certain safeguards. The Secretary of State made a damaging use of this circumstance when he told the House: "Indeed one of the most significant facts of the proceedings of the R.T.C. in December was the demand by Indians themselves for safeguards. In the R. T. C., day after day, were Hindus or Sikhs in the Punjab demanding safeguards for their communities, were Moslems demanding safeguards in Hindu provinces, and were depressed classes demanding

safeguards in provinces where there were many members of their classes." But there are many safeguards in the proposed constitution other than those for the benefit of minorities, and our complaint is that they eat up a great part of the power transferred to the legislatures and ministries. What shall we say now after the Princes have put forward their demand for eighteen safeguards? Eighteen is the present figure, but an apocryphal demand for twenty-four safeguards has been mentioned, and we should be prepared to see some of these adopted into the canonical list. The men most to be pitied are the ministers of the new regime; they would be hagridden for thought of the numerous and undefined safeguards strewn all along their path and the scores of persons jealously on the watch to invoke the Governor-General's intervention.

Do we frighten ourselves by an exaggerated estimate of the special powers that would be given to the Governor-General and the Governors and by a corresponding under-estimate of the quantum of responsibility in the transferred sphere? Apart from the statement made by the Secretary of State that no imperial or British interests would be imperilled, we had Lord Reading's assurance to his countrymen that the Governor-General's powers would remain intact. The Viceroy, ex-Viceroy and several Governors whom Sir Samuel Hoare consulted, took the view that on the whole the responsibilities of the Governor-General were and would be less rather than greater in the future. Considering the uncertainty that still surrounds the constitution, this tentative and undecided view of the experts cannot be allowed to supersede our judgment entirely, and even when we have given it full weight, we are justified in our pessimism and must warn our countrymen that there is little substance in the responsibility at the federal centre which the new order purports to devolve on our legislatures and ministers. As regards provincial autonomy, it will no doubt have more reality than at present. But it will not be a matter for unalloyed satisfaction. In the sphere of law and order the scheme of the White Paper will take away with one hand what it gives with the other. The Instrument of Instructions, a more dignified and authoritative document than hitherto, will direct the Governors to bear in mind the intimate connection between the peace and tranquillity of their territories and the internal administration and discipline of the police. If this somewhat roundabout expression be translated into the direct language of actuality, it

means that the Governor in each province will really hold the power, while the unhappy minister concerned, being outwardly responsible to the legislature, will not know exactly where he stands and will be the object alternately of the pity and contempt of the public. How far the Governors will relish the position is a matter of personal idiosyncrasy. One observation, however, seems called for at this point. The White Paper takes it for granted that twelve admirable men can always be found in Britain to fill the peculiarly difficult posts of Governor-General and Governors. This expectation, however, is too sanguine. Nor can we hope on our side to send our best men to the legislatures and ministries and by that means to mitigate the evils inherent in a badly devised system. The expensiveness of our elections, the unorganized condition of political parties and the illiteracy of the masses cannot conduce to the success in public life of persons of high calibre. Cabinets too cannot acquire coherence or a sense of responsibility so long as their members owe allegiance to particular communities, classes, or artificial groups. If on the top of these intrinsic weaknesses the constitution reposes the reality of power in one place and legal responsibility in another, the result will be unseemly wrangles and chronic inefficiency and stagnation of all national work. The fitness of our peoples for maintaining and making use of democratic institutions will be challenged—not altogether without ostensible cause.

The foregoing discussion is based on the assumption that British India and the States are going to federate and be entrusted with a certain amount of responsibility for all-India affairs. This consummation, however, becomes less probable with every week that passes. Not only are we confronted with a staggering schedule of safeguards, but differences in the ranks of Princes are coming into view, and the air is full of rumours of which the general drift is that the Chamber, which has been so far a splendid rallying point for the noble order, may not fulfil that function much longer. If this danger took shape, it would be a first-class disaster and ruin the present political enterprise, which has been gaining painful momentum during the last decade. There are many who fear that no constitution worth having could emerge out of this muddle and that it might be well on the whole to allow the movement to die quietly. This is a pure doctrine of despair. There is a conclusive answer to it. It would

take great power of planning, organizing and directing to let the movement die quietly. So many divergent expectations, plans and ambitions have been started and allowed to grow that no authority could command them to be still. If such an authority did come into being, it could just as easily shape a workable constitution and cause the dawn of a bright era.

Though repulsed again and again, we repeat our appeal to Government for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues, so that our plans for the future may have the strong foundation of the goodwill of the entire nation. To Congress leaders we turn next and implore them to do their share of the reconstruction of Indian polity. They must remember that in this sphere there is no standing still; if places are not filled by the right men they will be filled by the wrong men; if things are not done well, they will be done badly; if the interests of the nation are neglected, those of the minorities and their allies will be consolidated; and every day lost by us will mean a year lost to our children with less and less chance of repair.

Meanwhile, we must rally our forces, sadly demoralised by the White Paper and the Commons debate, and endeavour at the next stage to gain a hearing for our views. The present juncture is forbidding, still we have to do the best in the circumstances. The defects of the scheme are many; the undermentioned are perhaps among the more important items:

1. DEFENCE: i Indianisation to be completed within a fixed period.
ii Recruitment to be open to all communities and provinces.
iii Preparation during transition period for responsibility.
2. No Governor-General's Acts and no Governor's Acts.
3. No special responsibilities and powers to the Governor-General or Governors in the transferred sphere, except for the protection of the interests of minorities or those of a State;
4. Exercise of power of previous sanction (if kept) in matters of currency and exchange to be declared by the Instrument of Instructions to be only in the interests of India;
5. The Services to be in future under the control of the federal Government;
6. The Constitution Act to be alterable by the Indian legislature except where Imperial interests are involved;
7. The Railway Board as well as the Reserve Bank to be constituted by Indian legislation;
8. The Secretary of State's Council to be abolished.

ELECTIONEERING DANGERS : IRELAND AND INDIA

BY MR. J. T. GWYNN, I.C.S. (*Retd.*)

SOME points about the recent Free State General Election deserve the attention of Indians in that they give warning of difficulties and dangers ahead and suggest the precautions necessary to guard against them.

In its composition and aims, de Valera's party, Fianna Fáil, bears a remarkable resemblance to the Congress party as it may be expected to develop in India.

In Ireland, chance enabled Mr. Cosgrave to organise the property owners and professional

men to support the rival party Cumann 'na Gael. In India if any rival to the Congress party can be organised—which is doubtful—it may be assumed that it too will draw its strength from the property owners.

When de Valera came into power last Spring, it was very generally feared that the more turbulent elements in his party and among his allies would organise intimidation at the next General Election to prevent Cosgrave and the property owners from again gaining control.

It must be remembered that de Valera enjoyed the support of the Irish Republican Army, an illegal organisation so constituted as to be easily capable of breaking up the political meetings of its opponents and of intimidating the rural voters. Chance made it possible for the property owners to bring into existence a counter-organisation, the Army Comrades' Association, composed chiefly of pensioners of the Free State Army which had been raised to crush de Valera's allies when they opposed the Treaty by force of arms.

The existence of this counter-organisation went a long way to neutralising the efforts of the I. R. A. with the result that in the recent election campaign, Cosgrave's supporters were usually able to get a hearing at public meetings nor was there much wide-spread and systematic intimidation of voters. But the existence of the two rival organisations might at any moment have led to clashes involving serious loss of life and even now when the election is safely over the question whether to tolerate or suppress both or either organisations seems likely to cause the Government considerable embarrassment.

! Though intimidation hardly affected the result of the election, Cosgrave's supporters allege that there were serious frauds perpetrated in the preparation of the register of voters and the facts brought to my notice suggest that there is a good deal of substance in these allegations. The preparation of the voters' lists was carried out by officials of a class who would not be above a little cheating to help their party. The supervision seems to have been very defective. Very few of the voters knew how to verify whether their names were on the register or cared to take the trouble to make sure. The party organisers ought, I think, to have seen that their supporters were on the register but the Cumann 'na Gael organisation at least failed miserably in this respect.

De Valera's party profited by irregularities probably to a far greater extent than Cosgrave's, much as you would expect the Congress party to profit more by similar opportunities than their rivals the Moderates or property owners.

Again, on the polling day personation was systematically organised in the towns and here again Fianna Fail is believed to have reaped the main advantage, its irregulars being both keener, more numerous and more unscrupulous than those who acted in support of Cosgrave.

Personation in country districts is said to be far more risky than in the towns, as the party agents are personally acquainted with a far larger percentage of the voters. But the Cosgravites allege that even at the country polling stations personation was often carried out at this election, the party agents having been intimidated so that they failed to do their duty.

This intimidation was made possible, because of the lack of adequate police protection at the polling stations. This lack again was due to the law which requires the election to be held on one and the same day for every constituency in the Free State. This meant that there was only one policeman for the average country polling-station and one policeman is of course helpless if he is asked to deal with an organised gang of intimidators. For this reason Cosgrave's organ now argues that the election should be held on different days in different constituencies so that a police force could be transferred in order to give adequate protection at all polling stations. The counting of votes, it is suggested, should be held over and done on the same day for the whole country.

Last but not least, everyone agrees that what decided the fate of the property owners and what is likely to keep the property owners from ever returning to office, is the immense voting strength of the girls and boys between the ages of 21 and 25 who are for the most part incapable of appreciating the dangers which explain the cautious conservatism of the property owners. It has always puzzled me to understand why a country like India, which is devising a new franchise and has troubles on account of the excessive number of the voters to be dealt with, should not seriously consider the propriety of making 25 the lower age limit for the vote. At the other end of the scale by way of compensation it might very well strike off the register us who are over 50 or 60. At our age we have few illusions about the value of the privilege we should thereby lose and it is only fair that the younger bread-winners should be put in a position to direct the future policy of the State. Disqualification for the vote should not of course carry with it disqualification for a seat in the legislature. Exceptional people over 70 or under 25 might be well fitted to do the work of a legislator though the average man under 25 or over 70 is certainly not a good judge either of policy or personality.

The Safeguards in the White Paper

BY PROF. C. N. VAKIL, M.A., M.Sc. (Lond.)

THE Editor of the *Indian Review* has kindly asked me to give my views on the economic issues involved in the proposals for constitutional reform as contained in the White Paper. I propose in this article to refer briefly to what are known as Commercial and Financial Safeguards and the Statutory Railway Board, which may be described as the Railway Safeguard.

COMMERCIAL SAFEGUARD

The effect of the special responsibility of the Governor-General and the Governors to prevent commercial discrimination either by legislation or by administrative methods will be that in all the steps that the State may take to encourage trade and industry in this country, Indians and Englishmen will be on a footing of equality, that is, Englishmen will be treated as the nationals of the country. In other words, all concessions and privileges and other arrangements to protect and develop trade and industry that may be made will be available to the British equally with the people of the country.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARD

The special responsibility of the Governor-General for the financial stability and the credit of India will enable him to see that on the one hand what he considers to be adequate provision for the Service of the Debt and for the Reserved Departments (Defence, Foreign Affairs and Ecclesiastical) is made, and that on the other, the policy regarding Public Loans, Currency and Exchange is such as would satisfy the British investor and the Bank of England. The carrying out of this responsibility will involve the appointment of a Financial Adviser. If the advice of the Financial Adviser is accepted by the Indian Finance Minister, well and good. If the advice is not accepted, the Governor-General will be able to veto any proposed measure of the Minister, which he considers inconsistent with his special responsibility. The management of Currency and Exchange will be transferred to the proposed Reserve Bank as a condition precedent to the inauguration of the Federation. The constitution, functions and powers of the Bank will be defined by an Act of the existing Legislature; there will however be no alternative for the Legislature but to accept in substance the Government Bill in this connection, because refusal to do so will mean refusal to accept the proposed constitutional changes. In future, amendments to the Reserve Bank Act as well as the Coinage and Currency Acts will be subject to the previous sanction of the Governor-General. All this means that the policy

regarding 80 per cent. of the Federal Budget and regarding Public Loans as well as Currency and Exchange will be beyond the control of the Indian Finance Minister and the Federal Legislature.

STATUTORY RAILWAY BOARD

The Federal Legislature will have general control over railway policy, but the administration of the railways in India will be under the control of an independent body, whose composition and powers will be defined by the Constitution Act. The Statutory Railway Board of the future will thus be less responsive to the wishes of the Federal Legislature, than the present Railway Board is to those of the existing Legislature. It is true that railways should be run on commercial principles and should not be subject to political interference in day to day management, but this object can be served by asking the Federal Legislature to create a Railway Board. Under the proposed arrangement, the administration of this huge national concern, involving the receipt and expenditure of about a hundred crores of rupees a year, will be beyond the control of the Federal Legislature and Executive. The trade and industry of the country can be given a great impetus by suitable railway policy and administration, but the Federal Legislature will not be in a position to see that its wishes in this connection are effectively carried out.

CONCLUSION

The combined effect of these constitutional devices will be that in the matter of trade, industry, finance and railways, the present policy and methods shall be continued as a rule, and that no changes will be possible which are likely to interfere with British interests, which will only be made secure but will also have full scope for expansion. We are so often told in this country to separate Politics from Economics, but it is obvious that the above mentioned political devices are contrived for economic ends. It is a logical corollary from this that the increased economic interests of the British in this country in future will involve a correspondingly greater need for such political devices. It is therefore futile to talk of responsible self-government for this country so long as this vicious circle continues and grows in dimensions. From an economic point of view the proposed paraphernalia of the Federal Constitution will be a costly luxury for this poor country, with little scope for making good the cost by a healthy economic policy in the interests of the nationals of the country.

IN the November issue of the *Review* we attempted a survey of the position of the States with reference to an All-India federation as it stood after the conference summoned by H. E. the Viceroy in September last year. We propose, in this article, to re-examine the question in the light of the proceedings of the third Round Table Conference, a report of which is now before us.

A preliminary point, dealt with rather sketchily at previous conferences, received fuller examination at a meeting of the representatives of the Indian States at the Conference presided over by Lord Irwin. This related to the mode by which the States were to enter the Federation. The constitutional aspect may be stated briefly. The new Federal Government, in so far as the States are concerned, can get its powers—not by Act of Parliament, because legislation by Parliament cannot apply to States—but by the States themselves voluntarily transferring the agreed powers to the federation. And inasmuch as the treaties of the States are with the Crown, the procedure would consist of two stages: First, each State will, by an instrument, transfer these powers to the Crown for the specific purpose of vesting them in the new Government. Secondly, the Crown would then transfer these powers to the federal Government.

So far, the issue raised was purely one of procedure. In the discussions, however, there emerged a practical question of cardinal importance. Were all States bound to federate in respect of every subject scheduled as federal or had each State the freedom to limit its adherence to selected subjects? On the one hand, certain States have, as the result of treaties, special rights in such federal matters as posts, currency, etc. which it would not be reasonable to expect them to surrender at the inception of the new arrangements. On the other, the federation would be seriously weakened if the

range of exceptions was going to be at all wide. The solution reached was in the nature of a practical compromise—that, while States could reserve their special rights by their respective instruments of accession, the Crown could refuse the entry of States which did not offer to become partners with a substantial interest in the new concern. In other words, a strong case has to be made out for every deviation from the normal pattern.

We now turn to the main questions affecting the States—those relating to the classification of subjects, the legislatures, the courts and the federal finance.

The provisional list of federal subjects was examined by a Sub-Committee. Certain general conclusions were reached but it was felt that the “content” of each subject should receive expert scrutiny so that there might be no doubt about the precise powers transferred to the federation. Take the question of “railways” for instance. The present Government of India possesses powers in regard to these which may be grouped under two heads: (i) powers of control in the interests of the safety of the traffic, regulation of rates, prevention of competition adversely affecting the public; and (ii) powers derived from ownership of, or the possession of the dominant financial interest in, the systems in British India, *viz.*, settling budgets and working programmes, fixing salaries and making appointments, etc. It is obvious that only the first class of powers will apply to the railway systems in Indian States and *not* the second. Nor would it be a business proposition for the federal Government to buy up the States’ systems, as most of them do not pay interest on the capital sunk and with increasing motor competition and other causes will pay even less in the future. The precise delimitation of powers thus becomes important. Similar issues arise in regard to other federal subjects, *e.g.*, customs in Indian States’

ports. Here is obviously a field for secretariat examination—the sort of work which for the Montague-Chelmsford Constitution was done by the Feetham Committee.

As was to be expected, much time was devoted to the legislatures. For the electorates in British India, the Lothian Committee’s recommendations were substantially endorsed. On the strength of the two houses of the federal legislature, there were differences of opinion in British India and among the States. One school of thought—in British India and the States—favoured small houses and deprecated any advance over the sizes contemplated by the federal structure committee at the second conference, *viz.*, 300 and 200 for the whole of India including the States. A second school was in favour of larger houses and this again had its adherents in both camps—British Indian and States’ representatives. The Lothian Committee recommended a lower house of 300 for British India alone (450 for the whole of India). Their reasons were that with smaller numbers the electorates would be unwieldy and there would be no real touch between the representatives and the voters. The other side argued that such large legislatures as those recommended would be a hindrance to the expeditious despatch of business and also add to the cost of elections both to the Government and to the candidates; that federal legislatures dealt with such subjects as whether individual railway schemes affecting fairly large areas should be taken up, how protection would affect special industries, etc. which do not call for that close contact with voters which is required by members of provincial legislatures which deal with land assessments and other matters which affect the every-day lives of the people; and lastly, the aim should be to attract to the federal legislatures men of an All-India mind, and not the prominent man of the district with his narrower outlook. On the States’ side the cleavage was broadly speaking between the so-called “larger” and other States. The former

were anxious that they should wield in the federation an influence proportionate to their importance; while the latter, starting from the position that all the States represented in the Chamber of Princes are sovereign, contended that there should be absolute equality of representation in the upper chamber among such States and that the strength of this house should be fixed at a figure which would allow each such State a single seat, with a small number in addition for the States not individually represented on the Chamber of Princes. The crux of the question thus lay in the principles that should govern the allocation of seats among the States *inter se*. Another point of difference arose about the weightage to be given to the States in the upper chamber. The general opinion was that the States should get 40 per cent. while a section of the States’ representatives asked for 50 per cent. There were three important questions on which differences arose: the sizes of the legislatures; the numbers of the States’ representatives; and the allocation of seats among the States *inter se*. No agreement could be reached on these points. It is to be hoped that further discussions in India will result in a compromise. It may not be difficult to agree on an intermediate figure as the strength of the legislatures: the States might agree that the 40 per cent. would adequately protect their interests; while it might not be difficult to devise an allocation of seats which would recognise the importance of the larger States and at the same time allay the fears of the others that extensive grouping would mean their loss of individuality and submergence.

The States expressed a desire that, in the event of the voting strength of the States falling below the maximum strength allotted to them owing to the abstention of some States or the inability of others like minority administrations to join the federation, there should be an accretion to the number of votes allotted to the States’ members of the

federation, so that the influence of the States' point of view may be felt on the subjects discussed. The difficulties attaching to such a proposal were explained but no decision was reached.

The safeguards and special responsibilities of the Governor-General need to be referred to briefly here and strictly from the point of view of the States. The following four propositions were conceded for which the States expressed anxiety: First, in spheres outside those covered by the federation, the relations of the States with the Crown should remain unaltered and in charge of the Viceroy as the representative of the Crown. Secondly, when the federation has a complaint for default against a State, it would invoke the aid of the Governor-General. Thirdly, the protection of the rights of States should be "a special responsibility" of the Governor-General. Fourthly, as the Crown has treaty obligations in regard to defence of Indian States, the Viceroy should have special powers to implement this obligation effectively.

The setting up of a federal court was unanimously agreed to. Judges from the States would be equally eligible with those from British India for appointment to this court from which there would be appeals, under a suitably devised formula for preserving the sovereignty of the States to the Privy Council. This should prove a valuable safeguard to the States in disputes with the federal Government on the interpretation of the clauses of the instrument of accession.

On the complicated questions connected with federal finance, there was much more agreement at the conference than on any previous occasion. There was substantial agreement as to the taxes that should be available to the federation—one group of States demurring to the levy equivalent to the corporation tax which was suggested by the federal finance sub-committee. Income-tax was to be divided into two heads: one to be available to the federation permanently and the other to be passed on to the Provinces

after a certain number of years. There was difference of opinion however as to the exact share of the tax to be assigned to the federal Government and the number of years for which the whole of the tax should accrue to that Government. On the States' side, the recommendations of the Davidson Committee were generally endorsed.

At the concluding session, the Government at Home were pressed for their time-table. The Secretary of State for India declined to commit himself to specific dates but formulated the Government's plans. In the first place, there will be a single Bill establishing provincial autonomy and central responsibility with safeguards as part of a comprehensive scheme. Secondly, when the Bill is passed into law, the organs of the federal Government will be set up by Proclamation as soon as a sufficient number of States—States with more than half the total population and possessing more than half the voting strength in the houses—signify their willingness to enter the federation. We do not refer here to the uncertainty caused by the constitution of the Reserve Bank being a condition precedent to the transfer of responsibility in Finance as it is not directly connected with the problem of the States. In the event of world conditions making it impossible to set up such a Bank in the near future there are to be fresh consultations on safeguards in respect of Finance.

The Third Round Table Conference was intended to be a "business" conference—to work out in detail the implications of the three basic ideas of All-India federation, Central responsibility and safeguards. This aim it achieved in a large measure: and, if on some important issues there was no agreement, it can be fairly said that where questions were so full of complexity and the interests so diverse this was only to be expected. Throughout the proceedings there was a keen appreciation of the special points of view of Indian States and it is believed that the third conference has brought the realisation of an All-India federation nearer than ever before.

THE BURMESE PUZZLE

By

MR. KYAW MYINT, M.L.A., BAR.-AT-LAW

THE man must indeed be bold who, having been elected to the Central Legislature of India two and a half years ago, claims now to be a true representative of the people who elected him. So many events have been crowded into that brief period, and so many changes of opinion have taken place, that there seems to be some justification for the tabling of Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's Resolution which stated in effect that the Legislative Assembly of India had ceased to be representative of the Indian People. I shall always regret the refusal of permission to move it.

We in Burma have bewildered, not only others, but also ourselves.

The last elections for the Assembly took place in Burma in September 1930. The Simon Report was then two months' old. The First Indian Round Table Conference was held three months after the elections. The separation controversy became acute only after the acceptance, at that Conference, of the principle of separation.

The Simon Commission was boycotted by the non-co-operators and, the local Legislature being then composed largely of Separationists, the only evidence tendered before the Commission was in favour of separation. The Simon Report recommended the immediate separation of Burma from India. The four delegates sent from Burma to the First Indian Round Table Conference were all separationists. They were chosen by the then Governor, Sir Charles Innes.

On receipt of the news of the acceptance of the principle of separation at the Conference, all the non-co-operating bodies in Burma cabled, as well as posted, strong protests. These were ignored. This happened in January 1931.

In March 1931, I moved in the Legislative Assembly at New Delhi, during the passage of the Finance Bill, a dilatory motion which was

intended to bring to the notice of the Governments of India and of Britain the fact that Burma was by no means unanimous in the matter of separation. In the course of my speech I asked for the taking of a referendum. The motion was passed without a division.

By about August 1931, it became clear that a Second Indian Round Table Conference would be convened. In Burma demands were made for the representation thereon of both Separationists and Anti-Separationists. These demands were also ignored, and the Second Indian Round Table Conference was held without Burma being represented on it at all. A few weeks later, a Burma Round Table Conference was convened. Protests were made at the separation of the Conferences before the separation of Burma from India, but these were again ignored.

A boycott of the Burma Conference by the Anti-Separationists was propagated, but all attempts to dissuade those who had received invitations from attending the Conference failed. Of four men thus invited, three had been non-co-operators since the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. The fourth was a Member of the Legislative Council. These four delegates were in a palpable minority on the Conference, but their numbers ceased to have much significance as soon as the Chairman ruled that the only matter that could be considered at that Conference was the future constitution of Burma on the assumption that she was separated from India.

The constitution outlined by the Prime Minister in his final Statement at the Burma Conference satisfied neither the Separationists nor the Anti-Separationists who had attended it. And yet, on their return to Burma, three out of the four Anti-Separationist delegates declared a complete change

in their views and became Separationists. Two of them sought election as such in the General Election that followed in November 1932 and were defeated. The third resumed non-co-operation, but continued to be a Separationist. The only man who adhered to his former views was U Chit Hlaing, a Member of the present Legislative Council, who had been the most prominent of the non-co-operators.

The Prime Minister had stated that the decision as regards separation was to be made by the people of Burma. The referendum that I had asked for in the Assembly was obviously impracticable on account of the expenditure and inconvenience it would involve. A General Election was, from our point of view, the next best thing. The Government of Burma however relied on the incompleteness of the electoral rolls. Most of the masses had been non-co-operating for some 10 years and many had never troubled to get their names entered on the rolls.

Much energy had to be expended to bring about a decision to lift the boycott of the Legislature. The eve of the elections found the Anti-Separationists with little in the way of organisation. On the 2nd July 1932, an All-Burma Anti-Separationists' Convention was held in Rangoon. In the previous 10 years, the General Council of Burmese Associations had been split into 3 groups, each using the same title. These three organisations were brought together on that date for the first time since the splits.

On the 3rd July 1932, in accordance with a resolution passed at the Convention, the All-Burma Anti-Separationist League was founded. Within a few days it split into two, each again using the same title. U Chit Hlaing was President of one faction, and Dr. Ba Maw that of the other. I had been appointed Secretary on the 3rd July, and remained with Dr. Ba Maw after the split.

In a Press statement issued by me on the 9th July 1932, I explained our attitude. The Secretary of State for India had, a few days before the holding of the Convention, stated in the House of Commons that no right of secession could be reserved to Burma if she chose to enter the Indian Federation. This was obviously intended to frighten the Anti-Separationists, and much capital was made of it by the Separationists.

In my Press statement, I explained the issue before the country in the following words:

We realise that the choice before the country at present is Separation on the basis of the constitution offered in the Prime Minister's Statement or Federation. But to our minds the real issue is whether we should separate on the present terms or not. . . . The Indian Federation is still in the melting pot. Owing to the . . . acceptance of the principle of separation at that (the First Indian Round Table) Conference, the subsequent proceedings of the various Committees following these (the First and Second Indian Round Table) Conferences have been conducted *ex parte* as against Burma. . . . We give full weight to the recent Statement of the Secretary of State for India. At the same time we give equal weight to the Resolution passed at the Karachi Congress in March 1931, in which the Congress conceded to Burma the right to secede from the Federation if she should enter it. . . .

Owing to the split in the Anti-Separationist Camp, there were many constituencies in which, at the General Election, Anti-Separationists fought against one another more keenly than they fought against the Separationist candidates. In one constituency, for example, three rival Anti-Separationists polled some 14,000 votes. The only Separationist, with a little over 5,000 votes, was declared elected.

In spite of all these handicaps, when the first session of the Fourth Burma Legislative Council was convened, the Anti-Separationists were in a clear majority, having captured nearly 50 out of a total of 80 elected seats. The official *bloc* was precluded from voting on the separation issue.

It was in the Legislative Council that the Anti-Separationists threw away the victory that they had so hardly won at the polls. The two Anti-Separationist Parties, led respectively by Dr. Ba Maw and U Chit Hlaing, could not agree

to collaborate. The latter, at the beginning of the session, was elected President of the Council. Within a week of his election as President he was deposed, and Sir Oscar de Glanville, one of the four delegates whom Sir Charles Innes had sent to the First Indian Round Table Conference, became President.

There were five motions on the agenda when the debate began in the Council. The debate was not confined to any one of them at any time. Each mover moved his motion, but the discussion was, throughout, of all the five motions together. Voting on the motions took place on the 22nd December, the motions being, for the purposes of voting, taken one by one. Sir Charles Innes had left Burma in the afternoon of the same day. The sitting of the Council concluded that night at about 1 a.m. (of the 23rd December). Two out of the five motions were withdrawn. Two were lost. One was passed without a division.

I had resigned from Dr. Ba Maw's party (and also impliedly from the Anti-Separationist League) after the motions were tabled and before the discussion was begun. The implications of the motion which was carried (which consists of about thirty lines of print) have never been clearly understood. I fear that those who were responsible for the framing of the motion understood it as little as the others.

The passing of the motion led to further controversy. The Separationists interpreted it to mean that the Legislative Council desired separation. This was apparently also the view of the Government of Burma. On the other hand, the Anti-Separationists claimed that they had by that motion opposed separation.

The acceptance by the British Government of the former interpretation had been foretold in the Press when a Deputation of Burmese Anti-Separationists, which included both U Chit Hlaing and Dr. Ba Maw, came to New Delhi

early in February. Their meeting with Indian leaders certainly stopped the Press forecasts of impending separation. I was not a member of that Deputation.

On the 13th February last, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India stated that he was unable to find, in the terms of the motion passed by the Legislative Council of Burma, an acceptance of either of the two alternatives offered by the Prime Minister, namely, separation with the constitution outlined in the Prime Minister's Statement, or entry into the Indian Federation with all its implications.

The White Paper mentions Burma in a footnote which merely repeats what the Secretary of State said on the 13th February. What effect the White Paper will have on political opinion in Burma it is difficult to foretell. It is probable that both the Separationists and the Anti-Separationists will have to reconsider their position in the light of the White Paper.

I was, at the time of my election to the Legislative Assembly, a man without a Party. I find myself again, at the end of more than two years of strenuous endeavour, without a Party. The puzzle in Burma is still unsolved, but my faith in an Indian Federation remains unshaken. And if the Federation, as now seems probable, never comes into being, I shall still have faith in the Indian People, and in a common destiny for India and Burma.

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HARNESS THE FORCES

BY SIR ABDUR RAHIM, K.C.S.I., KT., M.L.A.

'HARNESS the Forces' is the crying need of India both in the economic and political spheres. The man-power and the material resources of the country are among the vastest available anywhere and this is the apt psychological time when a proper survey should be made of them. Millions of people are either unemployed or but scantily and unsuitably employed. No attempt has indeed been made in this hapless country to collect even proximate statistics of the unemployed either among the masses or in the higher grades of social scale. The first duty of the future Government will be to obtain accurate figures of unemployment. Then alone will the public realise the magnitude of the problem and the Government of the day will have to ponder on it seriously and formulate measures for its solution. India is a self-contained continent with natural resources almost unlimited of every kind awaiting development. Only a small fraction has so far been tapped. Industrial projects on a large scale require considerable mechanical power. Nature has been lavish with her gifts in rivers, soil and climate. The hydraulic scheme of the Punjab, the inauguration of which has just been celebrated, furnishes an example which can be successfully followed in every province. Nor do we yet know how much power lies under the surface. The mineral resources of the country are so varied and extensive that India need not look to any other country for such supplies. The agricultural products in the shape of food-stuffs and the material for textile and other industrial purposes are unequalled by those of any other country in their variety and total volume. But the appliances and methods are still crude and unscientific. The forest and botanical resources are equally large.

A population of 350 millions offers man-power equal to any call that may be made upon it for industrial enterprises. What is lacking is training.

During the last two decades, science has so marvellously widened the horizon of possibilities that India has every reason for confidence in her great future. By establishing measures for eradication of disease and improvement of health of the people and by providing education for every class and individual and scientific technical training, the capabilities and aptitudes of the people can be progressively increased to an almost inconceivable extent. In the people's inherited traditions of industry, sobriety and thrift, we have a factor of the greatest value. Talents of all kinds and grades are also there but as yet unexplored. The British in India have almost completely failed to direct Governmental activity in these vital directions. This is partly because of their imperialistic racial predilections and partly because the change in the conception of a Government's proper functions has been somewhat sudden. On the other hand the failure of the British in India in uplifting the masses and ameliorating their conditions of existence has greatly reinforced political upheaval in the country. That they will be able to stem the political tide and at the same time entirely change their attitude towards the people thinking and working for them as it they were their own people seems to be more than doubtful. Supposing that responsibility for the Government of India is going to be devolved on the people under the next constitution, the question arises how far and how soon we shall be able to evolve a predominant national political power able to carry out a comprehensive economic programme. There is the formidable conflict of communities and castes to cope with and it is to the extent that we are able to get rid of this conflict that we can harness all the forces in order to achieve the great destiny of our country. There is one obvious method to be pursued simultaneously to this end. We must assure each section and group of the population that no one will be left lagging behind in opportunity for political self-expression, there will be adequate opening for talent in all communities and castes and that the standard of living of the entire population will be raised to the level of comfort and contentment.

Gold Exports: A Balanced View

BY DR. P. J. THOMAS, M.A., B.Litt., Ph.D.

(University Professor of Economics, Madras)

THE conflict of views in the country on the effects of gold exports is certainly puzzling. While the Finance Member recounts the gains from gold exports to this country, the leading Indian businessmen expatiate on the serious dangers to which the country is exposed by gold exports. It is the economist's function to interpret the true bearings of such questions, but unfortunately, our economists speak with many voices, and their differences are often bewildering to the lay folk.

That a good part of the objections against gold exports is coloured by crude Mercantilist (and Bullionist) ideas cannot be denied. There is also some misunderstanding about the rôle of gold in India and in other countries. Although in most of the Western countries, gold currency is now out of use, gold supports credit, and facilitates foreign exchange transactions; and in order to fulfil this function almost all the yellow metal is kept in the central banks, where it is a national asset of great potency. But, in India the amount of gold in the Government's reserves is an infinitesimal part of the total gold stock in the country, and the function of gold is chiefly as a store of value. In prosperous years, India absorbs large quantities of the world's new gold, but most of it is hoarded or converted into jewellery. Thus during the first 30 years of the present century, India accumulated gold worth Rs. 550 crores (about Rs. 700 crores at present prices). During the decade 1920-29, not less than 25 per cent. of the new gold supply was absorbed by India. It is such hoarded gold that is now leaving the country, and therefore this is not analogous to the efflux of gold from countries which put gold to a different use.

Now let us see what really has happened in India. After the gold standard was abandoned in September 1931, the price of gold leaped up. By December, the price in India rose to Rs. 30 per tola but the rise was even higher in England and therefore it became profitable to sell gold in that country. Encouraged by this, merchants began to export the yellow metal to England and thus made a profit on it. In this manner gold worth about Rs. 117 crores has left the country in the last 18 months. Part of this gold was doubtless what is generally called "distress" gold, and according to certain reports, a good

quantity came in small lots from the country-side. As gold was sold at a premium of about 30 per cent., the sellers must have gained substantially by the transaction. Thus out of the total sale value of Rs. 117 crores, about Rs. 35 crores represent the profit. Indeed, the whole profit did not go to the ultimate sellers; perhaps the lion's share went to the series of middlemen who are managing the business. According to *Indian Finance*, when gold sells at Rs. 30 per tola in Bombay, the ultimate owners get only about Rs. 25.

It is clear that hoarded gold neither helps production nor provides an income to the owner. By converting it into mobile assets, it would yield interest and would increase the national dividend of the country. It is because our gold is almost all hoarded gold that this country with such a large gold stock—next only to that of the U. S. A., if at all—has the lowest *per capita* income in the world. India's salvation therefore lies in converting the barren metal into mobile assets. If the gold sales meant such a conversion, it is a clear gain to the individual as well as to the nation. But is it? Sir George Schuster claims that a great portion of the sale proceeds has undoubtedly been invested, and in support of it he cites the increased demand for Government securities and the large sales of post office cash certificates. That the poorer classes have also increased their investment is clear from the fact that the sales of cash certificates and deposits in postal savings banks have increased. But does it follow that all this money, or even a substantial part of it, came from the proceeds of gold sales? It rather indicates that people have lost faith in other forms of investment, that production has slowed up. Few now think of lending money to the ryot; and all who have money to spare prefer safe investments.

It must be admitted that gold exports have enabled us to keep up our consumption of imported goods. During the last two years, the normal balance of trade in favour of India has dwindled, and this year conditions have been worse. Other countries have fought against unfavourable balances by exchange restrictions and quota arrangements, but for India help came from gold exports. Indeed gold is but a commodity; and it was not the gold in our reserves that we exported. Yet, so long as the gold standard is not

altogether abandoned, gold is not like other commodities, and especially now that we are seriously thinking of establishing a reserve bank, it is of the utmost importance for us to see that too large inroads are not made into our gold accumulation. It may be that we have still as much gold as we had in 1926, but the prosperous countries of the world have increased their gold holdings substantially in the period after 1926.

It cannot be denied that Government have made good use of the gold exports. Out of about £70 million sterling of which Government secured as currency authority, only £34 millions was used for meeting current requirements, and of the rest, £15 millions went to repay the 5½ per cent. sterling loan, £11 millions was added to the currency reserves, and £9½ millions to the Treasury balances. Thereby, India's financial position has been considerably strengthened, her securities have gone up and all this would now stand her in good stead in the establishment of the Reserve Bank. If our budget to-day is balanced and if we have been able to discharge our dues to Britain punctually, it is chiefly due to gold exports. It is, however, a pity that with such a godsend, Government was not able to reduce the heavy taxation that is pressing upon productive activity in this country. At least, by imposing a very legitimate tax on gold exports, Government could have certainly added to its revenues and thus found room for the remission of some heavy tax or surcharge. And it is strange to think that a country which levies such high duties for revenue purposes on articles which are needed for production at home should have left untaxed the large amount of gold that has left the country at a premium.

That the rest of the world has obtained some relief by India's opening her gold hoards needs no proof, and seeing that this country has been absorbing large quantities of the yellow metal in the past, it is perhaps right that India should give such relief at this juncture. But to justify it on the ground that thereby we might increase the purchasing power of our potential customers seems to be rather unreal. First, it is doubtful if in the present state of things an influx of gold would enable any country to purchase more from outside. Secondly, even if the purchasing power of the country increases, it is not certain that it would purchase more of India's commodities. Anyway, it is gratifying to think that Indian gold

has given some help in Britain's heroic struggle to restore her financial equilibrium. So, after all, the Indian gold hoarder is not the *bete noire* that he has been considered to be, from time immemorial.

Whatever may be the results of gold exports in the past, it is certain that caution is needed for the future. Sir George Schuster himself has remarked: "How long such a process can, without damaging the country, continue is another matter." It is time we considered this other matter. We are on the eve of great changes in the financial as well as the constitutional framework of the country. It has been laid down that the establishment of a reserve bank to manage currency and exchange should be a condition precedent to the transfer of financial responsibility to the federal legislature. For establishing a reserve bank, an ample gold reserve is one of the essential requirements and efforts must be taken early to build up such a reserve. But the path before the country is not clear; many thorny questions remain to be settled in regard to the currency standard, its relation to gold and to sterling, and the type of the reserve bank suited to the country. Many of these questions will remain unsettled for some time more. At any rate, it is not likely that the gold standard will be scrapped in the near future; and India will be wise if she uses this opportunity to build up an ample gold reserve. It is also necessary to mobilize our hoarded gold, so that it may help production. For this purpose I would suggest a gold loan, or the issue of gold certificates by Government as in the United States. This may not bring in all the gold that is now flowing out; nor is it essential. Efforts must also be made to restore our normal export surplus. In the present circumstances, the increase of our export trade is dependent on the recovery of other nations, and as India has lost her monopoly in many lines, it is difficult to say when the export trade of India would increase substantially. If exports do not increase, imports must necessarily be reduced. We cannot go on indefinitely paying for imports in gold. We must cut the coat according to the cloth. Indeed, the fall of imports will affect our customs revenue; but this is bound to happen sooner or later, and in any case, we shall have soon to cut down expenditure drastically, or find alternative sources of revenue.

The Indian Institute of Science

BY PROF. B. LAKSHMAN RAO, M.Sc.

[Dr. M. O. Forster who held the Directorship of the Institute of Science for over 10 years, handed over charge of his office on March 31 to Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, the well known Indian Scientist and Nobel Prizeman. The Institute, originally designed to serve the cause of pure Science and research has occupied itself with considerable success in recent years to Applied Science with a leaning towards industrialism. The new Director will have full freedom to shape the Institute to the needs of the country. Sir C. V. Raman has already expressed that the greatest need of India is the development of its industries. It is hoped that in his regime the Institute will not only serve the cause of pure Science but will harness the forces of scientific knowledge to the practical needs of the time.—ED. I. R.]

IN the year 1898, on the initiative of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, a public-spirited and far-seeing merchant prince of Bombay, the scheme of the Institute grew by degrees into its present form, the Tata estate providing about a lakh and a quarter annually out of the Rs. 2·66 lakhs per annum that had been found necessary for the ordinary working expenses of the Institute. The 371 acres of land at Hebbal near Bangalore, on which the buildings of the Institute now stand were made over free to the Governor-General in Council by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the 16th December 1907, for exclusive management and free jurisdiction so long as such lands should be used for the purpose for which they were assigned.

As regards the intended scope and aims of the Institute, the original proposal of Mr. J. N. Tata which came before the Government of India in 1899, was that it should be "an Imperial Teaching University, destined to promote original investigation in all branches of learning and to utilise them for the benefit of India and empowered to confer degrees on Indian graduates who completed their studies with credit, and to select the best students for further training in Europe and America".

According to the original plan, the subjects proposed for research were to be distributed amongst three departments:

- (1) A Scientific and Technical Department, embracing Physics and all branches of Chemistry including its application to Agriculture, Arts and Industry.
- (2) A Medical Department, dealing with Bacteriology, Hygiene and Physiological and Bacteriological Chemistry; and
- (3) A Philosophical and Educational Department, including Methods of Education, Ethics and Psychology, Indian History and Archaeology, Statics and Economics and Comparative Philology.

Sir William Ramsay of the University College, London, reporting on the scheme in about the year 1899 contemplated not only the teaching of general Chemistry, Engineering Technology,

Electric Technology, combined with General Physics and Industrial Bacteriology, but also the development of new industries by means of experimental work to be started in connection with the Institute by members of the teaching staff assisted by the students. Government, however, (as the writer thinks ill advised,) was of opinion that

the idea of combining in one institution and entrusting to a single staff of professors, both the teaching of Science and the experimental development of new industries was open to the obvious criticism that these two objects were in no way connected with one another and might indeed be regarded as almost irreconcilable, inasmuch as "the former requires the speculative faculties of the student, while the latter depends on its success on the practical instincts of the man of business". Government therefore called upon the Masson Glibborn Committee to draw up a less ambitious scheme more in keeping with the financial condition. They put aside the proposal of Sir William Ramsay to attempt to found and develop new industries as impracticable and recommended that the Institute should devote itself

to experimental science, and should aim at training students in experimental methods, carrying on research work, and discharging the functions of an accepted authority and reference on all scientific problems arising within its own domain.

However, the whole aspect of the affair changed when the Mysore Government generously promised Rs. 30,000 per annum, subsequently raised to Rs. 50,000 and the Government of India promised Rs. 87,500 per annum potentially raising to Rs. 1,50,000, thus with the Rs. 1,50,000 from the Bombay properties, making available for the working of the Institute an income of Rs. 2,62,000 as compared with Rs. 1,75,000 which was all that had been contemplated by Sir William Ramsay. Thus it became possible after 8 years of talking, to make a start; and things began to move when at the end of 1906, Dr. Morris W. Travers, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at the University College, Bristol, was appointed to be the first Director.

After the resignation of Dr. Travers at the end of the 1913-14 session, the Council was faced with the problem to secure for the Institute the services of a gentleman to serve as Director and at the same time to hold the Chair of Applied Chemistry. The Council had made up its mind that it was likely to be the most important chair if the initiation and development of Indian industries was to be aimed at. Therefore at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Council held on the 11th January 1915, it was agreed that the most urgent need of the Institute was the appointment of a thoroughly efficient Professor of Applied Chemistry. Again on 1st June 1915, it was conveyed to the English Selection Committee that the

expert of which the Council were in search as professor of Applied Chemistry might better perhaps be described as a chemical engineer with scientific qualifications and with the expert practical knowledge of at least one branch of manufacturing chemical industry. He ought to know where to go for such plant for other industries than his own special one, and ought to know how to set about engaging the expert assistants whom the Council hopes to employ from time to time in the Applied Chemistry Department as successive efforts are made to inaugurate, by means of practical research, various manufacturing processes.

The Institute has tended to develop on lines other than those contemplated by Mr. Tata, whose first and main idea was that it should be the centre or nucleus of all the research colleges and institutions existing or yet to be founded in India, whether devoted to the cause of medicine or to pure chemical or to the technological research of a post-graduate character. For undoubtedly, it was in the mind of the founder rather that the Institute should apply itself to research pure and simple than that it should lend itself to more prosaic economic ends. Instead of keeping this original aim in view—an aim which might have resulted in alienating to some extent the sympathies of Local Governments and of Native States, with Science Colleges of their own to foster—the Council has permitted the Institute to develop into a kind of superior technical college, with leaning towards industrialism. The best interests of India will be served by the Institute becoming a recognised centre of scientific research having industrialism for its object. It should in fact be looked upon as the "Indian Institute of Industrial Science".

All of the Local Governments have their own colleges with more or less completely equipped

departments of pure scientific study and they are not likely to divert to the Bangalore Institute endowments that might usefully be employed locally. If, however, the Institute develops less on the lines of pure scientific teaching than on those of industrial scientific teaching, investigation and experiment, based on and aided always by pure science, it will be more likely to be viewed with sympathy by the industrial organisations. If it should pioneer successive industries up to a stage where, without risk of failure, they can be made over to private enterprise, it is bound to receive the full support of the merchant princes. For undoubtedly in India, where skilled guidance and scientific education are less easily obtainable than in Europe or America and where Indian Capitalists usually show a profound distrust of the college-trained man, there is but little chance of new industries being capitalised and run on a commercial scale, with full utilisation of waste products and so on, unless somebody first shows the way to do it. This showing of the way to do it should be one of the chief functions of the Department of Applied Chemistry in the Indian Institute of Science. Often a University science graduate takes up advanced work in General, Organic or Applied Chemistry or Electricity—work directed always for the purpose of gaining an educational billet and salary as a teacher and less towards its utilisation, for the inauguration of commercial practicable manufacturing enterprise.

Those of the youths of India who have a yearning towards an industrial career and are ambitious for the emergence of their country from the primitive role of an exporter of raw products to that of a manufacturer of such products into useful form, must have in the well-organised Indian Institute of Science, the opportunity of learning not only the scientific principles underlying certain kinds of manufacturing processes, but also of seeing and joining in the actual conversion, on an experimental scale, of raw products into salable manufactured articles useful to man.

If this object is to be fully justified, then, the Applied Chemistry Department must, of course, be at the head and front of the Institute's activities.

The Institute is fortunate in securing the services of the world-renowned scientist, Sir C. V. Raman, who has already expressed that the greatest need of India is the development of its industries.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY LIEUTENANT P. GOPALA KRISHNAYYA, M.A.

(Columbia University, New York City)

[Mr. Franklin Roosevelt who was elected President of the United States on the 8th November last by a huge majority was installed at the Capitol at 11 o'clock on the morning of March 4, with impressive ceremony at the end of which he took the oath "faithfully to execute the office of President and protect the constitution". The President in his inaugural address reviewed the situation and declared that he would ask for war time powers if necessary to meet the national emergency. "If Congress fails to take one of these measures and the national emergency is still critical, I shall ask Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis—executive power to wage war against the emergency—a power as great as could be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe."—Ed. I.R.]

ARISTOCRATIC by birth and training, and democratic both by inheritance and political choice, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Governor of the State of New York, was elected on November 8th, 1932, as Thirty-second President of the United States after a campaign that brimmed with hard fighting. His victory crowns a career in public life which dates from 1910, when he was elected to the New York State Assembly. He is 50 years old.

A fifth cousin of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, the President brings to the

Roosevelt family in America the distinction shared by only two other families, that of having provided two chief Executives of the nation. The two other families are the Adams family of Massachusetts, and the Harrisons from Ohio. The Adamses and Harrisons were of British stock, and the Roosevelts of Dutch, their first American ancestor being Claes Martinez Van Roosevelt, who came to America from Holland in 1654, and set up a dynasty destined to become famous in politics and social and welfare circles, as well as prominent at times in the world of commerce.

Although he longed in his boyhood to become a sailor, Franklin D. Roosevelt has actively sought the Presidency for several years. The search has made him the target of bitter attacks, but has been successful.

Governor Roosevelt was born at Hyde Park, in the State of New York, in the fine manor of the family, January 30, 1882. He was the only child of James Roosevelt and Sarah Delano Roosevelt. They named him after his mother's favourite uncle, Franklin Delano. The Delano family, of Elemian origin, had migrated to Massachusetts even before the Roosevelts came to New York and had attained some commercial standing there early.

Until he was 14 years old the boy's education was given to him at home by tutors. He had a French and German Governess and was taught these languages and Spanish. At the age of 8, he received a Shetland pony so that he could ride in the wake of the hunts. There was ice skating on the Hudson in the winter and yachting off the coast of Maine in the summer. He became an expert yachtsman, was a strong swimmer and adept tennis player.

At 14 he entered the famous Groton private school. He distinguished himself there more in football than studies.

He joined the Harvard University at 18 and began to study seriously. During his senior year he was president and editor of the student journal *Harvard Crimson*.

Graduated with the class of 1904, he abandoned an earlier intention of going to Annapolis to become a naval officer and enrolled at the Columbia University for the study of law. On St. Patrick Day of the following year he married his sixth cousin Eleanor Roosevelt, the daughter of his godfather, Elliot Roosevelt, and the favourite niece of the man who at that time was the most celebrated member of the Roosevelt clan, President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States. After his marriage, he did not stay long in the study or practice of law, but went into politics. Indeed, he failed in one of his final examinations at Columbia Law College, and did not then receive his LL. B. In 1907, however, he passed the bar examination and was admitted to practice.

He went to work as a clerk in the legal firm of Carter, Ledyard and Milburn. Then he organized a partnership of his own. In 1910 he ran for office and was elected by his neighbours in the Mid-Hudson valley an Assemblyman from the district where his ancestors had lived since the French and Red Indian wars.

He immediately leaped into nation-wide notice as leader of a group of insurgent democrats against the purposes of "Boss" Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall. In this he was associated with Alfred E. Smith, a politician 10 years older than him. Their long association began in 1910. This association forced both men to mutual adjustment on numerous occasions. It led to one of the great personal friendships and one of the bitter personal quarrels that lend colour to American political history. The friendship served in the main to enhance the political fortunes of both these democratic leaders.

Before the "Damon and Pythias" legends began to grow in New York, however about "Frank" and "Al", there was another democrat whose leadership engrossed Franklin D. Roosevelt, and whose influence over him had been evident in many lines of the campaign speeches he has just finished making. That democrat was Woodward Wilson, who in the days immediately prior to the world war was talking of "The New Freedom", just as vehemently as the Governor has more recently been talking of "The New Deal".

When the star of Wilson rose over Trenton, New Jersey, the young New York Roosevelt was

one of the first political wise men to go visiting. He offered the democratic Governor of New Jersey an unrebuffed admiration, absorbed his teaching, evangelized in so far as his influence went at that time for President Wilson's election, and received his reward in Washington. He obtained the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Secretary Josephus Daniels, an amiable southern editor who knew little of men o'war, or fighting admirals, but who was destined to learn. * * *

The war broke out. Tammany offered him the nomination for Governor, moved by his war time popularity. Roosevelt declined it. Alfred E. Smith, then President of the Board of Alderman, was chosen.

In 1918, Under-Secretary Roosevelt went to war-torn Europe aboard a Destroyer to inspect American naval forces there. In England, he and Admiral Sims were hail-fellow-well-met with the Admiralty sea dogs. Franklin Roosevelt dined at the House of Commons, "had a very good talk" with David Lloyd George and was received by King George V. In France, he consulted with the war-time leaders, Clemenceau, Foch and Poincare, and inspected the United States Marines who had just won fame at Chateau Thierry.

At the end of the Wilsonian regime, the democrats in convention assembled chose James W. Cox of Ohio for President and Franklin D. Roosevelt for Vice-President. Together the two men stumped the country against not only the Republican party but all the aftermath of war-time bitterness. They were buried beneath the Republican landslide which elected Warren D. Harding to the Presidency. After this defeat Roosevelt returned to the practice of law and took some hand in social welfare work.

Then a disaster overwhelmed him that was of such magnitude that only a man of stout heart and iron determination could have recovered from it, let alone build himself a niche in the hall of American Presidents. He was stricken with infantile paralysis. Most of the leg muscles were paralysed. It was nearly a year before he was able to hobble about on crutches. He fought for his health by exercise and treatment.

Governor Roosevelt's own progress toward recovery of the use of his legs has been steady, although undoubtedly delayed by his political labours. For a long time he was using crutches and lately he has discarded them for a cane. He

still uses leg braces and usually in walking has a companion and grasps the companion's arm for assistance. But his physical vigour is an amazement to all who know him, and was never more convincingly demonstrated to the public than during the recent electoral campaign.

Against his wishes, but to further the Smith Presidential candidacy, it is said Roosevelt ran for Governor in 1928, and his election by a great majority in that year of democratic debacle brought him to a dangerous eminence. He became the logical candidate for the democratic nomination of 1932, which he ultimately obtained. As the logical candidate he was a shining target for 4 years for other candidates. Within his own party forces wishing to nominate other men naturally fought to discredit him. After Roosevelt's second gubernatorial victory, by even a great majority in 1930, the Republican party organization in the State naturally played politics against him, foreseeing accurately that he might be a dangerous rival of the Republican candidate for the Presidency this year.

In 1931, when corruption, mismanagement and extravagance in the democratic administration of New York had become too patent for any one to doubt their widespread existence, the Republican legislative majority passed a joint resolution setting up a Committee to investigate it. Wise or not it served a political as well as public purpose. Governor Roosevelt was known to be ambitious for the Presidency and anxious to keep the democratic organisation within in New York State in such harmony that it would help roll up the votes of the State in the 1932 election. The investigation was certain to uncover ample evidence of misdeeds by Tammany, and then the Governor would inevitably be placed in a position where his conduct in office would cost him political support. The investigation did show numerous officials banking large sums of money for which they could not account. It revealed protected professional gambling in the democratic clubs, protected from the police. It moved to City Hall, and tarred the playboy Mayor James J. Walker, with highly circumstantial evidence of having obtained and spent large sums of money beyond his mayoral income. For two years, New York City reformers and the Press kept up a drumfire of criticism of the Governor, for inaction and temporizing with Tammany corruptionists. The Governor "sat tight". In his career he had fought Tammany, and also been

Tammany's friend, and now on the road to the White House, a practical politician, he played as careful, safe, and astute a political game against the men who were seeking to discredit him as he possibly could. Few politicians if any could have done better.

He bided his time. At the Chicago Convention he had obtained the nomination for Presidency without Tammany's aid. After his return from Chicago, he conducted the case against Mayor Walker, the "darling" of Tammany with a firmness and ability which wrung expressions of appreciations even from former critics. The Mayor seeing the hand-writing on the wall that spelled removal, bolted the hearing and resigned, excoriating his judge for unfairness. The Governor cushioned the shock to Tammany by allowing it name another Tammany officer as Mayor.

In obtaining the democratic nomination for Presidency, the Governor had alienated his old friend Alfred E. Smith, who was also in run for it. But the all devouring ambition of Tammany brought them together once again. Tammany wanted to put as Roosevelt's successor one of its own pets, but the Governor and Al Smith wanted that at least the headship of the State ought to be above the influence of Tammany. They both backed up Deputy Governor of New York State, Col. Lehman, for Governorship in the Albany Convention.

The meeting of the two old friends long estranged, on the platform of the Convention, goes down in history.

"Hello, you old potato," said Smith and shook hands.

"Al, this is from the heart," said Roosevelt gulping.

"Jim" Farley, the travelling salesman of the Roosevelt candidacy, threw his arms around the shoulders of both. Flashlights boomed and the embattled democrats threw up their hats and rent the air with cheers.

In accepting the democratic party's nomination of him for Presidency, Governor Roosevelt said:

Throughout the nation, men and women forgotten in the political philosophy of the government of the last few years, look to us here for guidance, and for more equitable opportunity to share in the distribution of the national wealth. I pledge you, I pledge myself to a new deal for the American people.

A Tale of Two Cities

OLD AND NEW DELHI

BY MR. AHMED SHAFI

WHEN that Imperial Architect the Great Moghal Shahjahan built his new Delhi, he in the manner of his times considered it a point of pride to give the new city his own Royal name, and called it Shahjahanabad. This was symptomatic of the seventeenth century. The king was the pivot round which the entire life of his people revolved. The initiative for all activities—political social or cultural—great or small, vested in him. If Shahjahan thought that by giving his creation his own name he would perpetuate it even beyond the span of life of his own dynasty and push back into oblivion the

the strong strain of conservatism which has characterised his race, King George preferred to retain the name of the old city and called his new city New Delhi. Did he anticipate that during the course of his own reign and in his own name forces would be set in motion which will eventually contrive to make his Delhi new not only architecturally and in the civic sense but in several other respects as well, or was a New Delhi revealed to him as was New Jerusalem to Evangelist John. However that may be, two separate cities of Delhi are now flourishing side by side.



EMPEROR SHAH JEHAN



H. M. KING GEORGE V

ancient name of the city, he was sadly mistaken. The time has had its revenge. The traditional name of Delhi has survived its kingly name.

About three centuries later destiny brought another great Emperor to this fateful city to raise another new Delhi. Since the days of the founder of the Delhi that is now old, the world has undergone complete revolutions in several spheres of life and the race to which the Great White Emperor who laid the foundations of the Delhi that is now new belongs has thoroughly learnt the lessons of the history of nations. With the modesty of an English gentleman and true to

Shahjahan concentrated the vital nerve centres of his administration in his city and encased them in the granite shell of Lal Kilaa. This was due to the system of Government which obtained in his times. It was the strength of its military character which determined its stability. The Majesty of the King should be supported by the might of his arms. His secretariat such as it was worked under the shadow of the ramparts of his fort. The Diwan-i-Khas, where only the privileged few could gain admission and the Diwan-i-Am which was meant for popular audience were placed in the sanctuary of the same asylum. It

was absolutely necessary for the safety of the Empire that its military power should remain visible unmistakably and at all times.

His successors in the government of the country have erected the screen of their Secretariat to shield their cantonments. The system of governing a country by means of the civil services has made a secretariat almost as important a part of administration as a fort. As a matter of fact it is the secretariat that remains in the limelight and draws the fire, and the less frequently the services of a soldier are requisitioned to aid a secretary the better it speaks for the efficiency of the State. It is the secretariat that is now assuming the roll of the first line of defence, and if ever the League of Nations succeeds, the secretariats might replace the cantonments. The Delhi of the twentieth century is as much dominated both literally and figuratively by the Secretariat and quite as effectively as was the Delhi of the seventeenth by the Lal Kilaa.

Shahjahan's fort was a great landmark in the landscape of his Delhi. The artist in him could not bear the sight of the sky line which needed as a balance if not as massive a building as Lal Kilaa at least quite as huge and beautiful. Being of a religious bent of mind he raised a mosque at a respectful distance from the fort and satisfied the martial, religious and artistic traditions of the tribe of the Great Moghal. In the gap between the fort and the mosque were thrown in the palaces of the courtiers and the houses of their followers.

The architectural features of New Delhi present so far a rather incomplete picture. It is too early yet to pass a judgment on it. It cannot however be denied that the conception is grand, but there are far too many open spaces to be filled in. The houses built for the officers of Government being of standard plans and designs little scope has been left for the expression of individuality of the occupant. Since they, save some subordinate and junior officials, are not expected to occupy these houses permanently not much inconvenience finds expression on this score. Any pent-up feelings find a safety valve in the small plots around these barrackised houses which are made to serve as gardens in the mild winter of Delhi. To this may also be added the fact that almost the entire population of New Delhi except a few chowkidars is migratory. Merciful Providence does afford some consolation to those who may think that they are being subjected to a mechanical system of standardization in the non-official part of their life as well.

New Delhi in summer presents a spectacle which the old Delhi presented when Aurangzebe was away in Deccan intent on its subjugation.

The religious mentality of the State has prevented an official edifice for public worship being raised. Its marked secular character and its preoccupation with the political affairs of the country has however found expression in what may be called the House of Demos which is to be the political life of the country to-day what the House of God was to the religious life of the people in the seventeenth century.

By the time Shahjahan built his New Delhi, the Mussulmans had been in the country long enough to have influenced the Hindus culturally in several directions. The New Delhi formed the focus from which such influences radiated. In its turn the Islamic culture could not remain unaffected. The reaction of one to the other was reciprocal.

The New Delhi of our days is the symbol of yet another culture under the dispensation of which a wise Providence has placed both the Islamic and Hindu cultures. It is not the purpose of this article to record the extent to which the Islamic or Western cultures have influenced or affected or touched the Hindu culture. But it is interesting to note that while the culture of the Indian Mussulmans has certainly been influenced by that of the Hindus to a greater or less degree that of an average Westerner has practically remained immune from such influences. This does not prove the superiority of the one or the inferiority of the other and whatever the reasons for this phenomenon may be—there are several which will readily occur to an average reader—the New Delhi provides a striking illustration of this fact.

In his times the largest measure of compromise which Shahjahan, the benevolent autocrat as he was, could make with the democratic spirit of the Mussulmans was to admit the populace to his audience in the spacious Diwan-i-Am. There the people gathered not only to receive justice at his hands but also what is more significant, the Royal orders. The will of the king that is the law of the land was graciously made known in this audience chamber.

To-day in New Delhi the representatives of the people gather to make laws and to assist in making laws for their own governance so that New Delhi may some day rival the New Jerusalem to be.

Here ends the tale of two cities and starts the story of New Delhi.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler

GERMANY'S MAN OF DESTINY

BY MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, M.A.

[The elevation of Von Hitler to the Chancellorship of the German Republic has been followed by a General Election in the first week of March which has confirmed the belief that the Nazis have grown steadily in strength and influence. The General Elections show a decided majority for the Hitlerites very likely because of the fact that the only organized propaganda permissible was that carried out by the Nazis and their supporters, while the Socialists and Communists had to rely on mouth-to-mouth canvassing. Thus Hitlerism has for the moment triumphed. A semi-official statement issued after the results of the general elections in Germany declares that there will be no change in the Cabinet. It is expected that the Reichstag will give the Government a Bill to enable it to carry on while Parliament adjourns indefinitely. Herr Hitler, the Nazi leader, it is generally agreed, has been given a position that no political leader has ever held, even in Imperial times.—Ed. I. R.]

WITH his appointment as Chancellor Herr Adolf Hitler has realized the practicable summit of his political ambitions. This has happened, remarkably enough, at the very moment when,



VON HITLER

thanks to the defection of Hitler's chief lieutenant, the Nazi party seemed to be more than ever definitely on the downgrade. How President von Hindenburgh was able at the last moment to overcome his personal distrust of the Nazi leader and to invest him with what nearly amounts to dictatorial powers is a bit mysterious. Perhaps, Herr von Papen had assured the President that all would be safe yet. It is nevertheless curious that General Kurt von Schleicher, who was for long universally considered Germany's 'strong man', is out of power, and a new stage has been set for Hitler, 'the visionary', and Papen, 'the dummy'. Only during the last elections Hitler and Papen had fought each other like born irreconcilables, and now, odd as it must sound, they are Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively in a government, responsible to themselves and to the President alone.

The question that every student of international affairs asks is: How long 'fair Adolf' will remain in harness? Fortunately he has the Film and Press magnate, Herr Hugenberg, on his side, and he is assured of the unstinted support of the other Nationalists and of their influential Steel Helmets organisation. His own Storm Detachments, too, will be a powerful auxiliary to the Police force. Finally, there is Herr von Papen, who has considerable experience of governing with the firm hand, and he is the second-in-command in the Government and the Reich Commissioner of Prussia; and certainly Hitler could rely on him. Anyhow, the members of the new Government have announced their intention to sit tight, whatever the verdict of the electorate in the ensuing elections may prove to be. It seems probable that, after all, Chancellor Hitler may well carry on for a period of at least 4 years, and may remedy, as he hopes to, the evils perpetrated by the Left administrations of the last 14 years.

The few weeks that have elapsed since Hitler's assumption of power have given sufficient indication that the new Government does not propose to let the grass grow under its feet. The drive against the Communists and other parties of the Left is being pursued with vigour and determination. Opposition papers have had to suspend publication and every conceivable obstacle is being created to daunt the Communists and Social Democrats in their election campaign. Clashes between the Nazis and the Communists are the order of the day and casualties are multiplying ominously. The Police are told that it is their duty to shoot down the Communists and other "enemies of the State" but that they should cultivate the most friendly relations with the Steel Helmets and the Storm Troops. If Chancellor Hitler hopes by these means to be returned to the new Reichstag

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with an absolute majority over the Left and Centre parties, he is only deluding himself. Repression ever tends to increase the public's sympathy for the victims, and if recent history is a test, then the Communists are likely to increase their number yet further after the elections. But it is immaterial how the electorate pronounces its verdict, for the leaders of the present Government have blatantly remarked that only on their dead bodies the Opposition could think of forming another. To a large extent, then, political Germany in the next few years will be managed well or ill according to the statesmanship or want of it in Chancellor Hitler. He was for years exhorting his countrymen to give him a chance of saving Germany: and his prayer (or demand) has been answered by them and the first man in the land has made him Chancellor and given him a free hand.

Will Hitler emerge triumphantly from the trial and prove another Bismarck?

The career of Adolf Hitler has never lacked the elements of surprise and sensation. Essentially a Post-War personality, and an Austrian by birth, Hitler first came into the limelight of notoriety in connection with the abortive Kapp Putsch. It is possible, however, that Hitler had taken some minor part in the Great War, for during the elections it was much exploited by the Nazis. Later, Hitler was associated with Erich von Ludendorff in the Bavarian revolution. In that precipitate revolt, Hitler was elected President of Germany and Ludendorff the Commander-in-Chief. But it was promptly put down, and though Ludendorff emerged from the trial unscathed, Hitler was sent to jail. When he at last came out of prison, Hitler was for sometime undecided as to what he should next do. There was no question of renewing the alliance with Ludendorff, the latter having already dissipated his magnificent War reputation by his fissiparous activities and contradictory loyalties. On the other hand, the example of Mussolini and the historical 'March on Rome' was suggestive of great things. Hitler watched his surroundings with sobriety and concern. Luckily for him, a succession of Chancellors was deliberately and inevitably enhancing the discontent and misery of the masses. Hitler clearly saw that the Weimar Constitution was cracking under the strain of parliamentary government. He saw that the continuance of such democracy will be the ruin of the country. The dictatorships of Stalin, Pilsudski, and Mussolini seemed to offer him a way out. He decided that Mueller and Bruening

and other Left and Centre leaders were no good. He knew that the time was fully ripe and was the emergence of a new party.

Hitler accordingly formed the National Socialist Party, otherwise known as the Nazi or German Fascist Party. With contrapuntal exactitude, Hitler attended to the details of his party's organisation. The failures of his two previous bids for power had taught him what patience is possible to that impulsive and mercurial temperament. On the financial aspect, he was successful from the very outset. Big Business hoped that Hitler would hold in check the menace of the Communists and liberally plied him with funds. Hitler also early saw the necessity of maintaining an army of volunteers to facilitate the proper and efficient conduct of meetings and election campaigns. Thus arose the organisation of the Storm Troops who are now a power in Germany of a very peculiar kind. As to the actual statement of policy of his Party, Hitler was satisfied with dwelling in portentous platitudes and with criticising with vehemence the current administration of the country. Germany will be released from the bondage to which it was doomed by the Treaty of Versailles; Germany will be made to regain its former position among world powers; Germany will re-arm herself; Germany will give no quarter to Communism or Socialism. All those who were disgruntled with the Left governments of the past hastened to join the Nazi ranks. A new generation of youths, to whom the horrors of the Great War were as nothing compared to the national ignominy of the present, joined bodily the Storm Troops. Hitler started his own papers, coined his own slogans, evolved his Party's badge: with lightning rapidity he toured Germany and consolidated his popularity: the clashes with his polar political opponents, the Communists, grew in number and volume: and in the elections of 3 years ago, his Party's successes were sensational. President Hindenburgh and Chancellor Bruening realized that Hitler was a factor in German politics that could no more be ignored.

Further elections made the Nazis the largest single Party in the Reichstag and some other provincial councils. The vigorous propaganda in favour of militant nationalism and repudiation of reparations and other commitments under the Versailles Treaty was instrumental in making the resurrection of the Steel Helmets possible. The Nationalists, so called, led by Herr Hugenberg did not merge with the Nazis, nor even agreed with their policies in the main. But inwardly

Herr Hugenberg knew that a vote recorded for Hitler was a vote against the Social Democrats and Communists, and that was good anyway. In the meantime, the Presidential elections had to take place. Chancellor Bruenning desired the unanimous re-election of von Hindenburgh, but Hitler could agree to it only on condition Bruenning himself resigned. That being obviously impossible, Hitler announced his own candidature for the Presidency. The election of von Hindenburgh was, of course, a foregone conclusion, but the surprise was that even against that aged veteran Hitler could poll, in both the elections, nearly two-thirds as many votes. But Hitler did not have long to chafe under his defeat. Of a sudden Bruenning had to retire to the political wilderness and the unknown and stolid Junker, Herr von Papen, emerged on the horizon. For the first time too, General von Schleicher, the new Minister of Defence, let himself go in an outspoken speech in which he asserted Germany's claim for equality of armaments and caused a flutter in France and England. Backed by a nation's resentment against the Treaty of Versailles, Chancellor von Papen and Foreign Minister, von Neurath took a firm stand in Lausanne and achieved what the late Dr. Stressemann himself would have thought inconceivable. With all that, von Papen had no following in the Reichstag and the block anti-Government majority perturbed him. It was possible any day for Hitler's Nazis and Bruenning's Centrists to form a coalition and oust von Papen from power. It was a remote contingency enough, but von Papen and von Schleicher decided to have another general election and try to break the Nazi-Centre majority. Of course it would have been easier far to have annexed Hitler to the Government: but that was no use, firstly because Hitler insisted on having the Chancellorship for himself and secondly because even a Nationalist-Nazi coalition would have no majority in the Reichstag. The general election justified one's expectations: the Nazis lost about 30 seats and the Nazi-Centre block was broken. But stability in Government was far from coming yet: Schleicher replaced von Papen as Chancellor and wooed Hitler to take a post in the Cabinet. Hindenburgh himself asked Hitler to form a Cabinet responsible to the Reichstag. Everything failed to yield a government even moderately stable. At long last, the Hitler-Papen Government, having a following of about 250 in the Reichstag, has come into

being, and it is the most secure Government that could be evolved under the peculiar conditions of political Germany to-day.

This brief history of Hitler's ascendancy to power will show that, far from being impetuous, the Nazi leader had been following in the immediate past a safe policy of "wait and see," neither risking his chances by a premature 'march on Berlin' nor disintegrating his party by accepting a minor post in the Cabinet. If Hitler proves in the years to come a constructive statesman, it will not be a unique instance of an agitator turning into a consummate national architect. Mussolini, Lenin, de Valera, even Briand have been violent agitators in their time but later confounded their worst prophets by their capacity for constructive statesmanship. If only Adolf Hitler, whom a nation in its unparalleled distress has elevated to the highest position, will distil out of the vapourings and exuberances of his fire-eating followers a stream of consciousness for unselfish national service, there is no doubt he will be in fact, as he is already in name, Germany's Man of Destiny. A Dictator who knows his mind and who has sanctions to enforce his will can do more in critical periods than parliaments which waste time over the minutiae of governmental proprieties. The Fascist theory of state is in many respects a welcome compromise between Communistic chaos and Capitalistic iniquity. To stimulate private enterprise and yet penalise such activities under State control, to keep the institutions of religion and family and yet make them less exclusive and irrational than now, in other words, to make universal "the art of integral living in conformity with the facts of reality"—that is the goal of Fascism. Chancellor Hitler has called for a four-year political truce when he should be allowed to shape the destinies of the 65 million people of Germany on the plane of Fascist political philosophy. He is for overhauling the entire fabric of the administration and of the economic institutions on the issue of national solidarity and trade revival. The test ordeal will no doubt be the eradication of unemployment. It is too soon to have the temerity to state whether Adolf Hitler will go down in history as a fit successor of the great Iron Chancellor, in whom defeated Germany found herself again in its strength and glory, or as a cheap imitation of Mussolini, that like mere imitations, failed to abide,

Treasures Out Of Trifles

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

WORDSWORTH once said: "The privilege of poetry is to catch a spirit of pleasure wherever it can be found," and some poets deliberately find it in the trivial matters of every-day life. The alchemy of the poet's imagination produces transcendent beauty and sweetness out of what is barren and unpromising to the ordinary eye. To this class of poets belongs Rabindranath Tagore in some of his writings. The thought and emotion with which he invests persons and events that one meets with any day transform them into a world apart. His finding God "there where the tiller is tilling the hard ground and where the path-maker is breaking stones" (Gitanjali) is of a piece with this. In the Gardener, the Crescent Moon and the Hungry Stones there are many examples of this artistic trait. And *The Golden Boat* now translated into English prose for the first time by Bhabani Bhattacharya* reminds one throughout of this magic of great poetry.

In "A Glimpse", the poet observes:

The might of the crown and the wealth of the rich do not live. But does not a tear-drop contain that nectar which can keep a momentary glimpse alive for ever?

Again he says:

I touch not the kingly crown nor the gold of the rich but trifles like that glimpse are my sole treasure. With them I make a garland for eternity.

That this is not empty vaunt is shown by every page of *The Golden Boat*. The book consists of a number of pieces, some of which tell a story in Tagore's inimitable way, some make a gentle dive into eternal questions and others try to recapture a momentary charm. But the theme is always slight and it is always exalted into a thing of beauty and of joy.

The stories are perhaps the most attractive, and one who finds Tagore's greatest charm in his short stories will again be glad to meet some familiar situations. Thus in *New Dolls and Old*, one feels an echo of the lingering pathos of *Kabulivallah* with a faint reminiscence of Victor Hugo. Here is an old man of 80 deprived, by a young man, of his trade of making dolls, and pouring out all his love on his grand-daughter, only to find her, before long, asking his blessing for her marriage with the very young man who was his successful rival

in trade. What can the old one do? Says the poet:

The old man took him in his arms. "Before, you robbed me of my dolls," he said, "and to-day you are robbing me of the doll of my heart!"

All the stories in this book do not however deal with every-day life. *The Trophy of Victory* is romantic and full of tender charm. A king's generous heart brings about the marriage of a poor boy with his minister's daughter. *The Price of a Head* pictures charity triumphing so much as to sacrifice life itself and thereby overcome the enemy's pride of power.

In most of these stories the poet aims at gentleness and loveliness; but in some, as *The Love of Rahu*, the force and violence of a passion are depicted. Rahu's hissings between his teeth, as it were, to the Moon are so charged with vehemence. Rahu, the terrible demon, shadows the moon day and night in his effort to overcome her resistance. He says:

Never will you lose sight of this dark face made darker by inner gloom. My breath will scorch your limbs. Under the crazy drum beats of this heart your trembling breasts will shrink in torture and fear.

As the poet thinks of the lovely moon haunted by Rahu, like an ugly nightmare, he reflects: Death stands behind life, fear behind hope. Like a lover night follows at the heels of day. No light is without a shadow. Such is the law of Nature. Behind beauty the spectre of Rahu follows for ever.

Many are the emotions that are awakened by the 22 brief but complete passages that are included in this book. They are all a sort of deft pencil sketches by a master hand, often picturing sacrifices, losses and sorrows, but at times giving also glimpses of moments of joy, of fancy and of meditation. One finds that many passages "embalm and treasure up," in the words of Milton, some brief but ecstatic sensations that have passed away with the fleeting moments of Time but have left behind for the poet a sweet and stirring memory for all time. *A Cloudy Day*, *Cloud Messenger*, *a Rainy Noon* and *A Glimpse* are all of this kind.

The simple delicacy of these emotions and thoughts is fittingly caught up by the simple, clear and musical prose that the translator has managed to weave out from the beginning to the end. *The Golden Boat* is thus a delightful volume full of delicate charm both of emotion and of expression.

* THE GOLDEN BOAT. By Rabindranath Tagore. Allen & Unwin. (G. A. Natesan & Co., Rs. 3-6).

Indian Culture in the Chalcolithic Age

BY NILIMA DEVI

EXCAVATIONS in the Punjab, Sind, and Baluchistan have brought to light an unknown chapter in the history of Indian civilization. Before these excavations, India was believed to be a comparatively "young" country. But for a few palæolithic and neolithic implements and primitive remains such as the Cyclopean walls at Rajagriha, no Indian monuments, worthy of notice, earlier than the third century before Christ. The great empires of Egypt and Babylon had become only names by that time and the Grecian civilization had passed its zenith. The excavations at Harappa, Mohenjo-daro and Baluchistan, however, reveal to us the existence of a civilization in India 3,000 years before Christ, and possibly even earlier, during the Chalcolithic age. It is probable the people who developed this culture were the pre-Aryan Dravidian inhabitants of India who have been referred as *Dasyus* or *Asuras* in the Vedas.

Now we have to revise our ideas about the ancient inhabitants Aryansia, for there was a belief that the Aryan invasion brought the evolution of a great civilization in India. From these excavations it is apparent that the original inhabitants of India were not primitive aborigines, but a civilized race, whose civilization was destroyed by the Aryan invasion from the north even as the Aegean culture of the Mediterranean was obliterated by the invasion of the Achæans.

There are many similarities between this ancient culture in India and the Sumerian civilization in Southern Mesopotamia. In fact, this very similarity helped the archaeologists to determine the age of antiquities found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa. Both these places had long been known to archaeologists as the sites where a rather unusual type of seals, bearing the effigy of a bull and inscriptions in a pictographic script, could be found. But excavations on a large scale were not begun till 1920-21. The antiquities found at both places were of a unique character, and though they pointed to a very ancient age, no clue to the precise determination of their age was obtainable. In 1924, the antiquities found at both places were brought to the headquarters of the Department of Archaeological Survey of India and when compared, they were found to be similar in character. As they were totally unlike what had been excavated elsewhere in India, the archaeologists were puzzled and could not determine their age.

Sir John Marshall wrote an article about these antiquities in the *London Illustrated Weekly*, hoping that archaeologists in other countries might throw some light on their age. This article found response in a letter from Prof. Sayce and in an article by Messrs. Gadd and Sidney Smith to the same paper, in which they pointed out the similarity between the pictographic script and antiquities of Sumer and those found at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro. The Sumerian antiquities date back to the 3rd and 4th millennium before Christ in the Chalcolithic age. So there could no longer be any doubt about the age of the Indian antiquities.

But it would be wrong to think that the Indian culture of the Indus Valley was an offshoot of the Sumerian civilization. On the contrary, it was a civilization that had been developed in India through countless generations. Excavations at Harappa have revealed 8 strata of buildings, one above the other, while at Mohenjo-daro, there are three. But the buildings at the latter place are in a much better state of preservation, due perhaps to the climate of Sind and also to the fact that it being a sparsely populated country, the remains have not been subjected to so much vandalism as those at Harappa, where hardly any buildings remain intact.

The only structure of interest at Harappa is a series of parallel walls, running from east to west, covering an area of 230 ft. square. The building is reminiscent of the store-rooms in Cretan palaces and quite possibly, it was used for a similar purpose. The whole of the area under excavation in Harappa was apparently used as a cemetery. The buildings excavated at Mohenjo-daro give us an idea of the civic life of the ancient citizens. They enjoyed many more amenities of life than the citizens of Egypt, Sumer, and Babylon. They lived in well-built stone and brick houses. They had a system of sewage and drainage. They had tanks, which were rendered watertight by using bitumen and gypsum mortar. Their houses were provided with bath-rooms. We can say that they were provided with many conveniences which are not within the reach of even the citizens of the smaller towns of modern India.

That the art of weaving and spinning was not unknown to these ancient people is evident from the abundance of spindle whorls found at Mohenjo-

daro. The existence of innumerable seals and sealings, tablets and cylinders bearing inscriptions, shows that writing was practised. Their artistic sense was well developed, for their depictions of animals on the seals as well as the *terra-cotta* models, show a feeling for line and breadth of treatment, which has not been surpassed by their contemporaries elsewhere. Although it must be admitted that their portrayal of the human figure generally gives an impression of crude individual portraiture, two remarkably beautiful statues found at Harappa show that they were not incapable of beautiful modelling of the human figure also.

They knew the use of metals. Copper was mostly used for weapons and implements. Tin was used as an alloy with copper to make bronze, which was of a superior quality. Gold and silver were used for ornaments. Many varieties of stones and shells were also used for ornaments. *Terra cotta* beads and bangles as well as copper and glass bangles were also found. These glass bangles are the oldest specimens of glass found in India.

Numerous *lingams* as well as the inscription of the bull on their seals point to *Saivite* tendencies in their religion. They were apparently phallic worshippers as well as being worshippers of a "mother" goddess. It is interesting to note that phallic worship was practised so many thousands of years ago in India. Evidently, it is the older cult and not a later phase of the Vedic religion.

Turning from religion to the mode of the disposal of their dead, we find from the numerous funeral jars excavated, that these ancient people practised partial burial. They cremated their dead, then deposited the bones and ashes, together with personal belongings of the dead, in jars. Two brick structures like Hindu *Samadhis* have also been discovered at Harappa. Though partial burials were common, complete burial was also practised, and that is evident from the numerous skeletal remains that have been found. The complete burials are mostly in open ground.

The existence of such a superior culture in India in the Chalcolithic age has created world-wide interest. After the first discoveries were made, surveys to discover the existence of this culture in adjacent regions have been carried on. Surveys in Waziristan, Baluchistan, and northern portion of Kalat State by Sir Aruel Stien, and the Superintendent of the Frontier circle, have yielded many pre-historic sites where antiqui-

ties, similar to those found at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, have been found. The survey of pre-historic sites in Sind has resulted in the discovery of Chalcolithic remains in no less than 24 places. These sites are in a regular chain without a break for 200 miles, beginning in the north from Pandi Wali near Johi in the Larkana district, to a place within 7 miles of Karachi on the way to Las Bela in Baluchistan, in the south. It is expected that by following this chain the trade-route that connected Iran with India in pre historic times will eventually be discovered.

We can hardly believe that this culture was only confined to the Indus Valley. Indeed, the discovery of Chalcolithic remains of Kotla Nihang near Ruper in the Ambala district, near the basins of the Sutlej and the Jamuna, makes it seem unlikely that this was the case. It can hardly be doubted that it extended to the Ganges basin. Though no discoveries have been made there so far, one might hope that future excavations will reveal the existence of this civilization in a vaster area.

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FULFILLED: A STORY

BY MR. P. G. KRISHNA AIYAR, B.A., L.T.

I

"NO, father, no; how can I think of marriage when my filial duty dictates otherwise? Am I to be guided by selfish motives, and to leave you alone in your old age? No, my dear father, that cannot be," said Kamala to herself, and she burst into tears, and covered her face with her hands, as she was slowly coming down after offering her usual morning obeisance to Narendra in his office-room, upstairs.

Kamala was the only daughter of Narendra, the rich and influential Zemindar of Palampet. She had lost her mother when she was but a child, and had been brought up ever since under the loving care of her father. She was now 18 years old, a paragon of beauty and feminine modesty and virtue. She had realised only too well that she was then Narendra's one happiness, his one supreme comfort and consolation in life which otherwise would have been a dreary blank. She was not a dull, insensate creature; her family tradition, education and culture had dinned into her mind's ears the immensity of the debt she owed him, and the imperative filial duty she had to discharge towards him. Her affection for Narendra was equalled only by her child-like faith in his angelic love, and superior wisdom; and to requite his boundless affection and love, by ministering to his comforts and convenience, had therefore become a sacred and inviolable article of faith with her.

True it was that Narendra was using all his loving persuasion to make her marry Mohan Kumar, if possible, or any other suitable young man of her own choice, and settle down into family life. Herself superbly handsome, and the fortunate heiress of untold wealth and unlimited influence and patronage, she had easily become the centre towards which all young hearts irresistably gravitated. Princes, Millionaires, Scholars—all had sued her hand, and all alike had met with a flat refusal: for, she stood adamant in her resolution to remain a virgin during her old father's lifetime, and to give him her undivided attention and care. Mohan Kumar was certainly handsome. She liked him immensely: she had even grown fond of him and his company. But, for her to love him, and to take him as her partner in life at that stage were thoughts too unholy to be entertained even for a moment.

Mohan Kumar had become Narendra's private secretary. An orphan at 10, he was brought up

by Narendra as his own son, and educated by him at school, in colleges and at Universities, local and foreign. He had now grown into a young man of 25, charming and dignified, smart and intelligent; but eminently courteous and modest, and lovable to a degree. Thoroughly honest and straight in all his dealings, Mohan had already earned Narendra's confiding trust in all his affairs, including the management of his vast Zemindari. In getting the rents collected promptly, and graciously, and in attending to the various needs of the tenants of the Estate, Mohan displayed uncommon ability and unparalleled organising powers which made him extremely popular among them, and which substantially lightened the enormous work and onerous duties which devolved on Narendra in his declining age.

II

Fourteen long and eventful years had rolled on since Narendra had lost his dear wife, and decided against the wishes and advice of his relations and friends, to remain a bachelor for the rest of his days, solely in the interest of Kamala. He was not unaware of the supreme sacrifice the decision would mean for himself in the years yet to come. But he was convinced that no sacrifice would be too much or too great if it would ensure the serene happiness of Kamala. In his view Kamala's claim on him was the first and the foremost—unquestionably absolute. And during the past one decade and more, Narendra had never made her feel even for a moment the absence of a mother. Her father was to Kamala the incarnation of all goodness and virtue; as her own happy smiles were to Narendra the Elysium on earth. And when Narendra took seriously ill early that year, which was his fateful 59th year according to the palace astrologers, and which kept him confined to bed for over a month, and when at times, his very life was even despaired of, Kamala's anxiety and fears might be better imagined than described. She was more dead than alive: but, sustained by an affectionate will, she was ever watching him at his sick-bed, and nursing him hour after hour like his guardian angel. How she had prayed long and fervently to God to spare him for her poor self! And when Narendra completely recovered who was more happy and more thankful than she?

She was now looking forward with mingled feelings of anxiety and pleasure to her father's

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59th birthday, anxiety, because a few more days have yet to pass by before Narendra could come under the benignant influence of the Saturn, Moon and Mars, and pleasure, because he had now passed the danger line, and very auspicious times were in store for him from his next birthday. At last the much-longed-for morn of the 59th birthday of Narendra dawned. The whole Estate put on a gay appearance. Every house was beflagged and decorated with festoons, bunches of cocoanuts, and columns of plantain trees. Men and woman flocked in large numbers from very early hours in the morning in front of the palace, and in temples, churches and mosques, and prayed for the health, strength and long life of their good Zemindar.

Kamala and Mohan Kumar were very busy making arrangements connected with the auspicious occasion. Especial attention was bestowed by them on the religious side of the celebrations, as they had known that the 59th year was a critical period in Narendra's life. Saturn was cross, and Moon, unfavourable. These and other planets had to be propitiated; and duly were they propitiated by worship, and with invaluable gifts to learned priests. Thousands of poor people were clothed and fed, and orphans provided for.

Narendra had not even a moment's respite during the day. He had to be here, there and everywhere sometimes with Kamala, sometimes with Mohan Kumar, and often with both, receiving the endless stream of visitors, holding the usual Durbar, and conducting the garden party arranged for the evening.

It was past 9 o'clock in the night when Narendra returned after worshipping at the temple of the family Goddess of Durga. He was much fatigued and his aching limbs longed for rest. Presently, an urgent telegram was placed in his hands. Narendra handed it over to Mohan who opened it and read its contents as follows:

First appeal case won, congratulations, second case posted Monday, compromise possible, kindly start immediately.

The news was very happy indeed: for, the decision of the High Court would bring Narendra in a fortnight's time 20,000 rupees in cash. It looked as though it was Durga's birthday present to Narendra. That was how Kamala and Mohan at any rate interpreted the happy news. But the prospect of Narendra's immediate departure for Calcutta chilled their enthusiasm and filled their

minds with vague and inexpressible forebodings. The astrologer's warning often haunted them and their heart trembled and sank. Narendra himself sat for some time lost in deep thought and then said: "I shall start this night so that I may catch the morning through-train to-morrow all right."

Kamala: "You take me with you father, or Mohan?"

Narendra: "Neither, Darling, I go alone."

Kamala: "Why alone, father? Let Mohan go with you."

Narendra: "No, Kamala, he will remain here. He has much business to get through in the estate. The second *kist* has to be collected. His hands are full with the suits pending in the local courts and he has to get those urgent documents duly registered."

Mohan: "But how could you go so far with no one to help you, father? The very thought sets me shuddering. Our Manager Abdulla is good enough for the work here. Why not I accompany you?"

Kamala: "That is very necessary, father. Calcutta is not at our next door. 500 miles is not a small or easy distance for a person of your age to travel without permanently impairing your health which has just come to the normal. For you, to go all alone is daring too much, father, dear."

Narendra: "Do not be worried, my children. I shall be very careful and be back in a week or two. I have already decided to go *alone* as my stay at Calcutta will be very short."

There was so much decision in his expression that Kamala and Mohan who had known his nature dared not push the matter further. Narendra soon rose from his seat and entered the office-room followed by Mohan, while Kamala hurried back to her room, rather stunned at the unexpected turn events had taken with such lightning speed. To remain at home alone without her father's loving presence was an experience which was very new and very dreadful for her even to contemplate. That her father was to go alone so far away in the most critical period of his life filled her mind with strange fears. She stood for a time dazed and unnerved. At last in utter desperation she threw herself on the sofa and was soon lost in deep and agonizing thoughts.

For more than two hours Narendra remained closeted with Mohan Kumar with whom he discussed all the urgent and outstanding questions and to whom he gave final instructions on several matters requiring prompt attention during his absence. At last when Mohan Kumar went down to make the necessary preparations for his master's journey, Narendra came in measured steps to Kamala's room to take leave of her; but stood aghast for a moment at the entrance, for he found her rolling on the sofa and muttering incoherent words as in a delirium. Quietly he got near, and sitting close to her, placed his trembling palm on her fevered forehead. Suddenly, Kamala opened her eyes and jumping up, embraced her father and clung close to his neck as a helpless little child. She wept for long; and then with considerable difficulty said in a faltering tone: "Father, I had a terrible dream—very terrible indeed! You must not go alone if you have any love for your Kamala. Let Dr. Roy and our faithful servant Dinesh accompany you, if Mohan and myself are irrevocably ruled out."

"So be it, my soul," said Narendra. "But why all this fear and all this concern? I am not a child, Kamala."

Kamala: "But you are old, and are getting to the feebleness of age."

Narendra could not help smiling at her loving words. He patted her on her fair head and cheered her up with his wonted persuasion. He then entrusted to her the iron safes and bureaux where the palace documents, the cash, and the family jewels had been secured, and handed over to her, their keys. Kamala took them automatically in her shivering hands as if in a dream. A minute or two passed in utter silence.

"Kamala," said Narendra, with some feeling, "I could have left you here with an easy heart if only you had married—Mohan."

Kamala: "There is ample time to think of it by and by, father."

Narendra: "Hear me, my child; to name the fire will not burn: suppose anything unforeseen happens to your father; after all, we are human—and—." Kamala stopped him here from saying further, and she said in a trembling voice: "We shall always hope for the best, father," and turning the conversation, she asked him how long he would be absent in Calcutta."

Narendra: "Not more than a week or 10 days. It all depends upon the course of the case

in the court; but, my dear Kamala, if anything goes wrong with your father, would you not carry out his wish and marry Mohan Kumar immediately and manage the Estate with his help? You have known him only too well. For my part, I must confess that I have never seen a youth more fitted to be the husband of my daughter, the heiress of all my boundless possessions. I do not wish to force you, Kamala, to marry him, if that happens to be against your wish; you are certainly entitled to make your own choice. But remember that Mohan is in my opinion the best and the most—"

Kamala: "Whoever thought of going against your wishes in the matter, father? I only desire to be unfettered and to be my own mistress to look after you in your old age. Should you be told that to me you are dearer than my life?"

Narendra: "You will then marry Mohan? Say so, Kamala. And I shall be satisfied. You know we have enemies even among our own relations. That Suresh, my second cousin, may give trouble, if at all possible. He has, of late, lost heavily in the races and is in the throes of desperation. In the difficult times ahead, Mohan will certainly be a tower of strength. Promise that you will marry him, dearest Kamala."

Kamala: "When?"

Narendra: "If not immediately,—when you marry at all."

Kamala: "It is easily promised, father. Has your Kamala ever acted contrary to your wishes? Your words have always been sacred to her and they shall be obeyed, father—but in this instance, when the time comes." "Well said," exclaimed Narendra. In great joy he kissed her on her forehead, and blessing her over and over again slowly went back to his room. He felt that a heavy cloud had been lifted from his mind, a crushing load, removed. Kamala would marry Mohan Kumar—but only when he himself—.

Narendra sat up till late in the night absorbed in thought. How he wished to see Mohan and Kamala living as husband and wife! But so long as he lived, Kamala's resolution would stand; what was he to do? The question seemed almost baffling.

III

More than a week had elapsed since Narendra's departure from Palampet. Kamala and Mohan each received a letter from him soon after his arrival at Calcutta. He expected the case to be

compromised in a week's time after which he might visit and stay for a couple of days at Benares and at Prayag.

Days rolled on heavily; and while Kamala was getting slowly reconciled to her new experience as sole mistress at home, Mohan was busy with the estate affairs. The stream of Kamala's life flowed evenly except for the occasional ripples raised by the outbursts of her aged aunt Rosini, who was also living in the palace ever since her husband's death 10 years ago. Rosini's antediluvian ideas always crossed with the advanced views of Kamala, and with the enlightened refinement of Mohan Kumar whom she bitterly hated as being the one formidable rival to her son Benoise for the hand of Kamala.

True it was that her son Benoise was not likely to be a *persona grata* to any girl and to Kamala in particular. Corpulent and ugly in appearance, rude and uncouth in manners, and unprincipled and vicious in life, he was disliked by all, even by his own mother at times. But after all, a son is a son; and the mother's fondness for him remained unshaken in spite of his periodical misdemeanours. He was then 28 years old, employed as a clerk on Rs. 25 in a European firm in Bombay. Kamala had met him on several occasions when he came to see his mother and her father. She despised his ways, but pitied his lot. He had now arrived at Palampet on one of his periodical visits, perhaps secretly summoned by his old mother. Rosini made occasions for Benoise and Kamala to be together; but soon realised that she was living in a fool's paradise in her hopes of getting Kamala as her daughter-in-law. Her dislike of Kamala therefore grew from day to day into hatred, and she teased and worried her cruelly and even started a campaign of calumny against her. Kamala inwardly felt the open change in Rosini's behaviour; but never resented it, but took all her hits, and flings with remarkable patience.

IV

It was the evening of the 16th day after Narendra had left Palampet. The threatening clouds of the day had vanished and the sky looked clear. The evening sun was bathing the palace garden in all his golden hue. A gentle breeze was wafting on its sweet wings; the pleasant fragrance of a thousand flowers smiling around. The ever-green creepers mantling the 'Pavizhamali' tree, with their tips tossing to and fro on the wind, seemed to beckon to Kamala for

a kiss. Little birds were merrily flying about chirping songs of love and hymns of praise among the slender branches of the flowering plants.

Kamala had just arrived at the garden to supervise the watering and to give directions for planting the new varieties of creepers and plants obtained from the south. She walked around, herself watered a few plants, smiled at a few, helped a few others to grow erect and gave a proper turn to some others. Just then she saw at some distance Mohan coming fast with the English Daily. As he came nearer, Kamala noticed with alarm, a deep tinge of concern and sadness on his handsome face.

The next moment Mohan ran up to her; and giving the paper to Kamala burst into tears: "Dear Kamala! Alas! have you too become an orphan?"

"What! Has my terrible dream come to pass," said Kamala, and she opened the papers with trembling hands and heaving breast and read among the telegraphic column:

Terrible ferry disaster across the Ganges. 24 missing: 4 saved. Narendra the Zemindar of Palampet and his personal staff are among the missing. Vigorous search made. But so far only 4 unidentified dead bodies recovered.

Kamala's eyes swam, her head whirled; the next moment she fainted away. She would have fallen on the turf had not Mohan received her in his arms and taken her away to the palace immediately to render first aid. What a blow to her! What a loss!! What a staggering void in her unfortunate life!!! Poor Kamala lay prostrated for days together. The shock was so great that she remained for long inconsolable. For her, life had lost all its charm. It had become an arid waste. The paradise where she lived and moved, the spring which made her blossom in all her fulness and glory—had vanished. The Eden of her dreams had turned a Sahara. The palatial house, with all its well-furnished halls and rooms, study and treasure-house, Library and Museum stood there in grim solitude as though its soul had fled. The chair on which her father used to sit, the desk he was writing at, the thousand and one other things which were his, stood there where he had left them. Alas! he alone was missing. The idol of her affection, the object of her devoted worship, her guardian angel, had gone, was lost to her, for ever and ever. The very thought was unbearable. Her heart was on fire. She felt powerless and drifted on aimlessly like a rudderless ship caught in a terrible storm in mid-ocean, tossed up and down,

and beaten hard by the mountainous billows, awaiting every moment the final dash which would make her a complete wreck.

Hardly had a week elapsed; but to Kamala it seemed like a thousand weary ages. Mohan's presence at home having become indispensable, Abdulla and three others were despatched to Benares to ascertain details and to recover the dead body. But to their utter dismay all their efforts proved fruitless. And Kamala's bereavement was intensified a thousandfold.

"What! Not even his dead body for us to see and to honour! What a terrible fate!" cried Kamala wringing her hands in despair.

Mohan: "We have done our best in the matter. Be consoled, my dear Kamala. What cannot be cured must be endured. Face realities boldly. Look here. This is not a time for a faint heart. Your uncle Suresh and the old hag of an aunt have already——"

"Yes, what of them," said Kamala, her eyes flashing fire.

Mohan: "Why? they have started a wicked conspiracy to drive me out, to dispossess you of what is yours by right and to expel you also, if possible from here."

Kamala: "Really? Has it come to that within 4 weeks of the tragedy? Dearest Mohan—will you not stand by me and help me now? Say 'yes', my dearest Mohan."

Mohan: "Perhaps you are not aware that scandal is busy connecting you and me, Kamala, dear. It is time that I know where I stand here, now that your father and my saviour and lord is no more"—and, Mohan's eyes were filled with tears. "Pardon me, Kamala," continued he, "we cannot afford to be sentimental now. Tell me clearly and unequivocally where I stand in relation to you. Do you reciprocate?" and Mohan trembled like an aspen leaf, "Kamala, my dear, do you reciprocate my love to you? Say 'yes' or no', Kamala. Every moment is precious and every action we take must be prompt and decided."

Kamala sat upon the sofa near Mohan and extended her hand to him and said in a tone of decision mellowed with overflowing love: "Here is my hand, dearest love, take it now and here; from this moment, myself and my all have become yours." Mohan took the hand in his with some trepidation and lovingly kissed it a thousand times. Their tearful eyes met, their heaving hearts vibrated in unison and their noble souls soon became merged in an indissoluble, supreme bliss.

V

The marriage of Mohan and Kamala were duly registered the next day in the presence of the District Magistrate, Mr. Brown, and the District Judge, Mr. Chatterjee, who were the particular friends and well-wishers of the family. It was purely a formal affair, for that was no time for ceremonial jublations.

The wicked Suresh had, in the meanwhile, launched two big civil suits claiming the estate of Narendra for himself and his descendants, and a criminal suit against Mohan Kumar himself. A suit to invalidate Kamala's marriage with Mohan also quickly followed. Thus within 4 weeks after the disappearance of Narendra under tragical circumstances, Kamala and Mohan found themselves drawn into a whirlpool of bewildering events and costly litigations fraught with far-reaching consequences. But Mohan rose equal to the occasion; and as the husband of Kamala he moved in the matter with such dynamic force and commendable forethought that his enemies stood bewildered.

It was the 15th night of Mohan's marriage with Kamala. The young couple were seated on the open terrace discussing in detail their future plans in confidence. The full moon was shining in the heavens in all her resplendent glory. A gentle and sweet wind was blowing from the adjacent garden. Presently there drew up near the palace gate a motor-car and out jumped Abdulla who, in his ringing voice, called out with great cheer: "Mohan Raj! Mohan Raj! What a joy! What good fortune!! Our lord has come back safe!!!"

Kamala and Mohan heard the cry as in a dream and knew the familiar voice. They ran downstairs taking three or four stairs at each step. But before they had reached the hall downstairs, Narendra had got in. "Father, my dearest father," exclaimed Kamala and Mohan in one voice, and both stood clasped in Narendra's loving breast and burst into joyous tears.

"I am glad, my dearest children," said Narendra, "that you are married. I knew that my strange plan would hit you terribly; but that was the only way open to me to make Kamala marry you, my dear Mohan, in my lifetime. I willingly accepted a temporary paper death so that I might live to see you both settle down to life as husband and wife. Thank God. My object is gained. Here is my blessing, my dearest ones." The young and happy couple, hand in hand, bowed down and kissed Narendra's feet.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

THE WHITE PAPER

At last we have the long awaited White Paper giving a more completed picture of the proposed constitution. The scheme follows in the main the results of the Third R. T. C., and those who had hoped by timely remonstrance to modify and improve it are naturally disappointed. For, all the defects of the present regime are still there, the "responsibility" for which we have been asking is meagre, while the "safeguards" are abundant. The head of the Government, alike in the centre and in the provinces, is invested with almost autocratic powers, leaving little scope for the growth of responsibility in the administration. No wonder that the proposals have elicited strong disapproval and unless a radical change is effected in the scheme there is little likelihood of its being accepted by the country. The Madras Liberals in a weighty statement issued the other day have rightly indicated the lines on which substantial changes in the proposed constitution should be embodied.

The absence of any provision for giving any useful voice to the legislature in the matter of defence, the imposition of conditions for the establishment of federation, the absence of any limit to the period of waiting for the removal of the obstacles to federation, the requirement of an address from both houses of Parliament to the inauguration of the federal government, the absence of any indication of the termination of the period of transition and safeguards either automatically or conditionally and as to the time of attainment of Dominion Status or full responsible government. . . . are not calculated to relieve the gloom in the political atmosphere.

As we go to Press, the Commons' debate on the White Paper throws further light on the utter inadequacy of the proposals. Sir John Simon went the length of saying that unless the larger proportion of the States entered the Federation, there would be no development of self-government at the Centre. No wonder that Tom Williams (Labour) bluntly pointed out that there was no indication in the White Paper that India would ever secure Dominion Status!

This was exactly what the progressive section of the Council of State feared. Judged by any of the four tests—defence, services, powers of legislature over the executive and financial control—the scheme, declared Mr. Natesan in the course of the debate, was altogether disappointing. It contains the substance neither of independence that the Congress wanted nor Dominion Status which the Moderates desired.

THE BUDGET

There are no surprises in Sir George Schuster's Budget—pleasant or unpleasant. There are no new taxes which is something to be thankful for; but neither is there any relief. The small surplus, the partial restoration of the salaries and the success of the loans were all claimed by the Finance Member as indications of the soundness of the country's finances. Doubtless Sir George's optimism and complacency were challenged both in the Assembly and in the Council of State. The picture of India's credit which the Finance Member depicted seems highly coloured in the light of low exports and high taxation. Ryots and business houses are equally suffering from the trade slump and the paltry reduction of 54 lakhs from the army expenditure can hardly meet the demands of the situation.

THE STAMP DUTY: A RETROGRADE STEP

At this time of depression when we are looking for increased facilities for commerce and flexibility of our currency, the Finance Member has thought fit to impose a tax on cheques. This is hardly the way to help business. No wonder that European businessmen are one with the Indian in their criticism of the proposed stamp duty. The Manager of the Lloyds Bank says:

The imposition of the tax on cheques, will restrict business and will adversely affect the habit of saving, which the Government wishes to foster.

Sir George in framing his budget has evidently been

so anxious to satisfy his own canons of financial soundness that he has completely ignored the plight of commerce and industry and the depleted resources of the general taxpayer.

THE FALLACY OF INDIA'S CREDIT

There is singular unanimity in the criticism of certain features of the Budget of which it is necessary to take note. It is not always that European Members of the Assembly find themselves in agreement with the Indian. But Sir George Schuster's optimism was too much for the credulity of the leader of the European group, who was not slow to detect the fallacies in Sir George's logic. What is even more surprising Anglo-Indian journals, for once, shared the misgivings of the Indian Press in regard to the soundness of the Finance Member's position. Thus the *Statesman*, by no means anti-Government, criticizing the Budget, remarks caustically:

India's financial credit is good; but her trade is not only bad, its volume internally and externally is fantastically inadequate for so large and so potentially rich a country. If we could take the export of gold, which has miraculously saved our public finance, right out of the Budget the terrible situation in which our foreign trade stands would be revealed in its nakedness. Our exports are shrinking to a figure which gives a new and melancholy meaning to the phrase "invisible exports". But for the fact that the export of gold led to an import of commodities in payment for such part as is not represented by balances abroad, our imports would have also continued their rapid decline. Well may the Finance Minister say that the channels of international trade are gradually becoming completely dry.

THE COUNTRY FOR THE SERVICES!

There is one feature of the Budget on which we cannot refrain from commenting. Indian politicians have always complained that the services—civil and military—always count more with the Government than the people and that the interests of the people are often subordinated to the interests of the services. In other countries the services are the servants while in India they are the masters. As if to confirm this impression, the Finance Member took care to restore the salaries and did not bother to give relief to the much suffering peasant. That was the point of Sir Leslie Hudson's criticism of the Budget. Of the plight of the peasant in many a rural area, he said:

Evidence goes to show that the agriculturist continues to battle grimly for his existence. He is being forced in some districts to sell his cattle and pawn his ornaments merely to keep his head above water. There seems no doubt to me that very large percentage of the export of gold represents the forced selling of capital resources to provide for ordinary every-day necessities of life.

THE BAN ON THE CONGRESS

Government insists on the abandonment of civil disobedience if the Congress is to be held. But it is the Congress that should decide whether civil disobedience should continue or not. With the leaders in prison, it devolves on the Congressmen who are now free, to hold mutual consultations and it is pointless to forbid their meeting. Individual leaders, however exalted, can hardly take up the responsibility and it is up to Government to afford facilities for Congressmen to take stock of the situation and revise their plans. Even the Mahatma himself can hardly be expected to give the lead in the absence of free consultations with his colleagues.

KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ SINGH

Our Agent-General Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh has been doing excellent work in South Africa, now that the Indian problem is on the anvil and a delicate situation has been created by Government's recalcitrance on the one hand and the threat of passive resistance on the other. Sir Kunwar realises like the Rt. Hon. Sastri that no good will come out of hot words and rash resolves. Much can yet be done by reason and persuasion and the spirit of goodwill which he is never tired of invoking. In a recent speech at Johannesburg he exposed the fallacy of what is called the 'Indian problem' in South Africa. What kind of problem could be created by a infinitesimally small population which works out at something less than 3 per cent. with a volume of trade which represents but a bare 5 per cent. At the Rotary Club he appealed to the European's sense of justice and fair play to deal with the problem as befits rotarians. Again from the pulpit of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sir Kunwar made a fervent appeal for racial tolerance in the name of Christ and asked his audience what Christ would think of it all if He should visit South Africa. No wonder that the better mind of South Africa is being deeply affected and the Bishop of Johannesburg voiced that better mind when he declared:

I feel that the right policy towards the Indian is to make him feel he is wanted. He is a member of a country which has a culture far older than the white man's and a country which is now advancing towards Dominion Status.

GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT

Gandhiji has never hesitated to call halt whenever he thought the situation demanded it. Indeed, his confessions have been even more heroic than his declarations. But every one knows that he has such a scrupulous sense of honour that he would not deviate by an hair's breadth from the straight and narrow path. It is a marvel with what skill and dexterity he steers clear of politics and handles the problems of untouchability, bristling as they do with social and political complications. Mahatmaji's reply to an interviewer that if the necessary permission was given, he would, after duly examining the terms of the permission, quite willingly make declarations of his policy on political questions is a welcome comment on the questions and answers in the Assembly regarding the Congress attitude to the proposed reforms.

CALL OFF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has appealed to Mr. Gandhi to call off civil disobedience. It is certainly time to take stock of the situation. What is the use of keeping up a movement which has ceased to be effective? The movement was sought to be justified on the ground that the sufferings of thousands of our countrymen would generate a moral pressure which would somehow compel the Government to yield. It cannot however be claimed that the moral pressure is still operative. In fact, there is hardly any: either because the pressure is weak or the Government is irresponsive. What then is the justification for continuing a policy which only inflicts sufferings without any compensating advantages?

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah's resignation of the office of the President of the Assembly, owing to ill-health, has been deeply regretted both by officials and non-officials. Sir Ibrahim has had a varied and distinguished career and the speakership

of the Assembly came to him as a fitting recognition of his experience and impartiality. Indeed, Sir Ibrahim has been singularly free from any communal bias and he brought to the delicate duties of the Speaker an independent and detached outlook which has stood him in good stead in his high office. We hope that it will not be long before Sir Ibrahim is restored to health and public service.

THE NEW SPEAKER

The unanimous election of Mr. R. K. Shanmukam Chetty is all the more welcome as a striking indication of the temper of the House which is convinced that the office of the Speaker should be above communal or party considerations. Mr. Chetty has had ample experience of Assembly work and is not new to the office, having been Deputy President of the House. We congratulate him on the confidence and respect the House has chosen to accord him in electing him unanimously to a post of great honour and greater responsibility.

WORLD EVENTS

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

MARCH has proved to be a strikingly significant month in world events. Three major events of world importance took place: The change of Government in America, followed immediately by the United States' banking crisis, the Hitler policy in Germany with its repercussions in France, and Japan's advance and capture of Jehol and subsequent withdrawal from the League of Nations.

UNITED STATES

President Roosevelt and his Democratic Cabinet took over the Government of the United States as from March 4th. The traditional policy of the Democratic Party is for closer co-operation with Europe in matters of world concern, and for a lower tariff. The new Democratic Government have a magnificent opportunity to characterise their regime by a return to and an expression of their old-time policy. The world is looking for a lead from President Roosevelt along these lines. He has started well by beginning conversations with the British Government in reference to improving economic conditions; it is now being

suggested that it would help things along considerably if Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were to pay a visit to America as he did in the autumn of 1929. Americans generally are impressed with and have faith in the statesmanship of the British Prime Minister; if these two men—the President and the Prime Minister and their Governments—could come to an understanding on the main issues, it would go a long way towards assuring the success of the World Economic Conference.

The new administration in America has entered into office with an accumulation of problems greater I suppose than any other Cabinet has had in the past. There are no less than twelve millions of unemployed in the United States; there is the surging unrest and sense of dissatisfaction on the part of the vast agricultural population; there is an unbalanced budget carrying a huge deficit which no less an authority than Senator Borah says cannot be balanced. The new President says salaries must be cut and the War bonus system must be diminished; these are dangerous rocks which may yet wreck the administration. To add to these troubles

there is already emerging opposition on the part of the Congress to the policy of the President. Wilson, Hoover and now Roosevelt have all had to deal with this problem.

On the top of all these troubles has come the banking crisis in which thousands of banks all over the country have suspended payments,* and when they return to business they can only promise to meet the demands of their depositors up to 5 per cent of their holdings. If America escapes without revolution this year she will be extremely lucky. The prospect is exceedingly black for American finance, for the Roosevelt administration, and for War debts revision. If, however, President Roosevelt can bring order and progress out of the present chaos, he will prolong his days and earn the gratitude not only of Americans but also of the world.

HITLERISM

German republicanism is a very different thing from what it is in America, or what democracy is in Britain. Hitler has learned a great deal from Mussolini, and his policy and methods are similar to the early days of Fascism in Italy. There is the iron hand of force, the breaking down of all opposition, drastic and even cruel treatment of the Communists especially, and the determination to build up a Hitlerist State. Even the President seems to have been won over, and the ex-Kaiser has been pleased with Hitler's success. One wonders whether on the death or retirement of the old President, a member of the Royal House may not come back into office. Germany is not through her political troubles yet. The Berlin Correspondent of *The Times* gives this picture of Germany under the Nazi rule:

It can now be stated on the best authority that the Nazi partners in the present Nazi-Nationalist alliance are avowedly working to establish the Nationalistic State — by which their followers certainly understand the Hitlerist State — irrespective of opposition, and expect to realize their ambition in the immediate future.

They are prepared, and readily admit this, to use all the means which the possession of power gives them; the result of the elections on March 5 and the prospect of Parliamentary opposition play no deterrent part in their calculations; and their confidence implies that they regard the President as the prisoner of the development initiated by himself.

Nominally the President should have the power at any moment, by withdrawing his confidence from Herr Hitler,

*The American financial crisis is discussed at length in "Trade and Finance."—Ed. *I. R.*

or, in the last resort, by exercising his authority over the Reichswehr, to intercept events. But the Nazi nominees in high positions brush aside any suggestion that their ambitions can now be thwarted from any quarter, even the highest. Whether their confidence is fully justified is not for the outside observer to judge.

One of the worst features about Hitlerism is the probable repercussions of the movement in France. The French are watching very closely the development of this new policy; Hitler demands a recognition of Germany by other nations, he further demands equality in the matter of armaments and the right of military training. All this looks dangerous to France which is again asking safeguards in the form of security. Europe not less than Asia is in a very nervous state, and it would be very unwise to predict what might happen.

JAPAN

Japan is determined to consolidate her hold upon Manchuria; while the League is drafting resolutions and preparing a Report, Japan is marching on and digging herself in on the mainland of Asia. The Province of Jehol has now been taken by conquest and will be added to Manchuria. The Chinese have been driven behind the Great Wall, and now all Japan asks is to be allowed the right of peaceful possession. The Committee of Nineteen have made three very important recommendations: the sovereignty over Manchuria belongs to China, that means Manchukuo State will not be recognised; Japan must withdraw from Manchuria; and on the basis of these recommendations China and Japan must settle their dispute between themselves with whatever help other nations may be able to give them.

It is hardly to be expected that Japan will accept this settlement; she is in possession of Manchuria and Jehol, and no doubt is prepared to fight for retaining what she has won. Because the League has gone against the claims of Japan, Japan has now decided to withdraw from the League. One cannot see how the League can enforce its will on Japan without going to war. Of course the League has no means of formal warfare, and it is hardly likely that any nation will take up arms against Japan at the bidding of the League. So we have reached a deadlock with Japan holding the advantage, and she is prepared to fight for her advantage. It is a most unfortunate situation for the League and also for China, and what the end will be we cannot see.

TECHNOCRACY

In a living language new terms and words constantly make their appearance as conditions change and progress is made. Among the newest words should be mentioned—implement and rationalisation, but perhaps the latest new word is—"Technocracy". I think it arose in America, or at least the Americans are giving much attention and are discussing freely the idea contained in the new-comer. Words are simply symbols to express ideas; the word is not important but the idea which lies at the back and is seeking expression is vitally significant.

Technocracy comes from *techné*-art, then industrial arts, and later machinery, and *kratein* to rule or govern; the word therefore really means—rule or government by machinery. It means that we are living to-day in the Machine Age; machine power rules the world. As an illustration of that fact one has only to think of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, the big industrialised countries of the world; they are already under the power of the machine. The Five-Year Plan in Russia is an attempt to bring a great nation quickly under the sway of King Machine Power; the old-time farmer has disappeared from the large farms and the engineer and mechanic working their machines are the modern farmers on the big state farms of Russia. A recent writer in the United States in explaining the new American doctrine says:

The underlying thesis of technocracy is that the tremendous technological advance which has been made in industrial processes during the past century, and particularly during the past 25 years, has rendered all existing social and economic mechanism obsolete and futile. Technocracy claims that scientific discovery and modern engineering skill have now armed mankind with powers which would ensure it a life of leisure and plenty if only they were properly employed. It asserts that, given a proper application of existing technological knowledge, the adult population of North America could supply all its material wants by working only four hours a day for a four-day week.

The significance of this technological revolution may perhaps be made clearer by a few examples of what it has already achieved. A century ago, according to one of technocracy's reports, pig iron was being produced in the United States at the rate of 25 tons per man per year. In 1929 there were blast furnaces producing it at a rate of 4,000 tons per man per year. The old-fashioned brick-maker never obtained an average of more than 450 bricks a day, yet a modern brick plant can produce 400,000 bricks a day per employee. A farmer, using modern agricultural machinery, can now accomplish in one hour what it required 3,000 hours for him to do a century ago.

During the past three years technological progress has virtually eliminated labour from several industries.

A rayon-yarn plant has recently been set up in New Jersey which runs 24 hours a day without any human aid. It is stated that 100 men, working five modern brick plants, can to-day manufacture all the bricks that the United States can use. These are only two examples of the manner in which labour is being displaced by the machine.

What, then, is the solution of the paradox? Technocracy boldly asserts that no solution is possible so long as the present price system is retained. It claims that the maldistribution of purchasing power and the accumulation of debt charges, which have inevitably arisen as a result of the price system, are gradually strangling all industrial activity and preventing the world from enjoying the blessings which modern science has put within its reach. It maintains that real prosperity can never be achieved until individualism has been discarded and an entirely new system of distribution, based on "energy certificates", has been instituted.

That is to say, the world must abandon its age-long ideas of value and adopt a new guiding principle—namely, that energy is the real measure of human labour and human wealth. It must set up a real technocracy which will bring about a proper synchronization between production and consumption, so that all human needs are fully met and the necessary amount of human work equitably divided.

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.

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Capital Paid up	...	Rs.	71,21,055
Reserves	...	Rs.	75,61,739
Total funds	...	Rs.	1,46,82,794
Its Subscribed Capital is	...	Rs.	3,56,05,275
It has paid in claims up-to-date (about)	...	Rs.	5,50,00,000
Its premium income in 1931-1932 exceeds	...	Rs.	78,00,000

"THE NEW INDIA" is admittedly the largest General Insurance Company in India. From the Capital point of view, it may claim to be one of the largest Insurance Companies in the World."—*Indian Insurance*—June 1929.

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—**LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT**, etc., in unrepresented parts.

K. K. SRINIVASAN,

Branch Manager,

4, 1st Line Beach, MADRAS.

E. June '33.

Trade and Finance

By "SRIVAS"

CONVERSION LOAN

THE last review of Trade and Finance in these columns was written when the results of the conversion loan could not be definitely gauged. The difficulty of making an accurate forecast at the time may be recognised from the fact that the estimates made by the Finance Department at the time of the preparation of the Budget and the assumptions made by the Finance Member in his Budget speech alike varied widely from the actual final results. The total amount of conversion effected comes to Rs. 34 crores as against Rs. 30 crores assumed by Sir George in his speech and Rs. 22 crores assumed in the printed estimate of the Budget. It is obvious from this that the Ways and Means estimates need a revision almost immediately after their publication. The printed estimates point to the need for new cash during the ensuing financial year of Rs. 12 crores. This amount is equal to the difference between the actual of the conversion loan and the assumptions made in the estimate; and it is clear that in the resulting position the Government can easily carry on without any need for new cash altogether.

In fact, the position is even better than this. For, the two principal items in the Ways and Means Budget barring the projected new loan are the anticipations of incomings on account of Savings Bank and Postal Cash Certificates and the changes in the total floating debt. Under the former item, about Rs. 8.40 crores has been assumed. This compares with the revised estimate of Rs. 16½ crores for the financial year 1932-33 and the difference represents a cautious provision for any decline that may occur on account of the reduction in the rate of interest on these popular investments. But considering that the alternative channels of investment would yield very much less, it would seem that the Government's estimates in this regard would be appreciably exceeded unless, of course, the surplus in the hands of the masses should not show a considerable decline on account of the further deterioration in the economic position.

FLOATING DEBT

As regards the floating debt, it is proposed that by the end of the year it should be reduced to Rs. 20 crores as against Rs. 25 crores now outstanding. Though no one can doubt the capacity of the Government to effect this reduction during the course of the next twelve months, it may be doubted whether such a measure is either wise or

expedient. The maintenance of the floating debt at the level of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 crores, would undoubtedly suit the capacity, requirements and the habits of the market; and to reduce it further by a process of funding the floating debt would mean that the Government would on that account be paying a higher rate of interest than what is now payable on the short term accommodation. It should be emphasized in this connection that during the last three months there has been a further rapid, sustained and heavy decline in the borrowing rate of the Government for short-term Bills, the rate of accepted tenders during the last week of March being 1.2 per cent. Taking all these into consideration, it seems more than likely that far from feeling the need for offering a cash loan, the Government would actually be embarrassed with more funds than they can find outlets for under the present conditions.

AMERICAN BANKING CRISIS

Such a sound position naturally suggests the possibility even an irresistible temptation to effect further conversion schemes. In this regard, it is highly important that the storm which threatened early in the month to wreck all chances of cheap money and high Government credit has now fortunately blown over. I refer to the American banking crisis and the fears that it raised in business circles all the world over. An account of the crisis written at the end of March cannot adequately convey the consternation that was created by American developments in the beginning of the month. The last days of February were marked by a series of distressing reports of the closing of numerous American banks one after another and the passing of legislation in more than one State empowering the Executive to afford protection to banks and depositors from the evil effects of runs and panic. The trouble started in the State of Michigan where an eight day banking holiday was declared and subsequently withdrawals were limited to 5 per cent. of deposits. Then followed the State of Maryland and by the beginning of the month the whole of the United States of America was in the grip of an unprecedented banking crisis which necessitated the closure of all banks and the suspension of all normal business. Foreign exchange banks suspended all dealings in the dollar; and true to their premonitions, the authorities in America laid an embargo on gold and silver which was apprehended throughout the world as the beginning

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of a number of drastic measures, the chief of which would be the abandonment of the gold standard by America and the devaluation of the dollar.

Before continuing the story of the American crisis, it would be well to examine the origin and nature of the banking troubles in that country. Foreign credits had long learnt to look on America as the land of numerous blunders in economic and financial policy. In the first place, there were the foolhardy experiments of the Federal Farm Board which perhaps had its origin in the desire of the politicians to appease the sentiment of the agricultural classes against an economic policy that so far showered all its benefits on the industrial and manufacturing interests. But the policy of the Farm Board was ill-conceived and the authorities always overlooked the national and international conditions in which alone such experiments as the maintenance of agricultural values could be successful.

The second step of questionable wisdom was the publication of the advances made to the American banks by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. As is well known, this institution was created in order to make available to hard-pressed but sound banking institutions the credits necessary for their continuance. But when the amounts advanced by the Corporation to the various banking institutions became known all over the country, it tended to give the public an idea of the extent to which the position of the banks had deteriorated during these years. Most people argued to themselves that if the sounder banks, who along with others had obtained the help of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, could need such large amounts for the carrying on of their daily transactions, how much more rotten should the position of the other institutions be. Such reflections naturally aggravated the panic which is always endemic in the American public.

With the banks in a truly unsound position and the public in a justly nervous state, it is natural that there should have been all the time a hoarding movement which was gathering volume as the days passed by. Thus the crisis in one or two States was bound to spread to others and the withdrawals of funds for hoarding purposes reached such proportions that in order to protect the currency and its gold basis, the authorities were obliged to close the banks and to impose the embargo on gold and silver.

In spite of the realisation that the American crisis was only an internal crisis of banking confidence and that no question of external

relations was involved, there was a wide-spread apprehension at least in India that America might abandon the gold standard and that India had to reckon with a lower dollar. The discussions raised as a result of such misgivings are not relevant as such fears have been more or less completely dispelled. Within a week, Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration succeeded in bringing the situation well in hand. It was realised that an essential feature of any system of reorganisation was the encouragement to branch banking to supersede the numerous number of small banks. For, one invaluable advantage which branch banking possesses over the American system of small banks is, that banks which have their branches spread all over the country have the facility of offsetting the losses in one part of the country with the profits in the others. On the other hand, the small bank will be fully exposed to the violent vicissitudes of economic fortunes in the locality to which its activities are confined.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF BANKS

Mr. Roosevelt, it is reported, has made up his mind that the evils of small banks should be eliminated, and that even for the branch banks which might come into being there should be a system of Federal control instead of State regulations obtaining at present. As for the crisis itself, the first step was to impose penal measures on all those who refused to return the hoarded gold within a given time. This measure had a lightning effect. Gold returned to banks in millions of dollars and the position was retrieved. Necessarily, some banks have had to work on the basis of restricted withdrawals and there are others which have not been able to reopen and have been wisely left to their doom by the Administration.

But so far as the wider currency and monetary policy is concerned, it is undoubtedly certain by now that Mr. Roosevelt would effect no changes in the internal or external value of the dollar till useful conclusions have been arrived at in his discussions with the other countries as regards the questions awaiting the World Economic Conference. When the foreign exchanges were resumed after the crisis there was no devaluation of the dollar noticeable; and needless to say prices have been well maintained but for a few inconsiderable changes in some commodities. It may be ventured that the worst of the crisis is over and that the prospects of the World Economic Conference are no worse, if no better, than what they were before the crisis began.

Diary of the Month

Feb. 27. The orthodox deputation wait on the Viceroy *re*: Temple Entry Bill.

Feb. 28. Sir George Schuster introduces the Finance Bill in the Assembly.

Mar. 1. Sir Henry Haig announces in Assembly Government's unwillingness to permit Congress to hold its Session.

Mar. 2. General Sir Philip Chetwode becomes Field-Marshal.



SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLAH

Mar. 3. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah resigns the Presidentship of the Assembly.

Mar. 4. Owing to Banking crisis, New York and Illinois declare a week's Bank holiday.

Mar. 5. Japan decides to secede from the League.

Mar. 6. Government of India extends the term of the Present Assembly until the inauguration of Reforms.

Mar. 7. President Roosevelt issues a proclamation placing an embargo on gold and silver exports.

Mar. 8. The House of Commons passes the third reading of Indian Pay Temporary Abatements Bill.

Mar. 9. The Bavarian Government resigns; Von Epping becomes the State Commissioner.

Mar. 10. President Roosevelt signs the Bank Bill which was passed by the Senate by 73 to 7.

Mar. 11. H. E. Viceroy opens the Uhl River Hydro-Electric Project in the Punjab.

Mar. 12. Germany discards Republican flag and restores old Imperial flag by a Presidential decree.

Mar. 13. America agrees to participate in the League Committee on the Sino-Japanese dispute.



HON. MR. R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY

Mar. 14. Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty is unanimously elected President of the Legislative Assembly.

Mar. 15. Mr. MacDonald presents a draft convention based on a Five Year Plan *re*: disarmament at Geneva.

Mar. 16. Sir William Birdwood becomes Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards.

Mar. 17. Government bans the Reception Committee of the Calcutta Congress.

Mar. 18. The White Paper embodying Government's proposals on Indian reforms is published.

Mar. 19. It is announced Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will preside over the Congress Session.

Mar. 20. H. E. Viceroy opens the Session of the Princes' Chamber in Delhi.

Mar. 21. Assembly passes Wheat Imports Duty Extension Bill.

Mar. 22. Labour Party decides to participate in Joint Select Committee.

Mar. 23. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of U. P., resigns. The Nawab of Chhattari is appointed Governor.

—German Reichstag adjourns after empowering Herr Hitler to govern Germany for 4 years.

Mar. 24. Mr. C. S. Ranga Aiyar's Temple Entry Bill is introduced in the Assembly.

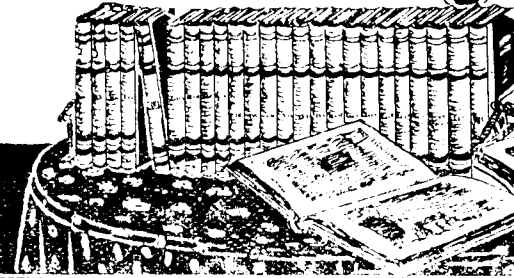
Mar. 25. Justice Sir Jwala Prasad is dead.

Mar. 26. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru confers with the Congress leaders on the White Paper proposals at Benares.

Mar. 27. The Council of State discusses the White Paper.



THE WORLD BOOKS



THE LEAGUE YEAR-BOOK 1932. Edited by Judith Jackson and Stephen King-Hall. Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd. 12sh. 6d. net.

At a time when the League of Nations is subject to greater criticism than at any other period in its short history, the publication of this Year-Book is opportune. It consists of two parts. Part I deals with the origin and structure of the League together with its ancillary organisations. The text is supported by numerous diagrams, which help the reader to find his way through the astonishing maze of departments and sub-departments which has sprung up in the 13 years of the League's existence. It may be argued that in the range of international effort in the realm of the social services, the League has lost sight of one of its main purposes which is, in the words of the Preamble to the Covenant of the League, "to achieve international peace and security". Yet the promotion of international co-operation is the only way in which peace and security can be obtained, and a study of this Year-Book reveals the extent to which the League has been successful in this method. At one time the East had reason to complain that she was a neglected field in the League's activities. That is no longer true. In Bombay and Tokyo there are branches of the Information Section of the League; in Delhi, Naukin and Tokyo, branches of the International Labour Organisation; and in Singapore an Epidemiological Bureau of the Health Organisation. Increasingly the East claims the attention of international statesmen.

The first issue of this Year-Book indicates that it will soon become an indispensable part of the Library of every one interested in international affairs.

SPEECHES AND DOCUMENTS ON THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1918-1931. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by A. Berriedale Keith. World's Classics, Oxford University Press. 2sh.

The concept of Dominion Status has changed with the passing of years, and the period following the War has been fraught with momentous transactions which have made their mark on the relations between Great Britain and the Dominions. Thus the proceedings of the Imperial War Cabinet and the War Conference of 1918, the Peace treaty of 1919, the establishment of the League of Nations and the work of successive sessions of the Imperial Conference, the emergence of the Irish Free State and the passage of the Statute of Westminster through the Houses of Parliament are outstanding happenings which have greatly widened the scope of Dominion Status. Dr. Keith has therefore done a great service to the students of constitutional history in bringing together all relevant documents under one cover.

THE DESERT OF THIRST. By Joan Conquest. T. Werner Laurie Ltd.

Miss Conquest has here followed the familiar prescription for a "thriller"; a desert, some camels, a sinister villain of mysterious extraction, and a lovely heroine who succeeds, by a series of startling coincidences, in rescuing her lover from the salt mines in the aforesaid desert, to which he had been consigned in deadly revenge for his having accidentally seen a harem lady unveiled. Add to this a mysterious slave market and a small blind boy who can recognise everybody he has ever met, by scent alone, and it will be seen that the ingredients of the "best-seller" are all present.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS. Price Rs. 4. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, Rs. 3-8. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

This omnibus volume begins with the South African Indian question and contains besides his jail experiences in South Africa and India, his *Young India* and *Nava Jivan* articles on *Satyagraha* and the Non-Co-operation movements. It also includes Mahatma Gandhi's famous Letters to successive Viceroys, his historic Statement before the Court at the great trial, his Congress Presidential Address and other public utterances, his speeches and messages during his great march to the salt pans at Dandi, the full text of his Agreement with Lord Irwin and the speeches implementing the Pact. Then there are his Speeches at the Round Table Conference followed by the Willingdon-Gandhi correspondence, the Hindu-Muslim question, as also the Statements on the Problem of Untouchability following the Epic Fast. Yet another Section gives his reminiscences of great Indians like Gokhale, Mehta, Tilak, Das, Nehru, etc. The last Section contains chapters on subjects of miscellaneous interest ending with his famous gramophone record on God.

This collection is fairly comprehensive and up-to-date, and the chapters are arranged in chronological order. They are so divided as to cover the Mahatma's varied activities in different periods of life, and the top notes are so written as to elucidate the time and circumstances that prompted the speech or the writing. The volume contains numerous pictures and a very useful index for easy and quick reference.

DARSANIKA MAHA PRAVACHANA. By SWAMI JNANANANDA. Published by Sri Narasimha Bhavanam. P. O. Ralangi, Dt. West Godavari. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Price Rs. 2-8.)

This book by Swami Jnanananda is a compilation of the four lectures delivered by him in Germany during the year 1928 and 1929. A clear, simple and lucid statement of the philosophy of Advaita for the Western Public, it can also stand as an unequivocal expression of the fundamental tenets of Hinduism. The first and the second chapters are devoted to the affirmation of the Vedas as the final authority, because of their mystical value. In the third chapter we have a vigorous defence of Religion. The fourth deals with the Transcendent Nature of Absolute Reality.

MAHARANA KUMBHA: SOVEREIGN, SOLDIER, SCHOLAR. By Rai Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda, M.L.A. Second Edition. Ajmere.

This book is an enlargement of the first edition of the life of Maharana Kumbha of Mewar written by the author in 1917. It purports to have utilised all the inscriptions, contemporary records, Persian and Hindi accounts, etc., that are available for the period. Thus it makes use of the *Vir Vinod*, an unpublished work of the Kaviraj Shamal Das, and of the works of Pandit Gaurishankar Ojha and of the *Prachin Jaina Lekha Sangraha*. The Maharana's victories against the neighbouring Muhammadan rulers of Gujarat and Malwa, his occupation of Marwar for a time, his construction of a lake and palace at Abu and his other secular achievements are supplemented by a note on his scholarship, and his mastery of the science of music and patronage of literature bearing on architecture. A detailed account is given of his edifices among which stand out prominently the fortress of Kumbalgadh and the Kirtistambha at Chitor. His inscriptions are detailed; and his reign is shown as consolidating the greatness of Mewar which enabled it to aim at imperial dominion for a time and to defy the Mughal Empire at its best period of strength.

INDIANS OVERSEAS. By Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A., Ph.D., (LOND.) Price Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, Re. 1-4. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

This book can be said to be a first systematic study of the manifold problems faced by the 27 lakhs of Indians in different parts of the world. A distinguished student of politics and economics, Dr. Lanka Sundaram has made a name for himself as a competent enquirer into India's extra-territorial problems. The present study of the condition and prospects of Indians Overseas is a handy and authoritative book dealing with every aspect of the life of emigrant Indians in Fiji, Mauritius, Canada, East Africa, South Africa, West India, Malaya and other places.

Written by one who is thoroughly conversant with the condition of our countrymen abroad, "Indians Overseas" is primarily intended for the layman, but politicians and others would derive equal benefit from a study of this very interesting and valuable monograph.

THE FIRST FOUR CALIFS. By Ahmed Shafi. Price Rupee One. To Subscribers of the *Indian Review*, As. 12. G. A. Natesan & Co., George Town, Madras.

Mahomed the Prophet of Islam was exceptionally fortunate in his first four Califs whose lives and achievements form the subject matter of this critical study. The difficulties that were encountered and the final success achieved by the first four Califs are dealt with at length in this book. The author gives a critical account of the trials and struggles undergone by the respective Califs and the way in which they encountered the great odds against them. Besides being a faithful record of the early rise and progress of Islam and its democratic polity, the book is a brilliant piece of biographical study of the character and personality of the leading figures: Abu Bakr: the truthful, Omar: the discriminator, Osman: the rich, and Ali: the lion, who shaped and moulded the faith and polity of the Islamic peoples. Not only Muslims but men of all faiths will find in these chapters an inspiring record of great deeds done in a manner worthy of the successors of Mahomed the Prophet.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN INDIA. By Sir George Anderson and the Rt. Rev. Dr. H. Whithhead. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Madras.

This little book deals with the part that can be played at the present time by Christianity in the moulding and direction of Indian education and, incidentally it deals with the recommendations of the Lindsay Commission Report which aims at the recovery of the initiative and power of experiment to express their Christian purpose, which Christian higher institutions once possessed and at the same time to be brought into more real and closer association with the Christian Church in India. The authors examine the chief features of the present position of education, then discuss the proposals of the Commission and finally offer their own proposals.

THE LINGUISTS' SELF-INSTRUCTOR. By P. S. Rangaswami Rao, Mylapore. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Price Re. 1-8.)

The book aims at enabling the reader to acquire a knowledge of Telugu, Tamil, Canarese, Malayalam, Marathi or Hindi (printed in Devanagari) with the aid of English equivalents and without the aid of a teacher. Those who have to pass special tests in the languages mentioned above, will find this book useful.

PANCHAYATS UNDER THE PEISHWAS. By H. George Franks. Published by the Author, Wellesley Road, Poona.

This pamphlet is the result of an examination of the records in the Poona Residency Daftar and illustrates the working of the Panchayat in the Mahratta administration of the 18th century and how the Panchayat survived the autocratic pressure of the Peishwa's administration and the many storms of the times. Mountstuart Elphinstone retained the Panchayat machinery and believed that adequate superintendence would ensure its proper success. The system had lost all vitality after the death of Sawai Madhava Rao; and even Elphinstone could not retain them for long as against the new administrative and judicial machinery. Mr. Franks finds in the old system the germs of modern popular suffrage, and even instances of direct election. He points out in detail their other merits, not the least among them being the idea that they contain in them "an amazing potentiality for *Swaraj*".

HINDU ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTH INDIA. By S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A., Ph.D. Published by the University of Madras.

The book contains the Sir William Meyer Lectures (for the academic year 1929-30) which the author delivered and also the materials upon which the lectures were based. After a preliminary survey of the Tamil States, the author gives the idea of kingship and the idea of the State in Tamil literature, particularly as gleaned from a study of the sacred Kural. Then he takes us on to the administrative institutions of the Pallava age, wherein he makes a very useful study of the light thrown upon the administration by the Vaikuntaperumal Temple Inscriptions regarding the succession of Nandivarman Pallavamalla. The documental and other equipment are full and clear, and we only wish the book brought its scope down to more recent times.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF ANCIENT GREECE TO MODERN LIFE. By G. Lowes Dickinson. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.) Price Re. 1-8.

This lecture delivered at Cambridge in 1932 is the last work of Mr. Dickinson, one of the ripest and most humane minds of modern Europe. It gives in a lucid and compact form the value of Greek literature and of Greek thought to our own times.

Baroda

GAEKWAR ON UNTOUCHABILITY

A strong plea for the abolition of untouchability in the State in order that men may meet with one another in frank and honest relationship, and that they may go hand in hand as equals down to the path of life for achieving the spirit of brotherhood and unity, was made by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda in the course of a lengthy discourse made by him, in reply to an address presented by the City Corporation of Baroda recently. His Highness said in the course of his speech :

It is from the profound conviction of personal experience that I urge upon you the necessity for affording the untouchable every opportunity so that all men may meet together freely; that their relations with one another may be frank and honest; and that they may go hand in hand as equals down the path of life. I do not wish to see them downtrodden; for, as I have stressed it is an insult to reason to spurn them simply because they are less fortunate in the circumstances of their birth than other men. After all, a nation cannot be stronger than the weakest of the people comprising it, as a chain is only as strong as the weakest of its links. It we realise this and act upon what our reason perceives to be true, we shall achieve the flowering of the spirit of brotherhood from within.

GAEKWAR ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION

"With an eye to improving the social welfare of my subjects, I have made certain legislative reform. I can assure you that this reform is made by me, not because I happen to be your Ruler wielding power due to my position. I have made the legislative enactments according to the requirements of the times and for the welfare of my subjects. It is for my subjects to enforce them in the spirit in which they are made," said His Highness during the recent Jubilee celebration of Alembric Chemical Works, Baroda.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR

H. H. Shri Sayajirao Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's 71st birthday was celebrated recently in Bombay and elsewhere. The Gaekwar, who ascended the *Gadi* in 1875 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1881, is one of the most progressive Princes of India. He is specially known for his zeal for social and educational reform and is a pioneer in passing legislation, penalising child marriages and making primary education free and compulsory. His system of rural and travelling libraries is unique in India and is doing much to combat illiteracy among adults. We wish him long life.

Travancore

INSURANCE IN TRAVANCORE

The Government of Travancore have introduced a State Life Insurance scheme for the benefit of the public. The scheme will take effect almost immediately; and the Financial Secretary to the Government has been directed to arrange for work being started. This scheme will remain separate from the life insurance scheme for Government officials, which is already in operation.

Government express the opinion that the scheme will be of immense service to all classes of people and point out that rules have been framed to suit the convenience of all, enabling even members of artisan and other working classes to take out policies of Rs. 100 and multiples thereof.

MR. SASTRI ON TRAVANCORE

Unveiling the portrait of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore on the occasion of the Trivandrum Arts College Day on March 3, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri said regarding representation of Travancore in the Federal Legislature of the future that in a State like Travancore where progressive ideas prevailed, he was sure that persons selected would in some measure be representatives of popular bodies as well as the Maharaja. The precise machinery of selection was a matter for their wise men, but he was certain that Travancore representatives would be either chosen from the legislature or have the confidence of the legislature.

CHILD MARRIAGE IN TRAVANCORE

The Travancore census report reveals that child marriage is not a serious problem in the State, the number getting married upto the age of 15 being considerably less than in British India. Early marriage is most prevalent among Brahmins and Syrian Christians, which are educationally most advanced communities.

TRAVANCORE RAILWAYS

The Government order on the report of the acting Railway Engineer on the administration of the Railway Department for the Malabar year 1107 is issued. Project estimates and plans of survey lines, viz., Quilon-Ernakulam, Tiruppunithura-Neriamangalam and Mavelikkara-Cochin railways, are being prepared by a special staff under the direction of Mr. Marini, the Adviser to Government on Railways.

Hyderabad

HYDERABAD AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION

"While keeping two basic factors constantly in view, namely, the maintenance unimpaired of His Exalted Highness' sovereignty and the maintenance in all its strength of His Exalted Highness' alliance with the Crown, we have done everything possible to help our Indian brothers to develop constitutionally in the way they wish to develop. We have done more. We have agreed, given certain necessary conditions, for the maintenance of our individuality and mutual obligations of the Crown and ourselves, in certain matters to act with British India." In these words Sir Akbar Hydari, in addressing the Annual Convocation of the Osmania University recently summed up the part hitherto played by Hyderabad in shaping the future constitution of India. He also added: "We discarded all ideas of splendid isolation so that the larger entity which is India may prosper and develop constitutionally."

RURAL UPLIFT IN HYDERABAD

Maharaja Sir Kishan Prasad Bahadur formally opened the Government Rural Development centre at Pattenchere, a village 20 miles out of Hyderabad, the other day. The Centre embraces 12 villages and it is the first of its kind in the State. Its objective is the promotion of rural uplift work—economic, educational and social—among the villagers, by introducing industries subsidiary to agriculture such as poultry-keeping, agriculture, goat-keeping, horticulture.

HYDERABAD'S MUNIFICENCE

The Hyderabad State has decided to co-operate with the Buy Indian League, Madras, and has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 600 this year.

Jaipur

JAIPUR'S INSTRUCTIONS

The Maharaja of Jaipur has issued an order that all the Jagirdars should send their sons either to the Mayo College, Ajmere, or if it is not possible, on financial grounds, to the Noble School for receiving education. His Highness has further issued orders that the succession of an young chief will be determined by his educational qualifications and no uneducated Kunwar shall be allowed to succeed to the Jagir unless there are some very special reasons to show inability to have received education at the Mayo College or Noble School, Jaipur.

Mysore

THE DANGER OF URBANISATION

Mr. Mahadeviah, the Chief Justice, in presiding over the Intermediate College Day celebrations, at Bangalore, referred to the yearly growth in the strength of the college, which now had about 60 lecturers and over 1,300 boys. This was a healthy sign, but the degree of literacy in the State was only 10.6 per cent. compared with 20.9 in Baroda, 28.8 in Travancore, and 33.7 in Cochin. The people of Cochin were thus keenly alive to the value of education. Female education, too, had made rapid strides there, for while the percentage of literacy among females in Mysore State was 3.3, it was 22 in Cochin. He continued:

The rural population in our State is only just beginning to appreciate the importance of education. The fact that at the time of elections to the Representative Assembly and to Legislative Council, recognised symbols such as a bull, tiger, plough or bird, have to be adopted by candidates to identify them and that comprehensive rules have to be framed showing how an illiterate voter should get the help of another literate man, is testimony to the general illiteracy among the voters in the State. A mere widening of the franchise, without the removal of illiteracy, is not likely to hasten the dawn of democracy since education is the very basis of democratic freedom.

In conclusion, Mr. Mahadeviah sounded a note of warning to students hailing from rural areas. He cautioned them against allowing themselves to be unduly urbanised so as to despise village life. He wanted rural schools to be started and agricultural education imparted there. If the cultivator was taught how to apply science to agriculture, as universities in America did, it would add to the people's prosperity.

WATER SUPPLY FOR BANGALORE

With the opening by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore recently of the newly constructed water works at Thippagondanahalli, Bangalore is assured of an adequate supply of drinking water, not only for the present but also for years to come.

Indore

SOCIAL REFORM IN INDORE

The *Holkar State Gazette* of recent date announces that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to give his assent to the Indore Child Marriage Prevention Amendment Act No. 1 of 1933, by which the marriageable age of boys and girls has been raised to 18 and 14 respectively.

Kashmir

SILK INDUSTRY IN KASHMIR

The representatives of the Government of Kashmir have acknowledged the splendid help given by the Swadeshi movement in British India to the industries of the State.

Before the Tariff Board they admitted that the Swadeshi movement has given a great filip to the silk industry of Kashmir. They own also that other products of the State too have been benefited.

And how has Kashmir repaid it, asks a Correspondent? "By the imposition of 30 per cent. duties on Indian goods as against only 20 per cent. on British goods. After showing such a splendid example of their gratitude, they have now approached the Indian Tariff Board for further protection for the silk industry!

It is surprising that a State that has discriminated against India, should now seek its protection again."

Alwar

ALWAR'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

An earnest appeal to all his subjects to help in re-establishing the good name of the State was made by the Maharajah of Alwar in the course of his Durbar announcement recently.

His Highness said he was determined to see justice rendered among his people, and he affirmed his unswerving loyalty to the British Crown, which had been the tradition of seven generations of his family.

Referring to administrative changes in the State, the Maharajah said that on the advice of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India, he had decided to appoint a British Officer, whose services were being taken on loan for one year as a State servant, to be the Prime Minister and Revenue Minister.

Also on the advice of the Government of India, a Special Commissioner had been appointed for Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh, Tiara and Krishnagarh. The period during which this Officer would work as Special Commissioner would be as brief as possible, consistently with the carrying out of the measures of reform and pacification so as to enable the Imperial Troops to return and normal conditions to be restored.

Rajpipla

POPULAR ASSEMBLY FOR RAJPIPLA

To keep pace with modern times, the Maharaja of Rajpipla took occasion to celebrate the 17th anniversary of his reign by opening the newly constituted Dhara Sabha, the Popular Assembly, the first of its kind in the State.

The Assembly is constituted of 33 members which include 14 elected, 8 nominated non-officials and 11 officials including the Diwan who is the President. Fourteen elected members represent 7 talukas: pleaders, graduates, factory-owners, merchants, inamdars, district local and taluka local boards.

The ceremony which was performed in the State Hall was impressive. Diwan Kothawala, in asking the Maharaja to perform the inaugural ceremony, paid a tribute to the policy of the Ruler conceding the wishes of the subjects by associating them in affairs of the administration and creating the Assembly, and conveyed expressions of gratitude and loyalty of the subjects.

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Indians Overseas

INDIANS ABROAD

The following figures representing Indian population in South and East Africa, America, Australia, Ceylon, and the Malaya islands are quoted from Dr. Lanka Sundaram's book "Indians Overseas", published this month by Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., G. T., Madras. (Price Re. 1-8.)

AFRICA

1. South Africa:

Transvaal, 1926	..	15,747
Cape Province, 1926	..	6,655
Natal, 1930	...	142,979
Orange Free State, 1926	...	127

2. East Africa:

Kenya, 1931,	...	45,000	} Esti- mates only.
Uganda, 1931	...	14,000	
Tanganyika, 1931	...	25,000	
Zanzibar, 1924	...	12,846	

AMERICA

British Guiana, 1930	...	130,075
Trinidad, 1930	...	133,277
Jamaica, 1930	...	17,599
Surinam, 1920	...	34,957

ASIA

Malaya, 1931	...	627,720
Mauritius, 1930	...	279,143
Ceylon, 1931	(Estimate)	900,000

AUSTRALIA

Fiji, 1930	...	76,722
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Important groups of Indians are also to be found in other parts of the World:

Portuguese East Africa, 1928...	8,475
Egypt, 1927	821
Sondan, 1927	525
British Columbia	1,016
Panama	300
Cuba	1,000
Mexico	256
Brazil	44
Palestine	2,018
Australia, 1921	2,620
New Zealand, 1926	951
Madagascar	182

INDIANS IN TRANSVAAL.

Addressing the Johannesburg Rotary Club while the Union Parliament was in session recently, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh said among other things:

The Indian in this country is not an alien. He is a British subject and surely has the claim to be treated as such. . . . Yet my people here are not entitled to purchase land or hold property. They can only reside in portions of the towns on sufferance. They have been frankly told they are an alien people. I look upon those persons as aliens who have forced their way into the country against your wishes and without your consent. But Indians have been brought here by invitation of your Government.

Continuing, the Kunwar said that about 80 per cent. of the Indian population of South Africa were born in South Africa. The Indian community formed less than 1½ per cent. of the population of the Transvaal. Some were waiters, some domestic servants. With the exception of trade, however, there were few openings for them. In Natal they could be farmers or artisans, but in the Transvaal no such openings exist. The volume of trade in the hands of the Indian in Johannesburg was infinitesimal.

But if the Indian was hated you could expel him by boycotting his shops. Hundreds of Englishmen and Dutchmen go to Indian shops. There must be a reason. The Indian is courteous and obliging—sometimes too obliging by giving too long credit. If there were any real feeling there would not be any Indian traders in this country. The way I ask you to look at this problem is this: there is no nation in this world of which you can say that the whole of that nation is ahead of every person of another nation. I cannot believe that every South African is in advance of every Indian in South Africa.

I have never heard any Indian say he would like to dominate your policy. All we ask is that we be entitled to the same privileges as you; that you stand up and help us to carry out more speedily that Capetown Agreement which was passed and approved by your Government and mine in 1927, and as a result of which the great Mr. Sastri came here.

Do you know that we have not got a high school in Johannesburg, that we have no separate schools for girls? You can help us by teaching public opinion to help us in matters like these.

COLOURED PEOPLE IN S. AFRICA

On the Government giving an opportunity to Indians and coloured persons of applying for permission to continue residing till April 1935 on the proclaimed land in Transvaal, we understand that over 5,000 applications were received from both the communities. The Land Tenure Act Commission considers the Indian response adequate and the coloured inadequate.

INDIANS IN FIJI

It is announced in the Fiji Legislative Council that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has turned down the representation made on behalf of Indians that there should be a common electoral roll instead of separate European and Indian rolls, for the reason that it was impracticable under the present conditions to contemplate the adoption of a system of common roll representation.

When in the middle of 1929 the Council was reorganised, Indians demanded a common roll. Opposing it, a European member referred to the action of the Colonial Office in resisting a similar demand in Kenya and stated that European electors would be swamped by Indian voters.

The slightest gesture of disapproval on the part of European settlers suffices to induce the Colonial Office to deny the recognition of the rights of other communities, however just and reasonable they may be!

TANGA AND KENYA

The news that the Postal Administration of Tanganyika has been combined with that of Uganda and Kenya, has drawn from the German Colonial Association a resolution declaring that the measure is incompatible with the character of a mandatory territory as an independent international unit and therefore a violation of Article 22 of the League of Nations Covenant.

The Association's protest against a one-sided alteration in the Mandates System calls upon the Government to take the necessary steps to protect German rights.

The Association has sent a letter to Von Schleicher expressing the opinion that this action on the part of the British Administration is the first step towards a planned political unification of Tanganyika and Kenya.

SIR K. V. REDDI ON EMIGRATION

The Problem of Emigration was the subject of a lecture which Sir K. V. Reddy, ex-Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa, delivered recently at the Senate House, Madras, on the invitation of the University Extension Board.

Sir Reddy pointed out how and why Indians had emigrated in the beginning into the various colonies, how later on restrictions had been placed on them, and in fact even shut out, and appealed to the statesmen to wake up to the necessity of affording protection to the helpless emigrants in those lands. With the increasing population in India, the problem of emigration was bound to become more and more important, and it behoved Indian statesmen to think ahead on the subject.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

The public mass meeting of the Zanzibar Indians held under the auspices of the Indian National Association recently, to protest against the trade Licencing Law and the Taxation policy of the Zanzibar Government was a well attended and representative meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Ranchhordas Damodar Bhimji, the Vice-President of the Indian National Association. The President said:

"We have been residing in this country since the last several centuries and owe very sacred duty to it. It is no doubt that owing to our pioneering efforts, we have brought this part of the country into closer connection with various other parts of the world and have thus been helpful in developing the natural resources of this country. We now owe it that in the present serious times of crisis which may develop into a catastrophe, we should rise up and gather strength and stand as one nation. We must of course be constructive in our attitude and appreciate the difficulty of the Government. But we should not give up our fight for the principles. Linked up with this taxation policy of the Government is the question of constitutional advance, the demand for which cannot now be delayed and we should from now onwards assiduously press for it. We must appeal to reason and be listened to."

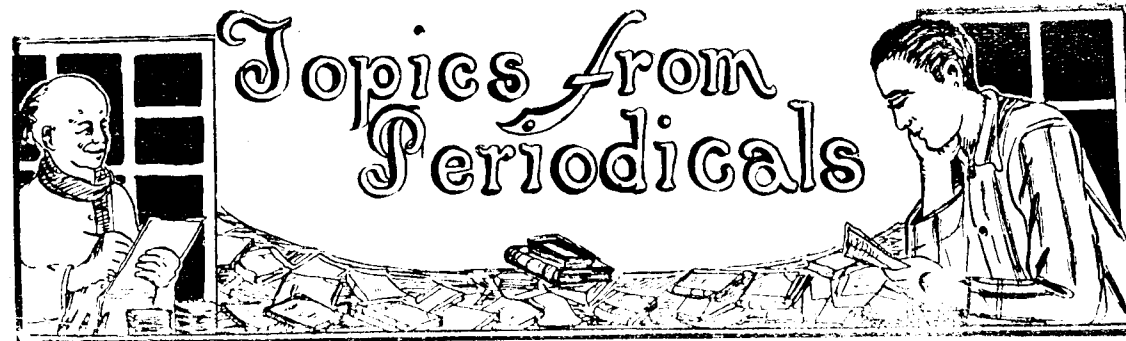
INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICAN UNION

In the course of an interview to the Johannesburg Star, Dr. Karney, the Bishop of Johannesburg, says that the Indian problem is purely the White man's creation. Having been invited to the country he must not be made to run away from it. He says:

I feel that the right policy towards the Indian is to make him feel he is wanted. He is a member of a country which has a culture far older than the white man's and a country which is now advancing towards Dominion status.

I suppose what is in the mind of many is not so much the fear of economic rivalry but of mixed marriages if the Indian is given equal rights. I believe this fear is groundless. Where the negro in the U. S. A. has been given full rights, the tendency towards miscegenation has declined, for he creates his own segregation such as we see in Harlem—now a negro town within the boundaries of New York City.

He concludes by saying that no country or Empire has thriven on a policy of repression.



INDIA'S DEBT

The money which was lent to India in the past is now an impossible burden round the neck of India, writes Mr. John Earnshaw in the March Number of the Modern Review. Leaving aside all consideration of the conditions under which the money was lent, one is faced, according to the writer, with the following facts:

The first fact to be remembered is that the purchasing power of the money at the time when it was lent, and the purchasing power of that same amount of money to-day, are two quite different things. Secondly, most of the money lent in the past was lent for the purpose of capital investment, for example, railway construction, but if that capital were destroyed to-day it could be more efficiently replaced on account of scientific progress, and also more cheaply replaced. Another point to be remembered is that Great Britain has no more wish than any other country, for the debt to be repaid. Provided that the money is thought to be safe, nothing more is asked than the privilege of lending more money, because money which is lent brings in interest, and it is difficult to-day to invest money advantageously. . . .

Great Britain cannot go on indefinitely paying interest out of her reserves, India cannot go on indefinitely paying away capital as interest charges. If India tries to prevent this draining away of her resources by tariffs, or by other means, what a howl there is from the Manchester Cotton Exchange! The position in India is then that India is heavily indebted to a foreign Government: that the debt has been contracted at the instance of the same foreign Government: that the same foreign Government insists that under no considerations shall India default.

The writer concludes by saying that when Great Britain comes to some arrangement with America regarding the British debt to America, she should also come to a similar agreement with India regarding the Indian debt to Great Britain; or secondly that India should repudiate the debt.

This latter course is unlikely save under a Socialist Government, since if India as a country repudiated her debts, possibly private individuals might also claim to be allowed to repudiate their debts.

MUSLIMS AND SANSKRIT LITERATURE

In the course of an article in the February issue of the Calcutta Review, Mr. M. Z. Siddiqi traces the contribution made by Muslim writers to the popularisation of Sanskrit literature in the West by translations, etc. To them knowledge had been like a lost property. They tried to take possession of it wherever they found it. And the invasions of Mahmud marked a new era in the history of Indo-Islamic literature.

With these invasions is associated the name of the greatest Muslim scholar in this field, i.e., Abu-Rayhan Muhammad b. Ahmad-al-Biruni. Coming with Mahmud to India, he spent a good deal of his life in this country where, after meeting with many difficulties, he made friends with numerous Indian scholars, studied with them their language and literature, observed minutely their customs, manners and religious observances, discussed with them their beliefs and principles, and being thus well-equipped, he wrote his epoch-making book, the Kitābul-Hind, the first comprehensive critical authoritative book dealing with the various aspects of the Indian life and literature.

Thus were translated the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Bhagavad-Gita, the Atharvaveda, the Yogavashishta, the Maheshamahananda, the Harivamsa, the story of the Animals and many other works of the Hindus.

These Arabic and Persian translations of the Sanskrit works in addition to being a source of information for the Muslims with regard to Indian sciences, created a taste for them among the early modern European Orientalists. Their knowledge and appreciation of the beauties of the Sanskrit literature began with the study of these translations or with their rendering in a European language. The early translation of the Kalila and Dimna into Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, Slavonic, Turkish, German, English, Danish, Dutch and French languages were based on its Arabic rendering by Ibnul-Marouffa. As a matter of fact, almost all the Indian fables and tales which found place in the European literature before the last century had passed through their Arabic or Persian translations as suggested by Prof. Horowitz.

THE WORLD CRISIS

The crisis that has arisen in the modern world during the post-War period is not merely an economic one. It involves, says Mr. Christopher Dawson in the March Number of the *English Review*, the future of Western culture as a whole and consequently the fate of humanity.

But it is not a simple or uniform phenomenon. It is not confined to any one state or any one continent. It is world-wide in its incidence and shows itself in a different form in every different society. The problem of Russia is essentially different from that of America, and that of Germany from that of England. And yet all are inextricably interwoven in an immense and complicated tangle which politicians and economists are vainly struggling to unravel.

The remedy lies, according to the writer, in that instead of forcing society into the strait waistcoat of a mechanical order, we should adapt our economic mechanism to the needs of the social organism and the safeguarding of its vital functions. The writer says :

The old land-owning class filled so large a place in rural society that its disappearance leaves an immense gap in the social and cultural life of the countryside, and nothing is being done to fill it, owing to the concentration of all the vital forces of the nation in the great cities. Here again there is a pressing need for the restoration of social equilibrium by a measure of cultural decentralization and by a more even distribution of the non-economic resources of the nation between city and countryside. . . .

Science and technology can be used in the service of rural life as well as of urban industry, and the recovery of some measure of equilibrium between the agrarian and the urban elements in our national life would strengthen the whole structure of the social organism. . .

No civilization hitherto has been able to resist the destructive effects of urban and bureaucratic centralization. It has been well said that the great city is the grave of a culture, and in the same way the substitution of a centralized bureaucratic control for the spontaneous activity of normal social life involves a process of ossification and the senile decay of the whole social organism.

It is therefore necessary, concludes the writer, that it is high time we should revise our whole scheme of social values and to educate the nation in the ideas that have some relation to the realities of the modern situation. The work of social restoration must be preceded and accompanied by the reconstruction of our intellectual and spiritual traditions.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The March Number of the *Fortnightly Review*, contains an article on "National or Party Government?" by Mr. G. R. Stirling Taylor, who says that the present National Government of England, with all its immaturities and half-hearted action and half-grasped theories, is a very radical change in the policy of Great Britain.

The late eighteenth and nineteenth century political philosophy, which had taken root under the influence of the Liberals of the plutocratic Industrial Revolution, was ending in a condition of industrial and social anarchy which obviously could not go much farther without disaster. Of course, there are many who will argue that this disaster is world-wide and common to Liberal and Tory philosophies alike; and there are still simple souls who believe that the chaos of the international world markets will grow orderly again if we only again sweep away trade barriers and get a complete world Free Trade, which will put us all once more at the mercy of the strongest financiers and the most grasping merchants! There are still people who believe that the greatest law of economic life is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest.

The writer pleads for a change in the policy of rule by Party Government. The following are the lines, according to him, by which Reform should proceed :

Many of the evil taints of the old Party System would be got rid of by a comparatively simple reform. Abolish the Party Whips and allow every clause of a Bill to be decided by argument and not by party pressure. This reform will be necessarily followed by another; let every Government have the right to sit for its full term of years, unless ejected by a direct vote of censure of Parliament. It will only be fair to give the Government this protection, if its Party Whips can no longer drive the Party sheep. The general result of these two rules would be that the House would pay more attention to logic and less to intrigue behind the scenes. For the Party Whips are the chief instruments by which powerful and selfish magnates and interests get their will accomplished. The disappearance of the Party Whip would mean the strengthening of intellect in political affairs. It would restore initiative to the best men in the Cabinet if they could appeal to the common sense of the House.

He concludes by saying that the party system was intended for politicians and not for statesmen, and it is now the laughing-stock of intelligent people and the gibe of cynics throughout the world. The final word on modern government is, that it is now far too skilled a profession to be performed any longer by political amateurs.

THE MADRASEE

"Eavesdropper", the writer of the very attractive feature of *Indian Finance* known as *Clive Street Gossip*, has chosen to tell us what he thinks of the much maligned Madrassee. He had been on a four weeks' holiday to South India, the place of his birth and he takes this opportunity to gossip about the habits and manners of his people as compared with those of the people of Northern India. Many a wag has described Madras as the benighted Province, but "Eavesdropper" has a spirited rejoinder to this taunt—a rejoinder altogether reasonable and by no means inspired by any spirit of parochialism. South India can hold its own against any province.

For my part, the more I saw, the more did I feel convinced that in a good many directions my much-maligned province had its own strong points, of which it could be justifiably proud. In point of cleanliness of one's person, one's clothes, and one's home, South India stands out in pleasing contrast to the squalor and untidiness and filth of the poorer classes in many parts of Northern India. Everyone, man, woman and youngster knows how to clean the clothes; each village well and tank and river *ghat* is provided with stones that wash clothes well, and you rarely come across one in dirty attire. The littlest hut is maintained spruce and neat; the few brass vessels are burnished and bright like gold. There is poverty in South India but no squalor.

Another outstanding trait of the Madrassee is his simplicity of life, habits and outlook. There is no complication of any kind.

His food is plain and homely; his mode of living, economical and satisfying; and his relations to the society in which he is placed, cordial and wholesome. And the result is that, even in this acute depression, he does not show up his poverty. By looking at him or his life, you can hardly guess the stress and strain he is passing through. In the Western sartorial style, for instance, poverty is glaringly thrust on one's attention by a dirty collar, or cheap-looking tie or frayed shirt or worn-out fabric at the elbow or profusion of creases in the trousers or the toes peeping out of the shoes. In Western style of home equipment, shoddy furniture and shoddier knick-knacks tell a tale that can't be mistaken. In regard to food, the difference between the rich man's fare and the poor man's is most marked, and the poor man, even so, pays a comparatively stiff price. In most parts of Northern India, the man of no means is ill-clad and, what is worse, his clothes show no sign of washing either by the *dhobi* or the good housewife or by oneself; the mud huts leak in the rains, abound in reptiles, are

floored in most rugged fashion and are in an altogether dilapidated condition; he eats coarse rice or *roti* made of cheapest kind of flour, getting little of *ghee* or vegetables, with sugar and milk entire luxuries. The humblest hut in South India is natty, the thatched roof well and firmly constructed, the floor, polished and shining with cow-dung; the rice and soup and pepper water, well-cooked and heartily eaten; and the sole pair of *dhobis*, washed in the village tank or river with an art which professional *dhobis* should envy. Madras has been subject to the full force of depression; but it has stood up to it at least to the extent of suffering in silence and putting on the same brave face.

Incidentally, it is not without significance that Madras is the only province where the England returned youth is not afflicted with the craze to adopt the *sahib's* style of life.

The *sahib's* attributes are left in a bundle in Rameshwaram where, on return from foreign travel, the sin of crossing the *kala pani* is washed. Mixed marriages between the youngsters educated in Western lands and the girls whose friendships they cultivate in those lands are conspicuous by their absence in South India. The Madrassee does not lack in adventure or go-aheadness; but he is not the one to throw conservatism to the winds. False standards of life, extravagance that spells ruin, aping of alien habits and fashions—you do not meet these in Madras.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Under the heading the "Future Government of India", the task of the Third Round Table Conference is summarised in the *Round Table*. The writer assumes that the reason for the insistence of His Majesty's Government on the financial safeguards is clear. Recent years have shown how sensitive a thing is India's credit in the world money market, and in the present world economic upheaval, the sudden and complete disappearance of British control over the public finances of India would, he fears, dry up the springs of credit for India and lead to a catastrophic fall in the value of Indian securities.

Coming to the prospects of an immediate federation, the writer is of opinion that

until an agreement has been come to with the Princes—and hitherto their peculiar difficulties have prevented one—no date can possibly be set for the inauguration of the All-India federation. Yet, until it is inaugurated, it is difficult to see how the measure of responsibility at the centre, which has been promised on condition that federation is agreed upon, can be granted. It is known, however, that only a few sections of Indian opinion will accept a constitution which does not immediately bestow a large measure of responsibility at the centre.

RESIDUARY POWERS

The subject of residuary powers in the proposed Indian Federation has become one of keen controversy. Mr. Venkatarangaiya, writing in the latest Number of *Triveni*, expounds this intricate problem.

The fundamental characteristic of a federation is the distribution of the powers of Government between a central authority and the several provincial authorities, each being supreme in the field allotted to it in the Constitutional document. In the sphere made over to them the provincial governments are co-ordinate with, and not subordinate to the central government, and it is not open to the latter to modify at its will and pleasure the powers of provincial governments as is the case in a unitary State. In consequence of this a province in a federal State enjoys a superior status and exercises independent jurisdiction in a field of its own. It is a question of primary importance what this field happens to be. The framing, therefore, of a constitution for a federal State has no more difficult subject to deal with than that of determining what powers should be granted to the central government and what should be granted to provincial governments.

Under the peculiar conditions in which we are placed, our statesmen should concentrate attention on solutions of these questions. We have to bring the Indian States into the Federation. They are already enjoying a good deal of semi-Sovereign authority.

They are not mere administrative divisions like the provinces in British India deriving whatever authority they have from the central government. To reduce them to the position of provinces with only enumerated powers is not a practicable proposition. Sentiment is a powerful factor to reckon with at all times; and in the Indian States sentiment will be in favour of residuary authority being located in them. It is also a well known fact that the lodging of residuary authority at the centre in the Dominion of Canada was possible mainly because the Canadian federation grew out of a previous unitary Constitution and the two principal provinces—Ontario and Quebec—did not, on entering the federation, lose any of the powers they formerly enjoyed and therefore easily reconciled themselves to residuary authority being retained at the centre. In the U. S. A., Australia, and Germany the units that were federated were, like the Indian States, autonomous before federation and could, with justification, insist on retaining residuary authority. Federation will raise the status of provinces in British India even if the residuary authority is kept at the centre. They will have no legitimate cause of complaint that their position will under such a scheme be worse than what it is now. Not so in respect of the Indian States. To bring them in they have to be conceded the enjoyment of residuary authority. Under these circumstances only two alternatives are open: One is an Indian Federation with residuary authority in the provinces and States; the other is a federation with

the centre enjoying residuary authority in relation to the provinces but only specified powers in relation to the States.

There is no incompatibility between a strong Central government and residuary powers in the part-units. Even if the States are persuaded to agree to the location of residuary authority at the centre, the cause of a strong central government cannot be won unless the schedule of provincial powers is carefully drawn. Much caution is required, concludes the writer, to see that, to satisfy local sentiment and patriotism, powers that ought to be retained at the centre are not transferred to the parts, especially in matters connected with industry, transport, agriculture and education.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The question of the Reform of the House of Lords has assumed a new interest since it formed the subject of debate from the year 1927. Writing on this subject in the March Number of the *Empire Review*, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Fitz-Alan of Derwent says:

One of the most objectionable features in the Parliament Act is the power given to the Government of the day to pass any measure, no matter how revolutionary, without the constituencies being allowed an opportunity of expressing their approval or disapproval. As the law stands at the moment, any Government, having a majority in the Commons, could bring in a Bill to abolish the Monarchy, the Second Chamber, or indeed any Capital Institution of the country; and, by passing such a Bill three times in the same Session, it would become the law of the land, although the House of Lords might have rejected it on three separate occasions. Under the proposals of the Joint Committee, any Bill so passed and rejected would remain suspended until the Constituencies, at the next General Election, had been given the chance of expressing their approval or otherwise. Be it observed, this would only mean delay in order to give the people the right to express their opinion. It is not suggested that a reformed Second Chamber should have the power to withstand the wishes of the people, but it is suggested it should have the power to insist that the people of the country should be consulted before grave revolutionary changes become law. Of course, it is true that the Royal Assent could be refused to any Bill, but would it be right or wise that the Sovereign should be placed in a position to take such drastic action?

The writer is for retaining the upper house and cites the instance of the present House of Lords, which has long tradition and experience of handling awkward cases of disagreement between the two Houses successfully.

COAL RESOURCES OF INDIA

"The conservation of coking coal resources of India" is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. R. R. Aiyar, in the latest number of the *Tisco Review*. Mr. Aiyar says that India, in spite of her vast mineral resources of high grade iron ore and other raw materials essential to the manufacture of iron and steel, has not developed this primary industry to any appreciable extent. Compared with other countries of the world, her iron and steel industry is in its infancy. She is still the chief exporter of raw materials to many foreign countries.

It is a matter of primary necessity that the people of India should take up the question of conservation of good quality coal immediately to safeguard the welfare of the future generations. The colliery proprietors will have to sink all their differences and make common cause in their own interest and in the ultimate interest of the country.

A new era of industrial regeneration is dawning on India. Some of the colliery managers have already begun to adopt the most modern methods of mining. But this practice should become universal in all the collieries. A Committee consisting of mining experts, geologists, colliery proprietors and managers of large metallurgical concerns should be formed to explore all possible avenues of conservation of good coking coals in India.

India will be faced with a very serious situation in the near future if no such measures, as indicated above, are adopted and the valuable energy that is stored up by *Nature* for ages be squandered. The writer is of opinion that the progress of India's iron and steel industry will be handicapped if measures are not at once taken to checkmate this.

THE WOMEN OF MALABAR

Miss R. C. Sarabai, M.A., in the course of an article in *Roy's Weekly*, gives her impressions of her tour in the West Coast. The women of Malabar have the unique right of inheritance and also the right of divorce. The very first thing that struck the writer was the all-white dress and simple living of the women folk of the land of beauties. They are free to act and move and *purdah* is unknown. They are cosmopolitan and the average age of marriage is 16 for girls

and 21 for boys. Another favourable point, and it is of utmost importance is, that

a Malayalee non-Nambudri woman enjoys equal and unquestionable right on the family property, whether she is married, unmarried or widowed. She has not to depend upon the generosity of a mother-in-law or daughter-in-law under any circumstance. In fact there is no bogey of mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law in a family in Malabar. For all Hindu communities, excepting the Nambudris, are matriarchal communities, and family life is entirely different from what the world knows. The family of a Nair woman is composed of her mother, brothers and sisters, her maternal aunts and their children, and maternal uncles. She does not live in her husband's house where the presiding goddesses are his mother and sisters. But this in no way interferes with a happy conjugal life, human nature being always and everywhere the same. And to the credit of the male folk of these matriarchal communities it is to be pointed out that they carry out their divided duties (one by his wife and children, and the other towards his family) with equal loyalty and affection. The modern economic conditions have led to the break-up of these matriarchal families and the tendency is towards the patriarchal. But even then woman's property rights will not and cannot vanish.

There is no part of India where female education, both primary and higher, has progressed so much as in Malabar. It may be surprising to learn that in the State of Travancore there are about 15,000 women graduates.

Among the Hindus of Travancore the Nair women are the most advanced and among them the percentage of literacy is nearly 60. But the Christian community is more literate and educated than even the Nairs.

The total number of schools exclusively for girls, including English high and middle schools, Vernacular high and middle schools, and primary schools is 500 with a total strength of 88,975. The percentage of caste Hindu girls of the school-going age attending these schools has been calculated at nearly 70. Besides these there are 7 mixed colleges and 1 women's college.

The real problem regarding women in Travancore and Cochin is not of mere encouragement of female education but of unemployment of the educated. The leaders of the women's movement there are agitating for the employment of English-educated women in all Government departments, not excluding that of police!

None else, not even Western women, can stand comparison to them in clean habits and cultural outlook in matters of day to day life.

MALABAR AND ITS FOLK: A Systematic Description of the Social customs and institutions of Malabar. By T. K. Gopal Panikkar, B.A. With Special Chapters on "The Land System of Malabar" by Dr. V. K. John and "The Moplahs" by Mr. Hamid Ali, BAR-AT-LAW. Rs. Two. To Subs. of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-8.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, G. Town, Madras.

CHOICE OF CAREER

Mr. K. C. Kataria, M.Sc. (Columbia) contributes an interesting article on this subject to the latest Number of the *Prabuddha Bharata*. The following advice deserves the careful consideration of our young unemployed and the discontented graduates :

Young graduates who are ambitious must not give up hopes. They ought to know that service is not the only road to success. Rather the persons in service are handicapped. They cannot accumulate money. Extraordinary results have always been achieved in business. Lala Gokal Chand Kapur, the millionaire of Amritsar, started his life as an ordinary hawker. Henry Ford, the Automobile King, was an ordinary clerk up to the age of 40. Pandit Thakar Dutt, the Proprietor of the world-known *Amritdhara*, had to sell his wife's bangles to make a start in life. Lala Dhan Ram Bhalia, the shoe magnate of the Punjab, opened his shop with only a few hundred rupees. There are greater possibilities in business than in service. Let our young men realize this and enter the line in any capacity with a strong will.

Mr. Kataria goes on to say that our young men are self-centred. They think of things from the view-point of their pleasures only. They do not consider the power of public opinion. They never realise that their success depends largely upon what other people think of them.

"YOUTH AT THE HELM"

In the new monthly miscellany started under the above title, the Editor, Mr. G. Subramaniam, pleads for a new orientation. He says :

Our own country is unfortunately a land of warring creeds, communal conflicts, and sectarian disputes. Anything that keeps man apart must go. Man is a part of the whole. The sectional or sectarian outlook on men and things must give place to an international and humanitarian vision irrespective of color, caste or creed.

Diogenes, the great philosopher, exclaimed that he was a citizen of the world. This spirit can only be realised if one is free from national prejudices. When you can claim the whole world as your own, why cling close to a small bit determined by some geological accidents. National consciousness is good but international feeling is better. Good should never become the enemy of better.

The thunder-clouds of war seem to be gathering in the horizons of the West and East. The League of Nations is fighting against with might and main. Will the people help? Is the world to be a heaven of concord or a hell of discord?

The Editor is of opinion that youth alone can stem the surging tide of national jealousy that threatens to engulf the world in another whirlpool of ruin.

REINCARNATION

"Rebirth or reincarnation follows as a logical sequel to the *modus operandi* of the law of Karma," says Mr. Saroj Kumar Das in the March Number of the *Aryan Path*. But it has been contended that the doctrine of Karma is not based on the real facts of moral causation. Replying to this criticism, the writer says :

Assuming, however, that the doctrine in question rests upon the ethical postulate of absolute justice, the real nerve of such justice is no other than the primitive *lex talionis*, or what is the same thing, the spirit of crude vindictiveness or revengefulness. But "revenge," as even Lord Bacon reminds us, "is a kind of wild justice which the more a man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out." And if it has no legal justification, far less can it claim a moral sanction. Indeed, no moral justification can be extended to a theory that regards punishment as an end in itself and earthly existence as a penal measure. But it is no use labouring the point that the universe, though subserving a moral end, is neither a moral reformatory nor a glorified police court.

In countering the force of this last argument, all that is necessary for us to recognise is, says the writer, that the punishment of moral evil by natural evil does neither lack an *a priori* justification nor an *a posteriori* confirmation. He says :

To take the latter first, one need not go a-hunting for empirical evidences of this accredited theory. It is a matter of every day experience that persistent wrongdoing or sinfulness brings inevitably in its train some physical ailment or disability, i.e., natural evil in some shape or other. The *a priori* justification proceeds from the simple but categorical demand of our moral reason that the natural and the moral, the physical and the spiritual, must on no account be represented as two non-communicating spheres, administered by exclusive laws of their own, and antagonised to each other by the whole diameter of being. The law of Karma affords the necessary guarantee of a constant co-ordination and interdependence of the natural and the moral order both being grounded in the nature of a Being that is the uniting principle of both.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

TRADE AND CRAFT GUILDS IN INDIA. By N. Das, I.C.S. [The Modern Review, March 1933.]

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA ON CASTE. [Prabuddha Bharata, March 1933.]

THE MAHATMA AND THE HARIJAN. By Father W. Q. Lash. [The C. S. S. Review, March 1933.]

THE INDIAN CHURCH. By Rev. H. C. Balasundaram, [The Young Men of India, March 1933.]

BENGAL UNDER JEHANGIR. By Prof. Sri Ram Sharma, M.A. F.R. Hist. S. [Journal of Indian History, Vol. XI, Part III, No. 33.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE WHITE PAPER

The White Paper released on the 18th March announces that 11 Provinces, including Sind and Orissa, will become autonomous units, and the Federal Government will be responsible to the Federal Legislature; Defence, External and Ecclesiastical Affairs being reserved for the Governor-General. As regards Federation, it will suffice that if Rulers representing half the aggregate population of the States and entitled to half the seats allotted to the States in the Upper Chamber, exercise the Instruments of Accession. There will be two Chambers in Bengal: U. P. and Behar. The White Paper provides for a Statutory enquiry, after 5 years, regarding the I. C. S. and I. P. S. recruitment and establishment of a Statutory Railway Board. No proposals are made regarding Burma, since the Local Council has not decided between federation and separation.

SIR T. B. SAPRU ON THE WHITE PAPER

In a Press statement criticising the White Paper as a disappointing document, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says :

It must be recognised that many of the proposals cannot be described, in any sense of the term, as being based on agreements arrived at the Round Table Conference.

A great part of the document seems to be drawn with a view to placate that section of the British Conservatives who are opposed to any advance at the Centre and who cannot think of India otherwise in terms of perpetual tutelage, than with the object of satisfying the reasonable demands of the Indians.

While I welcome the proposal to establish the Federation, I must frankly say it: Is this Constitution intended to make an appeal even to the moderate-minded man in India?

Whether the Joint Parliamentary Committee will liberalise the Constitution or stiffen it, only the future can show; but clearly our duty is now to approach the question from a practical point of view and work for material alterations and not dissipate our energies in a manner in which at times we have been inclined to do,

THE LIBERALS AND THE WHITE PAPER

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, in the course of a joint statement issued on March 20, observe :

All the restrictions imposed by the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme reappear in the New Constitution, perhaps in a tighter form. The powers conferred upon the Governor-General and the Governors under the heads of reserved departments, the special responsibilities, special powers, powers delegated by the Crown not inconsistent with the Act, discretionary powers, emergency powers, powers of interference in the transferred (now called "non-reserved") departments under the elastic formula of "necessary for the fulfilment of any of the special responsibilities" and the powers of issuing Ordinances, dictating legislation by message, providing for appropriations without the consent of the legislatures and against their votes, amount virtually to an autocracy not mitigated but strengthened by the unchecked control of Whitehall.

Of the many features of the scheme which seriously detract from its acceptability, we can only refer to the multitudinous and multifarious safeguards designed to keep the Ministry and the Legislatures under leading strings. The absence of any provision for giving any useful voice to the legislature in the matter of defence, the imposition of conditions for the establishment of Federation, the absence of any limit to the period of waiting for the removal of the obstacles to federation, the requirement of an address from both the Houses of Parliament, to the inauguration of the Federal Government or Full Responsible Government, the absence of any indication of the termination of the period of transition and safeguards either automatically or conditionally and as to the time of attainment of the Dominion Status, the absence of any power in the Federal Legislature to make any amendments even in the details of the constitution, the perpetuation of the India Council on a slightly altered basis, the refusal to transfer the control of the services to the Government of India and the prospect of the permanent subventions of deficit provinces are not calculated to relieve the gloom in the political atmosphere.

Unless the scheme now published undergoes radical alteration in the direction of the removal of the numerous shackles on the freedom of the legislatures and the conferment of a generous measure of genuine responsibility on the federal legislature, there is no likelihood of allaying the political discontent in India.

The choice before the British Government is to placate the Tories at home or win the confidence of the people of India.

LORD WILLINGDON ON FEDERATION

Addressing the Chamber of Princes on the 20th March, H. E. the Viceroy said :

It is my own firm personal conviction that for the Indian States, the balance of advantage weighs heavily towards accepting the federal scheme and working it wisely and prudently.

SIR G. STANLEY ON REFORMS

The adoption of provincial autonomy presents little difficulty so far as any rate as Madras is concerned. It means that all subjects will be Transferred and none Reserved, as is at present the case, and, judging from the manner in which the Transferred subjects have been administered during the last 10 years or so, I do not think any one need fear that when the present Reserved subjects are handed over to Ministers instead of the Members of the Executive Council, they will be treated in any different manner.—*Speech at the European Association, Madras.*

MR. SASTRI ON COMMUNALISM

Responsibility meant power of Parliament to dismiss a ministry and find another, but the communal grouping in our legislatures destroyed the very idea of responsibility. We have got this communal group system in India, and as we are careful to provide that no important group shall go unrepresented in the Cabinet, responsibility under practical circumstances is apt to dissolve into a myth. If we wish to form real political parties, then we must keep away from these communal groups. They do not know what mischief they are doing who ask that elections should be fought on the ground of birth. They destroy the very foundations of responsible Government.—*From a Speech at Trivandrum.*

SIR ALFRED WATSON'S OPTIMISM

Speaking on "India" at the Oxford University Imperial Club, Sir Alfred Watson said :

There is no more favourable moment than the present for proceeding with Self-Government in India despite the difficulties confronting any Indian Government owing to the feud between Hindus and the Moslems. There is no risk so great as that of breaking hope in India. To fail to go forward would be to negative all the work Britain has done in India in the last 100 years.

MR. JINNAH ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

I am convinced that there is no hope for India without a real and genuine Hindu-Muslim unity which can only be achieved by the Hindus who are a majority. There must be a real change of heart. It is then alone that India will command respect all over the world and her voice will become really effective.—*From a Speech in London.*

THE GAEKWAR ON SOCIAL REFORM

In an age when men are comparatively educated; an age in which the world is linked by bonds of which our ancestors seven centuries ago could not have dreamed; an age in which the bounds of society have expanded even beyond the limits of nationality; we in India, not only tolerate the existence of a caste-system which facts show to be effete and incomprehensible to people outside India, but we even fight for the retention of that system which is a stumbling-block in our path to national self-consciousness. If we stand aside and watch this evil go uncorrected, we are guilty of betraying our trust.—*Reply to Civic Address in Baroda on March 9.*

DR. URQUHART'S PLEA

Principal Urquhart, ex Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, addressing the Aberdeen Brotherhood recently, condemned the self-conscious notions of trusteeship. He said :

... Were we to alienate the people by repeated demands for firm Government as if they were a nation of children? India's leaders might make mistakes, but they were intensely and sacrificially in earnest. No Government, however perfect, would restore peace unless those responsible were influenced by the spirit of Christ.

MR. J. MEHTA ON CONGRESS POLICY

Nothing is gained by a policy of barren negation. Half the strength of the Congress is lost to-day by the unwise taboos and unreasonable fetishes of Mr. Gandhi. If the Round Table Conference had been such a failure, if the Ottawa Agreement had placed further fetters on our economic life, if repression disfigures our Statute-Book as it had never done before, and if the Government succeeded temporarily in checking the movement for freedom by creating communal hurdles in our way, the responsibility is shared in a substantial measure by the Congress itself under the influence of Mr. Gandhi.—*Speech at the Trade Union Conference, Delhi.*

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON COMMUNALISM

The final solution of the communal problem will be reached when the development of the vast and varied resources of the country is actually taken on hand with a well-thought-out plan, and then it will be possible to find suitable employment for different sections of the people and to raise the standard of living of the general population.—*Speech at Cawnpore.*

SIR JOHN SIMON ON INDIA

I have seen enough of India to know that risks must be taken in order that we may feel that we are not fastening on the immense continent a bureaucratic system, but endeavouring to lead and help educated persons in India to realise and in due course to assume the responsibility that they must assume.—*Speech at the Reception to Gen. Higgins in London.*

THE VICEROY ON LEGISLATURE

H. E. the Viceroy in extending the term of the present Assembly in a message, dated March 6, said :

Your Chamber is now in the third year of its normal term of three years and the question of the date of the general election has been engaging my attention. As this matter is of great interest to you and the public generally, I take early opportunity of informing you of my decision. Under the operation of Section 63 (D), Government of India Act, the term of this Assembly will expire next January and in the ordinary course I would have dissolved the Assembly in the autumn this year, so that the general election would be held towards the end of this year and a meeting of the next Assembly be convened in the beginning of the next year. However, as you are aware, His Majesty's Government are pressing forward with their plans for the Federal Constitution in India and the new Assembly, which would meet for the first time in next January, might have short life, I feel that expenditure of energy and money which general election entails both on the Government and the candidates would hardly be justified in these circumstances and particularly so at a time when public interest will be fixed on the New Constitution, and the Government and public men will be busy preparing for its inauguration. I have, therefore, decided not to dissolve the Assembly or hold the General Election this year. I propose, when the time comes, to exercise my powers under Section 63 (D) of the Government of India Act and extend the life of this Assembly for such period as may be expedient in the light of the conditions then prevailing.

THE BUDGET

Sir George Schuster presented the Budget proposals in the Assembly on the 28th February. The Budget leaves the Government a surplus of 4.32 lakhs. A decrease of Rs. 7.85 lakhs is expected under Land Revenue and an increase under Excise of Rs. 21 lakhs. An increase in expenditure of Rs. 32.97 is estimated. Under Irrigation, provision is made for execution of works which have been retarded or deferred by the necessity of retrenchment. Provision is made for Rs. 8 lakhs for the General Election to the reformed legislature. Additional teaching grants are provided under Education. The Government offers a lengthy explanation for the refusal to accept the Council resolution urging 12½ per cent. reduction in assessment on land, arguing that nation-building activities will be retarded.

THE BUDGET IN THE ASSEMBLY

Subjecting the Budget to a scathing criticism, Sir Abdur Rahim said in the Assembly that in drawing the picture of India's prosperity, the Finance Member overlooked the fact that during the last decade ending 1931, there had been considerable increase in India's population to the extent of 30 millions. He continued :

"If we divide the increased yardage of piece-goods used by 350 millions of India's population, what do we find? A little over 16 yards per head of loin cloth throughout the year (*hear, hear*). The kerosene does not betoken any prosperity. . . In European countries we hear villages are electrified but here if kerosene is used to light dark houses, or an extra pinch of salt is used, that is taken as an index to prosperous condition."

THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND THE BUDGET

In the Council of State, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan criticising the Budget said that there was on one side a highly coloured picture of India's high credit and sound finances and on the other there was the spectacle of low exports, high level taxation and high gold exports. From his knowledge of economic conditions in the country, he could say that business houses and ryots were suffering from the trade slump, and high taxation and things were not as happy as others made them believe. He reminded the House that Indian and European business houses had to make large reductions in their staff to meet the situation, and business conditions had materially improved during the last 18 months and yet the Government had chosen not to give relief to the general taxpayer, but had restored the 5 per cent. cut which would cost them over one crore of rupees. Mr. Natesan criticised also the Army policy of the Government of India and asked whether there was any chance of reduction in capitation charges and urged for Army purchases through the Indian Stores Department.

DR. TAGORE ON MASS EDUCATION

The need for extending education to the masses in India was emphasized at the Calcutta University recently by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

After pointing out that Japan as a whole had benefited by Western education though it was introduced there later than in India, Dr. Tagore said that in India only the upper strata of society had reaped the benefit of education but the people as a whole were more or less out of touch with the present educational machinery. He suggested that they ought to set about and think how more important and serious literature could be produced for intellectual progress.

He appealed to the Calcutta University to spread education among the masses, starting with an extra academic system of examinations. By that system educational bodies would be created in every district, where examinations would be held in every subject in which an individual might have aptitude. In that way those who were unable to afford University education and those whose business or callings prevented them from taking advantage of schools and colleges would get general education.

ASHUTOSH COLLEGE

The Calcutta Corporation recently granted the lease of 99 years of a portion of the Hazra Park, south Calcutta, for the establishment of the Ashutosh College, to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. The condition imposed is that the college should be housed there together with the memorial hall and the library.

DEPROVINCIALISATION OF COLLEGES

The All-Bengal College Teachers' Conference, which met recently, adopted a number of resolutions urging Government to appoint a committee to formulate a detailed scheme to enforce the deprovincialisation of Government colleges and schools in the Province.

MR. SESHADRI ON CULTURE

"The man of culture was not dogmatic and realised that there may be many faces to truth and is anxious to enter into a sympathetic appreciation of the stand-point of others," said Principal Seshadri at a meeting of the Punjab Literary League recently at Lahore. He quoted Lord Morley who has said that one of the most beautiful words in the English language was the word 'perhaps'. The man of culture was not assertive and boisterous but was always willing to reconsider and learn. Proceeding, the speaker said that the man of culture had a notable urbanity about him; he belonged to the centre and not to the outlying areas; he had a sense of proportion and he had also lively imagination.

PROF. D. M. BOSE

The Senate of the Calcutta University granted a sum of Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of his passage to and from England to Professor Debendra Mohon Bose, Professor of Physics, who has been invited by the Faraday Society of London to contribute papers and take part in the discussions to be held on 24th and 25th April 1933.

A GIFT TO MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Through the kind intervention of Lord Lothian, a friend of his in England has made a gift to the Muslim University of a robe on which is written the whole of the Holy Quoran. This robe was taken away from India during the troubles of 1857 and is now returned to India to mark his friendship with Mussulmans.

A WINDELL TO HINDU UNIVERSITY

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has given a donation to the Benares Hindu University of Rs. one lakh, together with a recurring annual grant of Rs. 6,000, for founding a Chair in Chemistry.

DISGUISED BLACKMAIL

"I venture with diffidence to suggest that perhaps too narrow a view has been taken in various judgments dealing with the law of defamation; that too little regard has been paid to changed conditions, and that too little attention has been directed to several considerations of public policy, which might properly be urged by those who are defendants in cases of libel and slander." This was a dictum of Mr. Justice McCardie in the course of a recent judgment. He continued:

"I recognise the power of the Press to injure reputations, and I agree that the law must be strong to enable a good character to be vindicated, and to penalise baseless imputations. But I know quite well how large a number of fraudulent or undesirable persons remain unexposed through the severity of the rules of law with respect to defendants in cases of defamation.

The public too often loses the protection it so greatly needs. I know also of the large trade that exists in seeking to extort damages from newspaper proprietors and others under circumstances which are little better than disguised blackmail."

POLITICAL PRISONERS

The Welfare of India League has made some very important and highly useful suggestions to the Bombay Government regarding the treatment of political and other prisoners. This is not the first time, says the *Tribune*, that this suggestion has been made, but obsessed by the false notion that to recognise the separate status of political prisoners as such would be to put a premium on political offences, the Government has consistently turned a deaf ear to the suggestion. In actual practice even the Government cannot treat the more important political prisoners on a level with ordinary prisoners. The only effect of the present faulty classification is to create heart-burning among the large majority of political prisoners,

MR. T. R. V. SASTRI ON TEMPLE BILLS

Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, ex-Advocate-General of Madras, gives the following opinion on the Temple Entry Bills and property rights. He says:

"The Harijan has so far offered worship only from the outside of the temple. Any change of custom in this respect is no infringement of property rights of anyone. What objectors mean is probably what would have been trespass in the past. This legislation permits and therefore it makes a change in the rights of property. In real fact, it takes away no property from anyone nor vests it in another.

Permitting the use of all public roads, over some of which the Harijans have not been allowed to walk, would in exactly the same sense be legislation affecting the rights of property nor can it be said to infringe, if by that is meant diversion of trusts, from the purposes intended by the authors of the trusts.

Every legislation of the kind contemplates an innovation. Those who dislike innovation press their dislike in horror-inducing phrases. Criticisms only mean that the benefit is conferred on the Harijans and those that had hitherto the right to exclude them from such benefit are deprived of that right and this is described as infringing trusts and property rights."

GAMBLING

Mr. L. R. Gokhale, member for Poona City in the Bombay Legislative Council, said in the course of his speech on the Bill to amend further the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887:

Do we want families after families in Poona and Bombay to go to rack and ruin so that we may earn a paltry income of Rs. 4,00,000? Do we want to maintain a trap for the poor and desperate that their destruction may be complete? If that was our objective, we could do no better than keep the doors of this horse-racing, betting and gambling wide open and tempt the Hindus and Muslims of this Presidency into a bottomless pit of total ruination.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE

The report of the International Labour Office has reviewed the difficulties that stand in the way of the introduction of unemployment insurance scheme in our country, but it has recorded the opinion that there are possibilities of voluntary effort in respect of several categories of labour on a small scale. Commenting on this, the *Insurance World* says:

At present the compulsory system of Unemployment Insurance is in force in 9 countries, while 9 other countries have got the voluntary system—between them they cover about 42,00,000 workers. There are other countries in the world, who are seriously considering the desirability of introducing unemployment insurance for their people, and we believe the time has come when the question of its possibilities in India should be more seriously investigated.

Unemployment Insurance forms one of the items on the agenda of the Seventh International Labour Conference opening at Geneva in May 1933. We hope the Indian delegates would devote more time and attention for studying the problems so that we may have the benefit of their counsel.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE

The Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1932, submitted to Policyholders and Shareholders at the Annual Meeting, shows a year of marked activity.

The total assets amounted to Rs. 32,27,03,085. Of this amount Government, Government Guaranteed, Municipal, Public Utility and other bonds comprised Rs. 12,88,43,899. First Mortgages on Approved Real Estate amounted to Rs. 9,03,02,748. Investments in Preferred and Common Stocks amounted to Rs. 63,48,910. All securities have been conservatively valued, being held in the Balance Sheet at a value substantially less than that authorised by the Dominion Department of Insurance. New investments made during the year were confined to Government and high grade Municipal Bonds.

The New Insurance amounted to Rs. 17,10,84,534. The total insurance in force amounted to Rs. 1,44,17,89,373.

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries, we are told, surpassed all previous years and amounted to Rs. 5,01,06,140—an increase of nearly Rs. 1,09,58,904 over 1931. Payments to Living Policyholders for Matured Policies, Annuities, Dividends, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,66,60,397, while Beneficiaries under Death Claims received Rs. 1,34,45,742.

The Company claims that its earnings have continued to be satisfactory. In addition to maintaining a Reserve for Dividends to Policyholders of Rs. 1,51,57,605 and a Contingency Reserve of Rs. 20,54,794, the surplus amounted to Rs. 78,07,052.

INSURANCE AGENTS' CONFERENCE

We understand that the second session of the Indian Insurance Companies Agents' Conference is going to be held shortly. The first session of the Conference took place in Calcutta last year under the presidency of Mr. I. B. Sen, Chief Agent, Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, when Sir C. V. Raman, the Indian Nobel prize-winner in science, delivered the inaugural address of the Insurance Education Board. The Conference was organised by the Indian Insurance Institute and was a great success.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The fundamental perspective of an intending policyholder is concerned with the primary aspect of safety and security, says a writer in *Commercial India*. With the modernisation of life insurance considerable importance has been attached to life insurance serving the purpose of a profit earning investment in addition to providing the risk-cover. The policyholders would prefer effecting a policy in the Company which would, not only provide sufficient protection against all contingencies but also yield maximum returns for minimum costs.

THE STORES DEPARTMENT

In the Council of State recently Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad (U. P., Non-Muslim) moved that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Stores, Stationery and Printing Retrenchment Sub-Committee, definite orders should be issued to all departments that all stores other than those of a specially technical nature should in future be purchased through the Indian Stores Department, and that an Advisory Committee, presided over by the Member for Industries, should be appointed to review from time to time how far the policy of the Government regarding the purchase of stores was being given effect to.

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, who presided over the Stores, Printing and Stationery Retrenchment Sub-Committee, said that the Railways and the Army had not taken full advantage of the Stores Department. The volume of business done by the department was not commensurate with the expense incurred on its working. He urged that the Army should use the services of the department more fully and that the recommendations of his Committee should be accepted without delay.

PROGRESS OF MILL INDUSTRY

"Within 10 years from now, India will cease to import cotton goods," predicted Mr. R. W. Brock, ex-Editor of the *Capital*, Calcutta, at a meeting in London. He pointed out that out of every 4 yards of mill-made cotton consumed in India to-day, the indigenous industry supplied 3 yards and Lancashire and Japan $\frac{1}{2}$ a yard each. Such a change was due to the rapid development of the Indian mill industry rather than political antagonism.

Commenting on the export of Indian gold, he said that the circumstances under which gold emerged from its hiding places, indicated the existence of distress which only the revival of world trade could terminate.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH BRITAIN

"There have recently been welcome signs that the decline in India's trade with Britain has been arrested" declared Mr. Lindsay speaking at the India section of the Royal Society of Arts. The most interesting development was partly due to the "Buy in the Empire" campaign in 1931 in which the percentage of Indian exports to the United Kingdom jumped to 28 compared with the pre-War percentage of 23 during April to November 1932 when the new preferences came into force. The percentage increased to 30 which must be in the nature of a record. Mr. Lindsay hoped that the Ottawa agreement and preferences exchanged would result in a further increase of trade between the two countries.

THE FREIGHT WAR

The *Mahratta* of Poona says that the Government are not checking the freight war by the non-Indian shipping companies. It says:

Apart from the innumerable disadvantages to the development of our commerce and industries which result from the absence of a national mercantile marine, the only fact that India has annually to pay about 50 crores of rupees to foreigners on account of freight charges, is itself a sufficient ground for the establishment of a mercantile marine. It would not only save this annual remittance for distribution in our own country but, by providing employment to our nationals, would open fresh avenues to obtain a career. The present Government should not be expected to do anything for the realisation of such a high ambition. It can only be fulfilled when the people themselves would assume the reins of administration. For the time being, the protection of the Indian shipping that already exists against the onslaughts of the foreign companies is the greatest question and the sooner it is tackled, the better for the relief of the aggrieved enterprises; because it is here, if anywhere, that delay is likely to be dangerous and even destructive.

GERMAN TRADE IN 1932

A huge drop in the German exports and imports for the 12 months in 1932, compared with 1931, is shown by the latest returns. The exports were 5,739 million marks, compared with 9,598 million marks in 1931, while the imports were 4,666 million marks, compared with 6,727 million marks.

WOMEN IN MODERN TURKEY

The Turkish women are moving rapidly towards complete emancipation. The Turkey Correspondent of London Times writes :

What a revolutionary change this is becomes more striking when it is recalled that only 10 years ago a Turkish woman could appear unveiled only before other women, her father, and brothers. At 15 or 16 she was married by arrangement to a man she had never seen. Her future was precarious however; for her husband could get rid of her at a moment's notice. He had merely to state before two witnesses that he had no further need of her, and the marriage was annulled.

As soon as the Turkish Republic was firmly established, polygamy and the veil were abolished, and marriage and divorce laws based on those of the most highly civilized countries were adopted.

To-day women are admitted to the Universities on an equal footing with men and are eligible for practically all the professions. They vote at municipal elections, and it is expected that the Parliamentary franchise will shortly be extended to them. They mingle freely with men in the streets, in restaurants, dancing-halls, cinemas; many are employed in shops and offices.

MRS. AUSTIN'S ADVICE

Presiding at the College day of the Maharajah's College for Women, Trivandrum, Mrs. Austin, wife of the Dewan, exhorted the women to take to social work, and said :

In whatever situation you are placed, your ideal should always be "service to your fellow-beings". This is a trite saying, but I believe it will bear repetition. I am afraid you educated young women do not take due interest in this matter after you leave your colleges. It will do you immense good and it will help others who are less fortunately placed than you. Try to create a corporate life among yourselves. You can form Women's Clubs and Societies and do social work in a systematic way. That will afford you a relief from the worries of your domestic life, enable you to think and move in a higher plane than your household duties permit and the results of it, in the long run, to your nation will be invaluable.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR DELHI

The Delhi Women's League has decided to establish an academy of music and have completed arrangements in co-operation with the Lady Irwin College of Women for instruction in music, not only at the college premises but at two other centres covering the entire city, old and new. A Circular states :

India has reason to be proud of her heritage in fine arts, and music is by no means the least of them. Indian music in the north, unfortunately, has for some time past continued to be relegated to a class of persons whose place in society is most unenviable. Music has thus been exiled from its natural domain and means a regrettable loss to cultured society. In this age of renaissance it would be a culpable neglect on our part not to restore this art to its legitimate place. Delhi's fame as a centre of Indian Music is rooted in History. For reasons not unknown, the citizens of Delhi have not considered it worth their while to maintain this reputation. It has, therefore, been decided to establish an academy on a very modest scale.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

The following resolution was adopted at the annual meeting of the Bengal Presidency Women, held on March 16, under the presidency of Lady Ezra: "If it were not possible to get full voting strength by means of adult suffrage or group system, nothing less than the strength recommended by the Lothian Committee of 600,000 voters would be acceptable to the women of India."

WOMEN MAGISTRATES FOR BENGAL

For the first time in the Province 17 women have been appointed as Presidency Magistrates empowered to sit with Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates in the Central Children's Court at Calcutta. The appointments include the names of 10 Bengali women, 2 Moslems, 4 Europeans and 1 Parsi.

BOOK SALES FOR 1932

Now that the booksellers have taken stock of their sales during the Christmas and New Year season, they find the results rather satisfactory for these times. One well-known bookseller in Oxford Street tells me, says the *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent that his sales this season have been better than last, his takings showing a small increase and the number of books sold a large increase, the explanation being that he sold fewer expensive books and many more moderately priced ones. The expensive books and the finely printed works sold poorly. Novels, omnibus books, and biographies did well and books of travel, sea books, and children's books were above the average. The token system has caught on remarkably well.

JOURNALIST AS PROFESSOR

One of the most famous journalists of the Continent William Martin, Foreign Editor of the *Journal De Geneve*, who is known to all international politicians for his editorial articles on current affairs, is leaving his newspaper to take the history chair at the famous Zurich Polytechnic. He has been connected with the *Journal De Geneve*, the leading Geneva paper, for 31 years.

BOOKS RECEIVED

CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF INDIA, VOL. VI: The Indian Empire. Edited by H. H. Dodwell. Cambridge University Press.

RAMDAS. By Justin H. Abbott. Published by N. R. Godbole. 627, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

THE LAW OF USURY. By Khan Bahadur Md. Fasih-ud-din, B.A., M.L.C. Badam, U. P.

HISTORY OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY AND INDIAN MYSTICISM, Vol. VII. By S. K. Belnalkar, M.A., Ph.D., and R. D. Ranade, M.A. Aryabhushan Press Office, Shanwar Peth, Poona.

SUSIE SORABJI: A Memoir. By Cornelia Sorabji. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

THROUGH WONDERLANDS OF THE UNIVERSE. By R. K. Goltkere. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., Bombay.

THE EYES OF THE BLIND. By W. C. Lanyon. L. N. Fowler and Co., London.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA, 1931-32. By Sir J. C. Bose. Longmans Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 4.

ELEMENTS OF CO-ORDINATE Geometry. By J. M. Child, B.A., B.Sc. Macmillan and Co., St. Martin's Street, London.

THE COMPLETE CROSSWORD REFERENCE BOOK. By C. A. R. Thorn. The Syndicate Publishing Company, Ltd., London.

SELECTIONS FROM TUKARAM. By Dr. W. S. Deming. Christian Literature Society, Madras.

ISLAM AND THE MUSLIM PRAYER. By Al-Haj Khwaja Kamal-ud-din. The Mosque, Woking.

DR. SIR JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI

The world of scholarship in India has sustained a severe loss in the death of Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi at the age of 79. He was a Fellow of the University of Bombay in 1887, Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society and Honorary Correspondent of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India and was the author of various books. Dr. Sir Jivanji, we may add, was a valued contributor



Dr. Sir J. J. Modi to the *Indian Review*.

DEWAN BAHADUR KESAVA PILLAI

Mr. Kesava Pillai, who passed away at Gooty in his 73rd year, was a publicist of considerable standing in South India. For a number of years he was prominently connected with all public activities in the Madras Presidency. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council and for some time President of the Madras Presidency Association, which stood for Congress reforms with communal representation. He took great interest in jail reform in India and the forest administration of the Presidency.

In November 1921, he was selected member of the Government of India Deputation to British Guiana. He



DEWAN BAHADUR KESAVA PILLAI

returned to India in the middle of 1922 and continued to sit in the Madras Council till 1930.

A HEALTHY DIET

"Eat more fruit" is the slogan of the new school of hygienists. And that is a good rule, provided you don't stuff yourself with both starchy and protein foods at the same time.

"The diet of the average individual is far too rich in starchy foods: bread, porridge, cakes, puddings, pies, biscuits, etc., and protein foods: meat, fish, eggs, cheese, etc. Some people have both kinds of food at each meal of the day and they are the more frequent sufferers from disease which, in view of what we have said, is as it should be," writes Mr. J. Henry Wodehouse, M.D., in *Health for All*.

"Now, in order to make a start with a revision of your diet, there is no better thing to do than to supplant your usual breakfast by one of fruit only.

Have a varied selection from these fruits: oranges, apples, pears, grapes, grape-fruit, pine-apple, fresh, dates, raisins and figs. For instance, one morning you may have an orange, an apple, a pear and a few grapes; and on another, grape-fruit, dates and figs.

For the first few mornings many of you may feel positively empty by about 11 o'clock, but you should not worry, for it is only habit trying to assert itself, and not real hunger. Please be thoroughly assured of that. You will smile to think of your early sensations when you have been having a fruit breakfast for 10 days and, after the lapse of that time, you should already have begun to feel the benefit of the change in many ways."

MIND AND BODY

At the sessional opening of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, Dr. Douglas McAlpine, physician in charge of the neurological department, gave an address on "Mind and Body". "The principal duty of parents towards their children," he said, "was to teach them at an early age to have courage." His doctrine that mental development is of more importance than physical health will not be universally accepted; but it is certain that errors of a physical character can be more easily corrected in after-life than those of a mental character. The successful inculcation of self-confidence depends on the recognition of individual personality, especially by teachers. Without self-confidence, the child cannot hope to face the baffling problems of modern life.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Lady Tata Memorial Trust for Research Scholarships in medicine, of Bombay, announce 4 scholarships valued at £400 sterling annually, open to men and women of any nationality for research on the subject of blood diseases with special reference to leucaemias. Scholarships are tenable for a year and renewable for 3 years.

HOW TO LIVE A LONG LIFE

The picture of everyone living to the ripe old age of 77 is presented by Professor Victor La Mer of the Chemistry Department at Columbia University.

His recipe for longevity is a proper mixture of calcium and phosphorous in the body.

If the reserve of these becomes exhausted, the body becomes cannibalistic and consumes the calcium from its own bones. Premature old age and death result.

Liberal consumptions of milk and vegetables ensure the supply of the life-prolonging substances.

With this new theory of how to live to a good old age comes news from California that vegetables can be grown at a commercial profit in water when fed on a pill diet.

The University of California is growing vegetables in tanks occupying a few square yards, yet yielding a return equal to the productive achievements of two acres of ground.

With their synthetic nourishment the plants grow thickly without sacrificing quality to quantity.

MUSIC AS CURE FOR CHILD ILLS

Lack of music due to hospital bans on singing and to the inability of modern mothers to croon cradle-songs, are held responsible by Professor Franz Hamburger, head of the Viennese University Children's Clinic, for many of the ills of babies.

At a meeting of the Viennese Society for Child Health, various cases of illness were discussed, among them that of a baby unable to retain food until physicians bandaged its jaws after each meal.

Professor Hamburger said that this cruel treatment could have been avoided if the baby had a chance to hear music. He was backed by Professor Moll, who ascertained that the child had a natural ear for melody.

Professor Moll regards it as a lack in modern child hygiene that hospitals, with all their equipment, have failed to meet one of the child's most natural demands—that for mother songs.

EAR AND NOISE

Are we developing ear-flaps inside our heads to exclude the noise of modern life?

A doctor of the Central London Hospital has expounded such a theory.

"As we cannot shut our ears as we do our eyes, Nature is compensating us by enabling us to do it mentally," he says.

"Psychologically, we are deaf to-day because there is so much unpleasant sound. Sub-consciously we shut our ears to it.

In regard to hearing, we are developing a power of shutting doors in our brains."

PLANTING HAIR ON BALD HEADS.

Bald heads need not worry any more.

Real hair is being grown on bald heads by electric sun-ray treatment.

The discovery was made accidentally by doctors working at the Institute of Ray Therapy at Camden Town.

A treatment extending only to a few weeks makes the hair grow even on the baldest of heads.

CENTRAL BANK AT DELHI

Before a large and distinguished audience including Sir Joseph and Lady Blore, Presidents and Members of the Council of State, Legislative Assembly and leading bankers, etc., Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, opened the new premises of the Central Bank of India in Chandni Chowk recently. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Chairman, requested Sir George Schuster to perform the opening ceremony.

Sir George Schuster, in the course of a speech, admired the unique position which the bank had achieved in the world of Indian Banking and said that in future the interests not only of India and England, but of the whole world be best promoted by close and friendly association and co-operation on terms of complete equality between Indians and Englishmen. He thought if West could also absorb all that was best in Indian traditions, perhaps that would be better for the world.

The Finance Member emphatically declared that as regards Banking, India was likely to do best by following British traditions.

As regards Public Finance, Sir George Schuster said that its main object should be to preserve for any country conditions of confidence and security in which the whole mass of private individuals might conduct their ordinary business.

Referring to Sir Phiroze Sethna's comments on the cordial relations established between the Central Bank and the Imperial Bank and also the greater measure of co-operation which had recently made itself manifest among indigenous banks and British and Foreign Banks, Sir George Schuster said that such co-operation was of vital importance to the future welfare of India and he would like to add another party to this co-operation, namely, the Finance Member or the future Finance Minister of the Government of India.

INDIAN LOAN CONVERSIONS.

The Controller of Currency in a Press *Communique* states that conversions of 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47, 5 per cent Bonds 1933, and 6 per cent Bonds 1933-36 into 4 per cent Loan 1960-70, so far reported, amount approximately to Rs. 33 crores and 31 lakhs, distributed as follows: 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47, Rs. 15,36 lakhs; 5 per cent Bonds, 1933, Rs. 7,00 lakhs; 6 per cent Bonds, 1933-36, Rs. 10,95 lakhs; total, Rs. 33,31 lakhs.

RATE OF INTEREST ON MORTGAGES

Five big building societies whose assets total over £112,000,000 and whose mortgage represent about £100,000,000 announce reduction of mortgage interest by half per cent per annum with minimum basis charge 5½ per cent on mortgages completed before September 1st, 1932.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The re-establishment of a stable relationship between dollar and foreign currencies was of vital importance to the country's recovery, declared the Chairman of the National City Bank of New York at the annual meeting of shareholders. He urged the need for co-operation with other countries in obtaining the general restoration of the gold standard.

HOW TO ARREST DECLINE IN TRAFFIC

How railwaymen are waking up to the serious position of the railways as traffic declines is seen in the big co-operative efforts now being made at Swindon. The *Indian State Railways Magazine* has published the following in its Tit-bits column as reported in the *Daily Sketch*:

Immediate action to safeguard the workers' interests was resolved upon at a special meeting of the Swindon G. W. R. Chargemen's Association, and a railwaymen's self-preservation campaign has been initiated.

The first manifesto points out that everyone in and around Swindon is more or less dependent upon the Great Western Railway for his livelihood, and it is only human to say that only goods brought by the railway must be purchased, bearing in mind that the less railway workers receive in wages the less they are able to spend.

Support is being freely given to a Staff Traffic Advice Scheme. In two months the number of advice cards received by the traffic officers considerably exceeded the total in the whole of the five years from 1927 to 1931.

It is now stated that as a result of cards received during August, over 2,000 additional passengers were conveyed, as well as a substantial volume of goods traffic.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

The High Commissioner for India presided at the Royal Society of Arts, London, recently, when Mr. Francis Lydall read a paper on railway electrification in India.

After describing the existing suburban lines in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, the lecturer said it was difficult to forecast the future of main line electrification and in order to justify the expenditure of necessary capital there must be a fairly high traffic density. Otherwise the economies resulting from electrical operation would be insufficient to pay the interest. For many years there would be no justification for electrifying more than a small proportion of the Indian Railway system.

JEDDAH-MECCA RAILWAY

The Government of Hedjaz is reported to have signed an agreement with a group of Indian financiers for the construction of a Railway from Jeddah to Mecca. The work will begin eight months hence and will be completed within two years.

ITALIAN STATE RAILWAY

The *Daily Telegraph* understands that Italy has set aside a sum of about £20,000,000 to be used for the electrification of the remaining steam railway lines of the Italian State system.

MADRAS ART EXHIBITION

The 48th exhibition of the Madras Fine Arts Society was held recently when of 45 awards (excluding the lace and embroidery sections in which Madras had a monopoly) 27 were appropriated by artists residing in the Madras Presidency. Of the rest the greater part went to Bombay though a single exhibitor from the North-Western Frontier—Major F. S. Tucker—took no less than 4. There was on this occasion an almost complete absence of exhibits from Bengal. The significance of the exhibition, however, lay in the fact that it saw the emergence of a vigorous and distinct Madras school of painting which was essentially a blending of Eastern and Western methods of fine arts.

The Principal of the Madras School of Art, Mr. D. P. Roy Chaudhury, who had been trained mainly in the school of Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, contributed about a dozen pictures some of which were considered to be of outstanding excellence. Nearly a quarter of the total number of pictures were the work of staff and pupils of the Madras School of Art and 7 out of 10 sculpture exhibits were from the same source.

PEOPLE WITH TASTE

Sir James Baillie, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, at the annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, said:

Some of the difficulties in the way of supplying music through municipalities are created by the musicians themselves. I feel that a number of musicians do not grasp elementary human nature.

We have to train people to appreciate the highest and best music, and to lead people gradually to it. I find in talking with distinguished musicians that they are supremely scornful of what is called popular taste. We should have a profound respect for popular taste, because it is the beginning of good taste. If you have people at all with taste be thankful for it, and lead them on to the enjoyment of the best.

RELIC OF THE EMDEN

The name plate of the *Emden* is to be restored to Germany as a gesture of courtesy.

This relic of the famous raider which was destroyed by the Australian Navy has been sent from Canberra to London.

It is lying at Australia House waiting a decision whether the ceremony of handing over will take place in London or Berlin.

INDIAN HIEROGLYPHICS

Dr. Prannath, Professor, Hindu University, delivered an interesting address, recently, explaining his theory that Egyptian hieroglyphic script represented a system of alphabetical writing which was then common to India, Mahenjadaro, Egypt, Crete and Messina, etc., and which originated in India. The lecturer deciphered a large number of ancient Indian, Mahenjadaro and hieroglyphic inscriptions on punch-marked coins through a common letter keyboard.

FOLK DANCING

A Committee was formed at Delhi recently and has also decided to invite a troupe of dancers from Bengal for a month to teach folk dancing and to make an appeal for raising subscriptions for the purpose.

NEW TYPE OF WICKET

Mr. T. Foster, an ex-cricket umpire, has, says a report in the *Australian Cricketer* of January 2, invented an improved ball and wicket system. The balls in position form a square-cornered wicket and will not blow off in the wind. The stumps fit on to pins and they can be adjusted so that the slightest touch dislodges the ball. There is no driving of stumps into the ground. A plate is provided, which holds the pins, and it is impossible to set up the stumps wrongly, and when they are dislodged, they can be reset in an instant. Old stumps can be adapted. This looks like the ultimate in stumps, and the inventor has wisely protected his rights. Mr. Harry Francis is now arranging to show the invention to the various State cricket associations.

OLDEST CRICKET BLUE

Mr. Tom Collins, the oldest living cricket Blue, has just celebrated his 92nd birthday at Musgrove House, Newport, Salop, where he has resided since retiring in 1903 after being 33 years head-master of Newport School. During the whole of the time Mr. Collins was at Cambridge he captained Christ's cricket eleven. In 1863 he played for Cambridge against Oxford, the Cambridge team being captained by Henry Meredyth Plowden, who subsequently became Government Advocate at Lahore and later a judge in the Punjab. Mr. Collins also represented his university against Oxford in single and double billiards.

10 MILES WALKING CONTEST

The Buchanan Walking Cup (10 miles) was won by R. G. Nair for the fifth time, M. R. Aiyar finishing at close in the second.

Nair has broken the record, finishing the course in 1 hour, 30 minutes and 35 seconds, beating D. R. Master's 1930 record by 3 minutes and 10 seconds.

M. R. Aiyar finished in second, 39 seconds later.

Nair throughout the course held the lead.

11,000 MORE BOY SCOUTS IN INDIA

The Census figures for overseas show a further satisfactory increase of just over 25,000, making a grand total of 372,558. Of these, India and Burma have provided 11,000, Canada over 6,000, Australia over 4,000. Among the smaller branches, British Guiana has increased its numbers by half, Cyprus comes out nearly four times greater and Malta is just on double.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL ON DR. M. O. FORSTER

Presiding over the farewell entertainment given recently to Mr. Forster, the retiring Director of the Science Institute, Sir Mirza Ismail spoke as follows:

"This is a sad occasion, but it is also a happy one, for although we have gathered here to-day in such large numbers to bid farewell to the distinguished head of the Indian Institute of Science, I am sure we all rejoice at this opportunity of exhibiting our personal regard for him and our deep appreciation of the value of his services to the



DR. M. O. FORSTER

Institute and of the value of his friendship to his many friends and admirers in the State among whom I am proud to include myself. I accepted the invitation to preside at this function with the utmost alacrity. Who would willingly miss such an opportunity of doing honour to a friend whom one holds in high esteem?

Dr. Forster has been the Director of the Institute for over 10 years. He has served it with great zeal and ability. He has elevated it to a position which it did not hold before in the scientific world. Not long ago Dr. Forster said to me that the existence of Bangalore was known in the West only by the fact that the Indian Institute of Science was located here."

Dr. Forster acknowledged with gratitude the many good things said about him and hoped that when Sir C. V. Raman directed the affairs of the Institute in the future, it would be marked by all the best humanitarian aspects of what was described as "Raman effect" and that Sir Raman with his world-wide renown would bring to the Institute all the eminence that scientific progress and research could achieve.

A TALKING FILM FOR POSTERITY

Sir Harry Lauder, the great comedian, has announced that he is going to make a talking film of his songs and characterisations so that future generations will be provided for.

"I want to hand them down as an historical record," he said. "My idea is to bequeath the films to some society which will show them once a year for the benefit of charitable funds."

I should like these films to be known as 'Harry Lauder', and I believe that people will be willing to pay as much, if not more, to hear and see Harry Lauder 100 years from now as they are at present.

I intend to make these films this year in Great Britain."

LORD KITCHENER'S END

The end of Lord Kitchener is recalled on the talkie screen by *Dawn* which is loudly acclaimed in Berlin as a saga of the heroism of German U boats.

The story reaches a climax in a duel between a U-boat and a British Q-ship, the details of which, by permission of the British Admiralty, were reconstructed by a retired naval officer, who took two ex-gunners and a company of British actors to Helsingfors for the purpose.

BIG FILM MERGER IN LONDON

Two of the biggest film concerns in London, representing £7,000,000 capital, may work together in future. They are:

The Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, Ltd., Capital £3,750,000.

The Stoll Companies, which include Stoll Picture Productions, Ltd. (£450,000), Stoll Picture Theatre (Kingsway), Ltd. (£225,000), and Stoll Theatres Corporation (£2,000,000).

THE MOVIE TARGET

"Movie target" is the name of a new invention by a Berlin policeman.

It is an apparatus by which marksmen may try their skill with a gun on a hare or other animal moving across a kinema screen. This is so constructed that a shot which hits the screen immediately stops the projector, so that the marksman can see from the resulting "still", where he has hit the animal.

CINEMA-GOERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

People who visit cinemas in Great Britain outnumber those who go to football matches by 12 to 1.

An estimate by experts of the leading film trade journal, the *Kinematograph Weekly* is that an average of 24,000,000 people attend British cinemas weekly.

Yearly box office receipts are £41,000,000, of which £7,000,000 goes in entertainment tax, and £11,000,000 for film hire.

THE GUPTA CUP

The Gupta Cup has been awarded at the All-India Hindi Talkie Tournament, Benares, to the Prabhat Film Company of Kolhapur for their talkies *Maya Machhindra* and *Jital Nishani*.

MOTOR RACING

Great Britain's admiration of the wonderful feat of Sir Malcolm Campbell, Motor Editor of the *Daily Mail* in raising his world's land speed record to 372.108 miles an hour at Daytona was expressed at a gala dinner in his honour when he returned home recently.

In keeping with the feelings of millions of Britons who are proud of the performance set up by Sir Malcolm, the Hon. Esmond Harmsworth, Chairman of Associated Newspapers, Ltd., gave him on behalf of the *Daily Mail* a special dinner in recognition of his achievement.

The esteem and affection in which Sir Malcolm is held by his countrymen prompted many suggestions that he should now be prevailed upon to refrain from attempting further hazardous attacks on his own record.

"Let him rest on his laurels," was the gist of many kindly remarks made concerning him.

Dr. J. D. Benjafield, a friend of Sir Malcolm's, and himself a noted racing driver, said: "I am not worried very much about age where speed is concerned, provided the subject is absolutely fit.

Actually, advancing years may be a benefit. I think age tends towards sanity. The young man who puts his foot down on the accelerator and keeps it there, even when he suspects something is wrong, is hardly to be commended.

The older man, who may have experience of crashes, is much more likely to take notice and slow down—the saner thing to do. Up to a point, therefore, age is an advantage.

Campbell is, of course, a very fit man, but he is obsessed with a determination to go on and improve his past efforts.

Now, when he returns, we shall try all the harder to dissuade him from further efforts, because he seems to have put the record out of reach of others for some considerable time."

CAR AND PLANE IN ONE

An aeroplane and an automobile in one! That is the achievement of a German engineer whose new invention can be used on the ground as a three-wheeled automobile. It requires little space to land or take off and enables the owner to continue a ground trip in the same vehicle in which he has made an air journey. The autoplane consists of a stream-lined body with an articulated rotor sail like an autogyro. The wings can be folded for ground travel and the motor is mounted at the front to supply lift and control. There are accommodations for 4 persons and their baggage in the cabin.

BRITISH CARS IN CEYLON

During 1932 the British motor industry almost entirely captured the Ceylon market, the total number of British cars registered being 628, as against 143 for all other nationalities.

Of the British cars, Austins proved in greatest demand being more than twice as popular as the next British make, and more than six times as popular as the leading American car.

VICEROY ON AVIATION

A hundred years ago it took the Governor-General of India (the Marquess of Hastings) 20 days to travel on an elephant from Lucknow to Rampur. On March 18, the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, flew from Delhi to Rampur, a greater distance, in a few hours.

This contrast was drawn attention to by the Viceroy in a speech at a banquet at Rampur.

"I must admit," said His Excellency, "that I was slightly envious when I heard Your Highness remark with regard to the first visit of a Governor-General to Rampur when it took no less than 20 days to come from Lucknow. Not that I prefer travelling on an elephant to travelling in an aeroplane, but I am envious of their disposal to tour and to pay visits at their will, a pleasure which is, sad to say, most certainly denied to the Viceroy of to-day.

NEW AVENUE FOR INDIAN BOYS

The Imperial Airways for the first time in their history have taken two young Indians for training as Station Superintendents: Sardar Hardip Singh Uberoi, son of late Sardar Shiv Dev Singh Uberoi, late member of India Council, is one of them. He will get two years' training at Croydon, London, and one year's abroad. The other one is Mr. Maitra from Bengal, who was originally in the accountant branch of Imperial Airways in London, but later got himself transferred for training as Station Superintendent. There is no guarantee for the post after finishing their training, but if they prove satisfactory on completion of their training, they will be taken into the service of Imperial Airways as Station Superintendents. This opens up a new avenue for young Indians.

WOMAN PILOTS IN U. S. A.

Of the 582 women who are licensed pilots in the United States, 56 of them fly transport aeroplanes, one an industrial machine and the rest 481 fly for their own pleasure in private crafts.

There are now twice as many pilots as there are aeroplanes for them to fly in America—with 18,796 pilots and 7,437 aircraft.

The flying schools are still turning out aviators at the rate of 262 a month, while the increase in licensed aircraft for the same period is 2.

PHONE FOR AIR MAIL LETTER

The latest innovation in the British Postal service is facility to telephone users in any part of the country to dictate air mail letters over the telephone from their homes or offices.

Subscribers will telephone direct to Croydon Aerodrome to catch an air mail after the last pillar-box collection has been made.

It will also be possible to telephone an urgent message to a distant port or town and catch a foreign mail.

AGRICULTURAL COLONY AT MANNARGUDI

The scheme of an agricultural colony at Mannargudi, which has been under contemplation for some time, has almost fructified, and a plot of about 200 acres of land, to be freely granted by the Government, has been selected near Vaduvur about 9 miles from Mannargudi. The objects of the colony are to give relief to the unemployed, to help the educated young men to turn to the land and to educate the villagers in general knowledge and agriculture. A special feature of the colony farming will be growing special commercial crops like sugarcane, fruit trees, and garden crops. Any young man between the ages of 16 to 30, without any communal distinction, who is prepared to do farming by his hand, of course, with the necessary additional labour, and willing to live in a spirit of equality, may become a member of the colony, investing in 4 instalments a capital security of Rs 500, when they will be allotted an area of 6 to 10 acres for one to three years. The members will be paid a fixed allowance each for his living in return for his labours, which will be counted against farming expenses. The capital paid will be safely returned when the member leaves the colony and the guarantee of a dividend is also contemplated.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN INDIA

Speaking on the work of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at a meeting under the Chairmanship of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar said that the Council was an example of Federalism at work. They were working in close co-operation with the universities for conducting research, which was spread over areas ranging from Baluchistan to Assam and Burma. The speaker regretted that the Government proposed to direct the retrenchment axe at the scientific departments, not realising that the future of the world lay with scientists.

HELP TO NAGPUR FARMERS

That "the Government be requested to make adequate arrangements for remission and suspension of land revenue; grant of *takavi* loans in view of the acute economic distress of the agriculturists; and stay of execution of proceedings against tenants; and that it request creditors to allow repayment of debts on easy terms" formed the subject matter of resolutions adopted by the Conference of agriculturists held under the auspices of the Nagpur Shetkari Sangh at Chivapur.

JUBBULPORE PEASANTS' GRIEVANCES

The President of the Tenants and Landlords' Association, Jubbulpore, in a statement to the Press warns Government that this measure will ruin tenants and landlords beyond any hope of recovery for years to come. A meeting of the agriculturists of the Jubbulpore district was held recently to consider the critical situation. Even now, he continues, it is not too late for Government to withdraw this order if already issued.

THE TASK BEFORE INDIAN EMPLOYERS

Mr. A. H. Marn, Assistant Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, writing in the *International Labour Review*, says that India is still comparatively in early stages of industrial development and hence she has to encounter severe competition from the industrially advanced countries. He continues:

Indian employers are naturally apprehensive of embarking on policies which, in their view, might seriously hamper India's own industrial progress. At the same time they have fully realised the necessity of adopting such measures as would raise the well-being of Indian workers to a satisfactory level.

A policy for the improvement of the conditions of the workers laid down in the following resolution, passed at the fourth annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held at Delhi in April 1931:

"While fully recognising that, without adequate protection, patronage and co-operation of the State to withstand competition from foreign countries, it is not possible to bring in India conditions which will improve to a satisfactory standard the well-being of all workers, the Federation calls upon its member bodies to make strenuous efforts to bring about such improvements in wages, in hours of labour and conditions of work—agricultural, industrial, commercial and others—as is possible under the existing unsatisfactory conditions in respect of protection, tariffs and exchange and currency policy of the State."

STRIKES IN INDIA

The total number of strikes in British India during the year ended December 1932, was 118, the total number of workers involved being 128,099 as compared with 166 and 203,008 in the previous year. The total number of working days lost was 922,437 as compared with 2,408,123 in the previous year, the most serious strike being the Madras-Southern Mahratta Railway workshops at Perambur, Arkonam and Hubli involving 8,300 men with a loss of 440,000 working days and the strike of Howrah, Kinnison, Kelvin, standard jute mills in Bengal affecting 19,000 workers involving a loss of 331,000 working days. In 60 per cent of the strikes the chief demand related to wages or bonuses.

TRADE UNION UNITY CONFERENCE

The Trade Union Unity Conference, which first met in Bombay in May 1931 after about two years' existence, ended on February 28 and another labour organisation, the National Federation of Labour, came into being.

The Conference discussed the draft constitution of the new body, which was amended and passed. It passed that in view of the long distances and large expenses, the Federation should meet once in two years. Before dissolving, a provisional committee was formed affiliating unions and organising the first session of the body to be held in the Easter.

Before the consideration of the constitution, Dr. Cunniff objected to a part of the report on the draft constitution, pointing out that the Conference wanted the Trade Union Congress to be unrepresented and walked out.

THRILLS IN THE CAGE

Taming lions is hardly as dangerous as crossing a busy street—that is the opinion of Rose Purchase, a nineteen-year old English girl, who has won international fame as a circus star among wild animals.

Such is her cool confidence that within an hour of the fatal onslaught on her father by some lions, she entered the same cage, completed the act left unfinished by her father and gave a dance in the cage!

Describing her five years' experiences with lions, she writes in *John Bull*:

You don't tame lions—or any other animal for that matter—by brute strength. You will never tame a lion if you beat it.

A lion has a memory as good as that of the elephant, proverbial for the way in which it will remember either friend or foe. A lion never forgets. You remember that ancient story of the lion and Androcles, and how, when he had taken a thorn from its foot, it helped him afterwards?

I can believe that tale. I've been with lions daily—nightly, too—ever since I can remember.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SPARK OF GREAT SPEED

Ten thousand times faster than a photographer's flash lamp, and as bright as 3,000 incandescent lamps rolled into one, is a new photographic spark described in a publication of the American Institute of Physics.

The flash has taken 4,200 distinct pictures in one second, but as it is not used with a shutter, its application at present is limited to photography in darkness. It is a small tube light, operating on the neon lamp principle, and was developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

With the speed flash, clear pictures can be taken on continuously moving film without the usual momentary stops for putting in a frame.

WORLD'S FASTEST CAMERA

Two professors of Massachusetts Institute of Technology have just invented the world's fastest camera.

Its secret is an electrical circuit capable of producing an instantaneous flash of light which is equal to the concentrated light of 40,000 fifty-watt electric lamps, i.e., brighter than sun at noon.

A mis-shapen golf ball in flight and one flattened on being struck by a club have been recorded by means of this camera.

The inventors claim that it will revolutionise cinematography.

MILLIONS CUT DOWN

Astronomers who think and talk in terms of million millions, have to do it so often that they have invented a word of their own to save time. When an astronomer uses the word "parsec" he means nineteen million million miles. The need for such terms can be recognised from the fact that one nebula was so distant that light from it took just one million years to get here.

It is truly wonderful with what equanimity we can bear other people's troubles.

If you would know the value of money, try to borrow it.

PRETTY NURSE: "Every time I take this patient's pulse, it gets faster. What shall I do?"

DOCTOR: "Blindfold him."

"I don't think Jim will be out of hospital for a long time yet."

"Why? Have you seen the doctor?"

"No. The nurse."

YOUNG MAN: "Darling, our engagement means everything to me. I'm in the seventh heaven!"

FIANCE: "Oh, indeed! And who are the six girls you've been engaged to before?"

"Immediately after marrying my daughter he borrowed £500 from me."

"Did you get nothing back?"

"Yes, my daughter."

"How did the Browns' wedding go off?"

"Fine until the person asked the bride if she'd obey her husband."

"What happened then?"

She replied: "Do you think I'm silly?" and the groom, who was in a sort of daze, replied: "I do."

"Dad, what is bankruptcy?"

"Bankruptcy, my son, is when a man puts his money in his trouser pockets and lets his creditors take his coat."

"The horse is a useful domestic animal," says an English reader, "and is a means of fast transport."

"Yes, the way they carry away our hard-earned rupees is amazing."

"Where are you going on your trip?" "Africa."

"Ah! well, drop me a lion."

"I'm sorry, madam," said the passport official, "but there has been a mistake made in your application form."

"What is that?" she asked.

"The colour of your hair has been put down as dark instead of fair."

"Oh," she said, with an obliging smile. "Will you alter it, or shall I?"

Morning service was over, and the congregation was dispersing. Presently the Vicar appeared, and joined a little party of parishioners. He introduced a sea-captain, who had lately come to reside in the district, to the local Squire.

"You have seen each other in Church to-day," said the parson.

"Sure," said the old sailor. "He was sleeping in the next bunk to mine."

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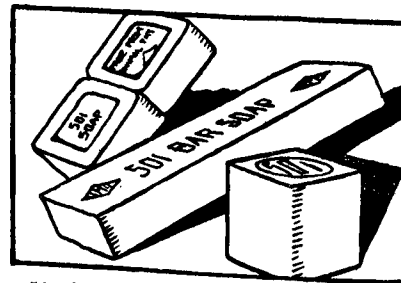
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E. April '33.

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Roosevelt Knew 125,000 Words. Lloyd George Knows 100,000 Words.

Shakespeare Knew 24,000 Words.

THE EDITOR of the New Standard Dictionary states that "the average well-educated American knows from 60,000 to 70,000 words. Every well-read person of fair ability and education will be able to understand, as used 50,000 words".

Compare the estimated vocabularies of Roosevelt and Lloyd George with Shakespeare's, which was the largest of the 16th century. Milton's, the next largest, numbered 13,000 words. It is apparent how amazingly the English language has grown.

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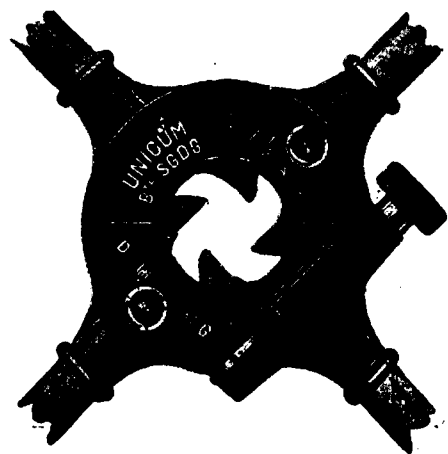
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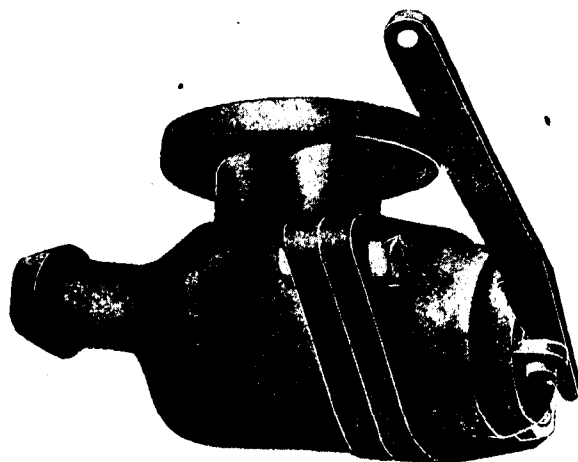
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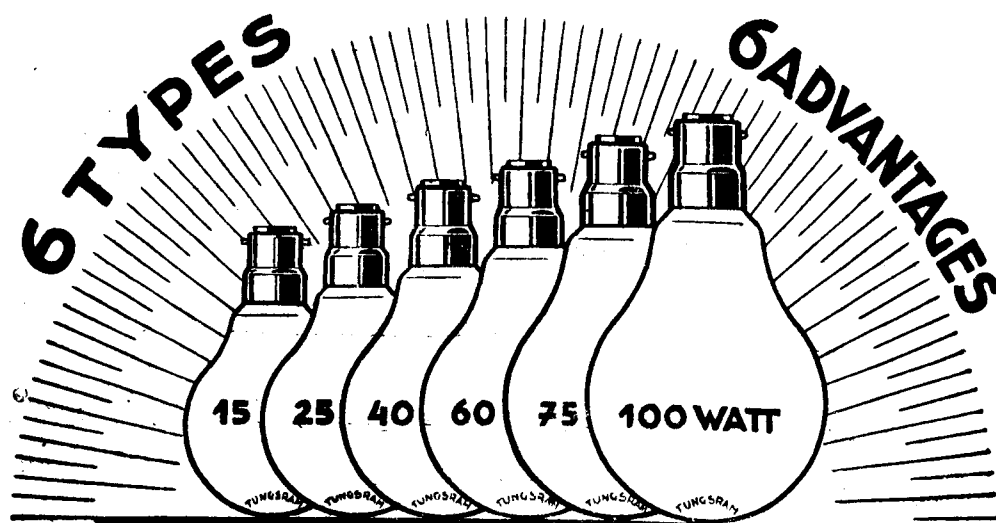
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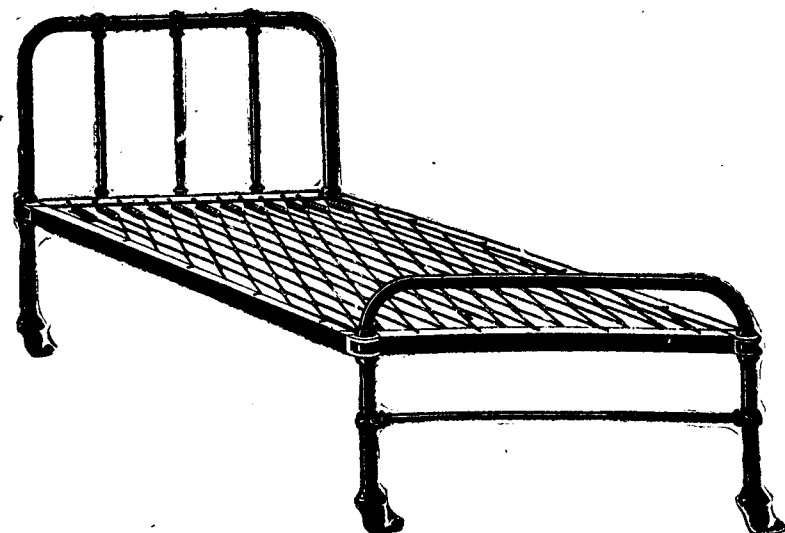
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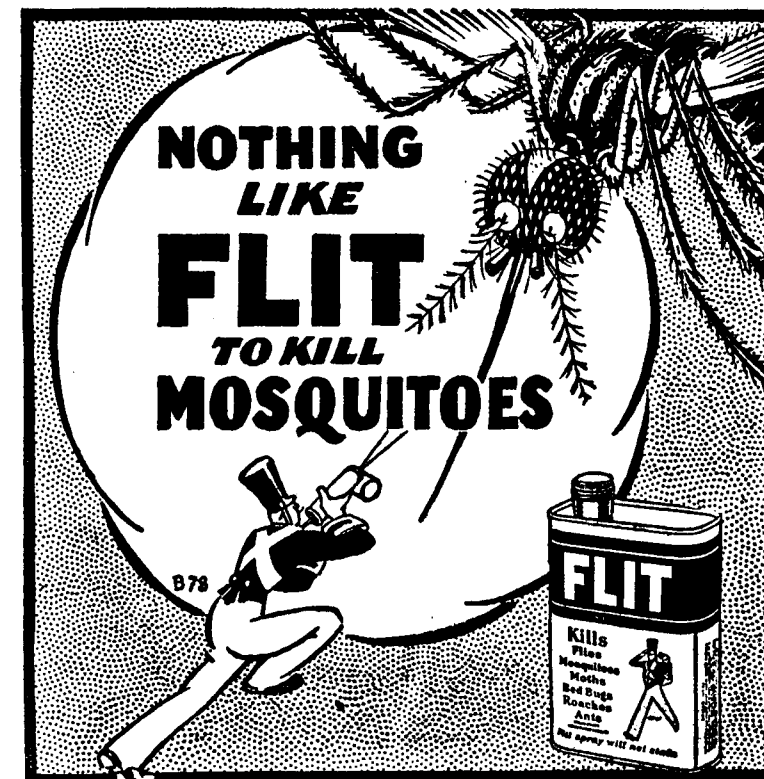
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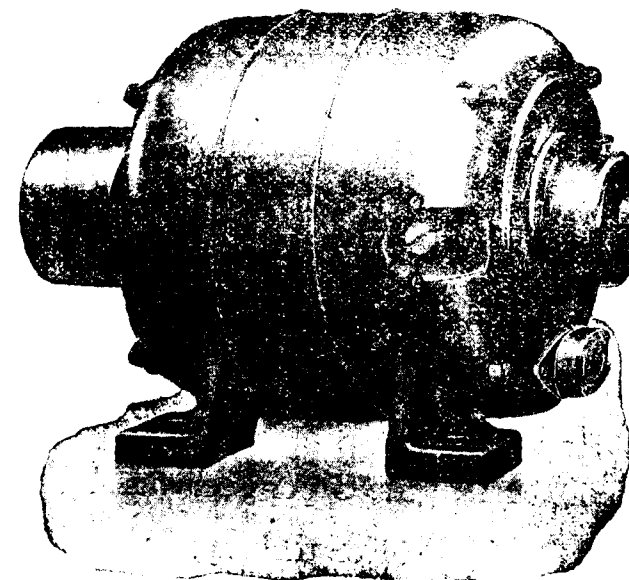
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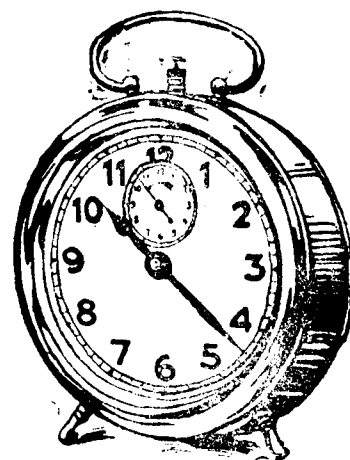
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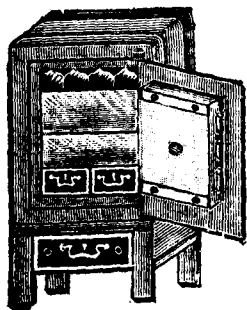
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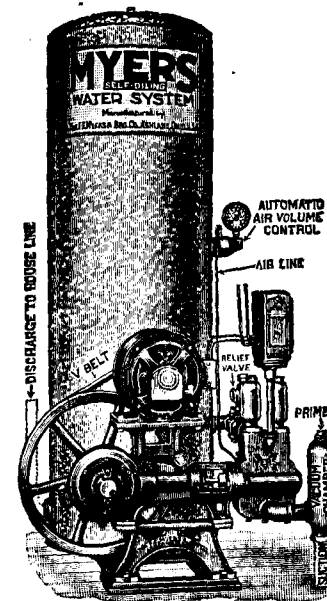
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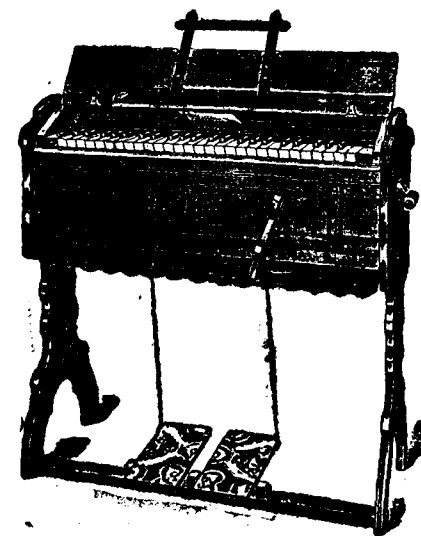
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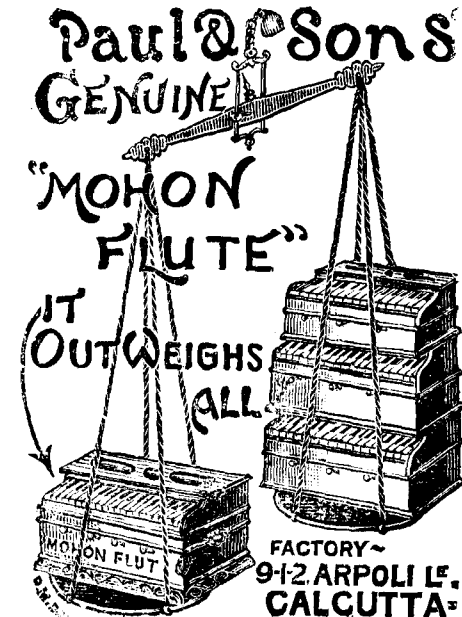
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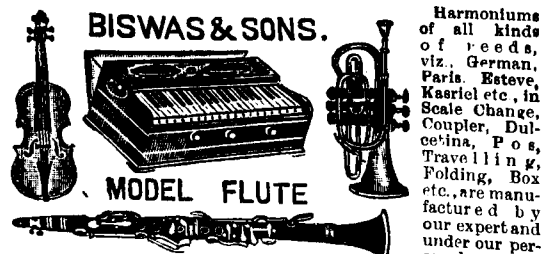
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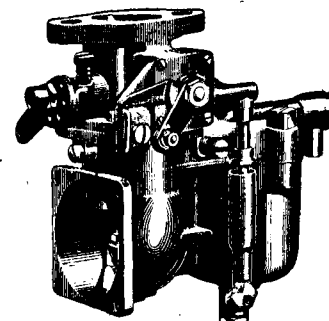
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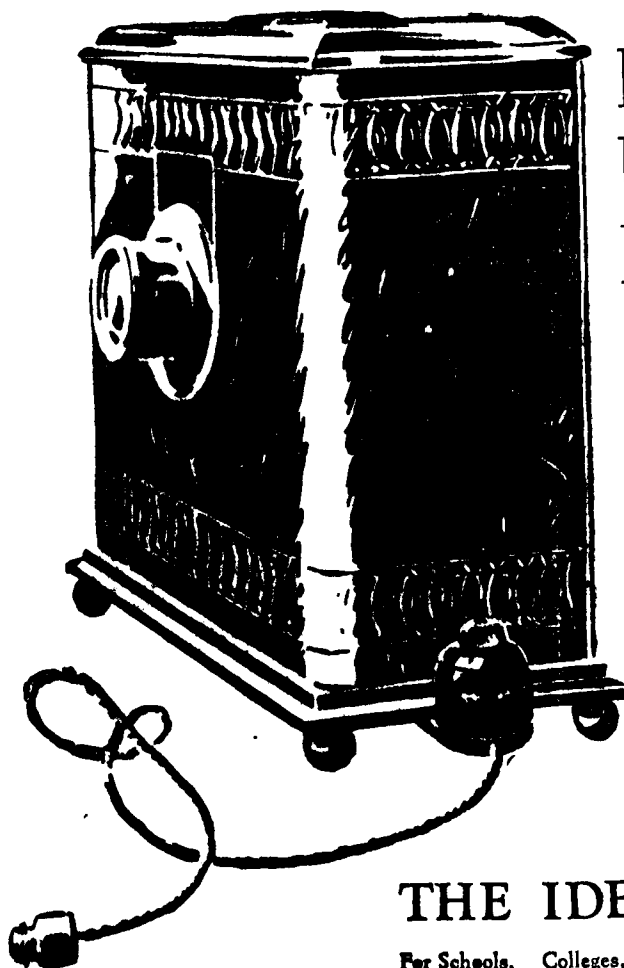
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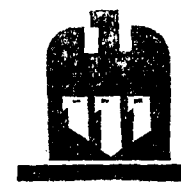
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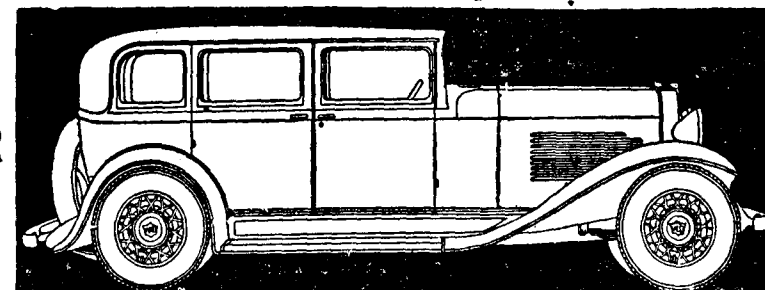
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EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

VOL. XXXIV.]

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JANUARY.										FEBRUARY.										MARCH.										APRIL.									
SUN.	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	5	12	19	26	...	...	2	9	16	23	30															
MON.	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	6	13	20	27	...	...	3	10	17	24	...															
TUES.	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	7	14	21	28	...	...	4	11	18	25	...															
WED.	...	4	11	18	25	...	1	8	15	22	...	...	1	8	15	22	29	...	...	5	12	19	26	...															
THU.	...	5	12	19	26	...	2	9	16	23	...	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	...	6	13	20	27	...															
FRI.	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	...	3	10	17	24	31	...	...	7	14	21	28	...															
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MAY.										JUNE.										JULY.										AUGUST.									
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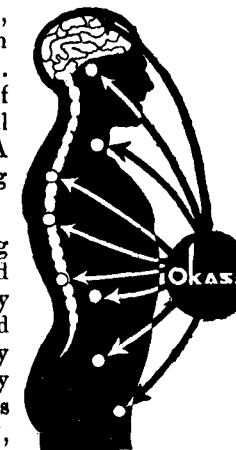


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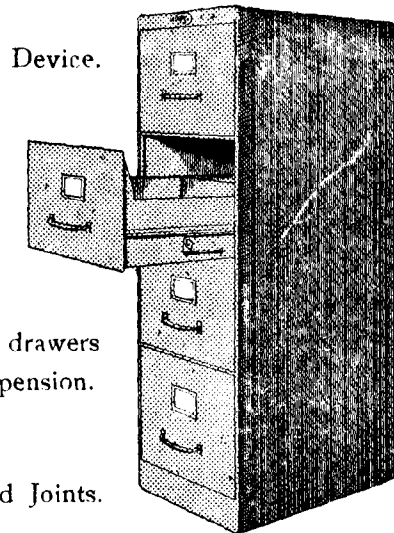
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[NO. 5.]

A Reserve Bank for India

I. BY THE HON. MR. R. K. SHUNMUKHAM CHETTY

(President, Legislative Assembly)

PARAGRAPH 32 of the Introduction to the White Paper on the Proposals for Indian Constitutional Reform contains the following passage :

The proposals regarding the responsibility for the finance of the Federation are based on the assumption that before the first Federal Ministry comes into being a Reserve Bank, free from political influence, will have been set up by Indian legislation and be already successfully operating. The Bank would be entrusted with the management of currency and exchange.

This decision of His Majesty's Government makes the establishment of a Reserve Bank a condition precedent to the transfer of financial responsibility and thereby the establishment of responsible government in the centre. The question of the early establishment of such a bank has therefore assumed very great importance in the present constitutional discussions. This idea of linking the establishment of a Reserve Bank with the transfer of financial responsibility had in fact taken shape even during the discussions at the First Round Table Conference. The second report of the Federal Structure Committee recommended that "efforts should be made to create on sure foundations and free from any political influence and as early as may be possible a Reserve Bank, which would be entrusted with the management of currency and exchange". The Committee on Financial Safeguards, which was set up by the Third Round Table Conference, reiterated this recommendation and, in the speech of the Secretary of State for India, at the concluding session of the Round Table Conference, it was made clear that the establishment of a Reserve Bank was a condition precedent to the transfer of financial responsibility in the hands of a responsible Indian Minister. In the light of these events it is now clear that within the next twelve months the Indian Legislature would be called upon to pass the necessary legislation for the establishment of such a bank in India. It is therefore appropriate to study the broad outlines

of the principles that have to be kept in view in the establishment of a Reserve Bank for India.

Though Central Banks had existed in many countries in the pre-War period, they carried on their normal activities without attracting much of public attention and the general rules guiding their practice were more the result of historical circumstances than of any pre-conceived plan. The financial collapse of Europe brought about by the Great War brought to the forefront the importance of Central Banks and the rightful functions and powers of these institutions. The establishment of Central Banks in countries where such institutions did not exist was regarded as almost a condition precedent to the restoration of financial stability. One of the resolutions passed at the Financial Conference which met in Brussels in 1920 was that "in countries where there is no Central Bank of issue, one should be established". This advice has been taken up in earnest and in the decade that followed the Armistice not merely have new Central Banks been established, but many existing Banks have been drastically overhauled. Almost every highly developed commercial and industrial country has now a Central Bank.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance definitely recommended the establishment of a Reserve Bank in India. In accordance with this recommendation a bill for the constitution of a Reserve Bank was introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Sir Basil Blackett in 1927. The Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of the Indian Legislature. The subsequent fate of the bill, how it broke on the issue of the control of the bank, is well known to the public and does not require any recapitulation. One noteworthy feature during the consideration of this bill was that on the technical aspect of the powers and functions of the bank there was practical unanimity between the Government and the

representatives of both Houses of the Legislature. Unfortunately, on the question of the management of the bank there arose sharp differences of opinion with the result that the bill was ultimately withdrawn.

In some quarters doubts have been expressed as to whether those conditions which are necessary for the successful inauguration of a Reserve Bank in India exist in the country at present. The Committee on Financial Safeguards expressed the opinion that "certain requirements must be satisfied before the Reserve Bank could start operations with a reasonable chance of successfully establishing itself: in particular, that the Indian budgetary position should be assured, that the existing short-term debt, both in London and in India, should be substantially reduced, that adequate reserves should have been accumulated and that India's normal export surplus should have been restored". The first two of these conditions have now been practically secured. The Budget of the Government of India has been balanced and the recent loan operations of the Government have reduced the short-term indebtedness to manageable proportions. It is not easy to express an opinion with the same certainty with regard to the last two requirements mentioned by the Committee. Though the Government of India have considerable reserves in the form of gold and sterling in the paper currency reserve, in the gold standard reserve and in the balances with the Secretary of State, some may still think that these reserves are not adequate to enable the bank to discharge its obligations. In the present unsettled economic conditions of the world and the catastrophic fall in commodity prices, it is difficult to predict when the normal export surplus of India could be restored, leaving India with a favourable balance of trade. Even though these two factors may be said to operate to the detriment of the working of the bank, they need not stand in the way of the early establishment of a Reserve Bank in India. After all the Government of India as the currency authority are at present managing the currency and maintaining both its internal and external value, in spite of these two unfavourable conditions. If an executive government can be trusted to discharge its functions as a currency authority under these unfavourable conditions, there is no reason to suppose that a Reserve Bank may not discharge those functions under these handicaps. In fact, when the economic conditions are normal and when trade balances are favourable and with an adequate gold reserve, it would be easy either for

a Reserve Bank or for the Government to manage the currency of the country and to maintain its credit. It might be argued with a great deal of force that it is at a time, when conditions are abnormal and the difficulties encountered are great, that a delicate and important task like the management of currency and maintenance of credit should be entrusted to the expert hands of those responsible for the management of a bank rather than to entrust these functions in the hands of the executive government of the country. Whether countries are on the gold standard or not, the currency mechanism all over the world has become so intricate that currencies the world over are really managed currencies. India is no exception to this general rule. It would therefore be wiser to entrust the management of our currency and credit to a properly constituted Reserve Bank.

The questions that will arise in the consideration of the establishment of a Reserve Bank may be broadly classified into two categories: (1) the constitution of the bank, and (2) its functions. There is not much room for serious divergence of opinion on the functions of the bank. Examples of the Central Banks all over the world have practically set a standard to what may be called the normal functions of a Reserve Bank. On the question of the constitution of the bank, Government and Legislature may be up against serious difficulties. It has been repeatedly urged that the bank must be free from political influences. By 'political influences' is meant evidently the influence that might be exerted by the elected members of the Legislature, directly or through the responsible Minister, in the administration of the affairs of the Bank. Recent history of even an independent institution like the Bank of England has shown that the closest co-operation exists between the authorities of the bank and the Government of the day. In times of great crisis the Government practically decides the broad principles of policy to be followed by the bank. To that extent it is impossible to eliminate political influence from the working of a Reserve Bank. If by 'political influence' is meant any interference in the day to day administration of the bank by any outside individual or authority, then such an influence should by all means be eliminated. There will be no difference of opinion on this point amongst those who understand the real functions of a Reserve Bank. When the last Reserve Bank Bill was considered in the Legislative Assembly, the Assembly insisted

upon electing some of the members of the board of the Reserve Bank. This demand of the Legislative Assembly was considered as the introduction of political influence in the administration of the bank. It was made clear, however, in the course of the debate that the incorporation of this provision was insisted upon not with a view to exert any political influence on the affairs of the bank but to ensure that the control of the bank would be in Indian hands. The demand that the Act creating the bank should ensure that the control of the bank would be in Indian hands is a perfectly legitimate one. It does not necessarily follow that the Legislature must have a direct representation on the bank to achieve this object. If a scheme could be devised, which will ensure the maintenance of the control of the bank by Indians, the Legislature is not likely to insist on getting direct representation for itself. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, consisting of both Indian and British business men, in considering the question of the Reserve Bank, proceeded on the following assumptions:

(1) The Reserve Bank would be established by an Act of the Indian Legislature. (2) The capital of the bank would be provided by the State. (3) The bank would be under Indian control, and (4) the bank would be free from interference from the executive or the legislature (Indian or British) in its day to day administration.

In fact, all the recommendations of the Committee were based on these assumptions. Even the foreign experts that helped the Banking Committee expressed the opinion

that a Reserve Bank can be run on sound lines, whether it is formed as a State Bank or as a Shareholders' Bank, provided that the bank is kept free from interference by Government in its daily administration.

The two main functions of a Reserve Bank are: (1) to maintain the external or exchange value of the rupee, and (2) to control the credit situation in India. By the mechanism of the bank rate and with the help of its reserves, the Reserve Bank discharges the first of these functions, *viz.*, the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee. While it is the function of the bank to maintain the exchange value of the rupee, it is no part of its duty to determine what that value is to be. The exchange value of the currency is determined by an Act of the Indian Legislature and the bank maintains that value determined by the Legislature. When there is a handsome balance of trade, it is comparatively easy for the bank to discharge this obligation. The task of the bank becomes difficult, when, as has happened during the last few months, the balance of trade goes

against the country. The external obligations of the Government of India called the "Home Charges" will always make the task of the Reserve Bank of India in maintaining the external value of the rupee extremely onerous.

The credit situation in India would be controlled by the Reserve Bank by its power to fix the bank rate and also by its power to operate in the open market in the purchase of trade bills. The volume of available credit in a country is the primary factor which affects industry and trade. The policy to be pursued in determining the extent of that credit must be under the unfettered and definite control of the Reserve Bank. The mere establishment of a bank will not result in the control of credit. The bank must have full powers to enforce a restriction of credit, if it considers it desirable to do so and to extend it if it thinks it advisable. The operation of the commercial banks in their own field may tend to neutralise the policy of the Reserve Bank. If at a time, when the Reserve Bank restricts the credit, the commercial banks continue to lend freely, the whole compensatory machinery for regulating the volume of currency in circulation would be nullified. To counteract any such tendency the Reserve Bank must not merely have a tight control over the reserves of the commercial banks but must have full powers to conduct open market operations. The Central Banks of other countries operate in the open market by purchasing genuine trade bills. The mechanism of the money market in India is, in this respect, still in an undeveloped state. The financing of industry and the movement of crops in India are affected more by cash credits than by bills. It is to meet this difficulty that the original Reserve Bank Bill provided that the Reserve Bank may give necessary credit facilities to other banks on the security of promissory notes supported by documents evidencing title to goods. The Banking Enquiry Committee considered even this provision as inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. It is to meet this situation that the Banking Committee recommended that the Reserve Bank should be enabled to make loans and advances on the security of movable goods, wares and merchandise, as well as against the warehouse warrants or warehouse rates representing such goods.

It is well recognised that the Reserve Bank should not under any circumstances compete with the commercial banks in the country. It is to ensure this that Central Banks are precluded from paying any interest on deposits. The

special powers that are to be conferred on the Reserve Bank in India to meet the special situation as indicated in the preceding paragraph may, to some extent, result in the Reserve Bank coming into direct competition with the commercial banks of the country. In the present undeveloped state of the money market in India this is inevitable. It may be confidently assumed that those responsible for the administration of the bank would resort to those operations only in case of urgent and immediate necessity,

II. BY MR. C. S. RANGASWAMI
(Managing-Editor, "Indian Finance")

CONVERSION PROGRAMME

WITH reference to the impending London discussions on the proposal for the establishment of a Reserve Bank in India, an important criterion, on which considerable emphasis was laid in the Round Table Conference discussions, is the need for the converting, into longer term and cheaper interest-bearing issues, of the loans that mature over the next two or three years. There are three other conditions which have been laid down as essential preliminaries to the creation of the Bank; but I do not propose to deal with these in this article, as I would rather confine myself to a matter in which appreciable progress has already been made and further developments of an interesting character are pending in the immediate future.

Viewing the conversion programme which the Finance Member has been tackling in this connection, there are two main factors. In the first place, such programme has to embrace both the rupee loans and the sterling loans of the Government of India. In the second place, it should be sufficient, for the purpose in view, if conversion is taken on hand in respect of the loans maturing in 1933, 1934, and 1935.

Let us, first, consider the problem of the rupee loans maturing in or before 1935. The conversion plan, as such, was inaugurated in August 1932, when holders of 5 per cent. 1933 bonds and 6 per cent. 1933-36 bonds were given the option of converting into 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at an issue price of 98. The total of these two loans was about Rs. 50 crores, of which holders of Rs. 20 crores assented to conversion.

There was a somewhat long interval before the next phase of the next plan was announced. The delay was due to the adverse developments

where the control of credit becomes very important. Whatever might be the actual constitution of the bank and the provisions of the Act constituting it, the ultimate success of the bank must depend on the ability and integrity of those entrusted with the task of conducting its day to day administration. Irrespective of the contemplated changes in the constitution, the early establishment of a Reserve Bank in India would prove to be a wise and beneficent measure.

in the London gilt-edge market in the latter half of November and the early part of December on account of the uncertainty and unsettlement caused by the negotiations in regard to the December 15 instalment of Britain's War Debt payment to America. The complete plans were, in fact, ready; but they had to be held up till a more suitable opportunity presented itself.

It was in January that the second instalment of the conversion programme was announced. Curiously enough, though part and parcel of the conversion project, the loan issued in January was a pure cash loan, in the form of 4 per cent. 1943 loan at an issue price of 98 for a limited amount of Rs. 15 crores. The loan was over-subscribed within a few minutes. Only tenderers of Treasury Bills received allotment. All cash applications were rejected.

The triumphant success of this issue was responsible for the publication, on the same day as the list for the 1943 loan closed, of the proposals connected with the third phase of the conversion.

Holders of 5 per cent. 1929-47, 6 per cent. 1933-36 and 5 per cent. 1933 bonds were offered the option of converting into 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan on terms which worked out to the basis of an issue price of Rs. 93-8-0. Between August and the issue of the 4 per cent. 1960-70 conversion loan, the 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan had appreciated by nearly 7 per cent. over the issue price. The 4 per cent. 1943 loan had also risen to a quick premium. The setting for the February conversion loan was, therefore, most propitious. The total of the three loans eligible for conversion was Rs. 50 crores. When the results were announced in March, it was known that Rs. 34 crores was converted. All the three loans are to be paid off in the course of this year. The balance that has to be paid out is,

thus, Rs. 16 crores, against which the proceeds of the 4 per cent. 1943 cash loan could be set as furnishing the necessary resources.

The present position, therefore, is that the three loans, which, prior to the launching of the conversion programme, stood at Rs. 70 crores, have now been converted as to Rs. 54 crores, the cash required for the balance being also provided for. The loans that yet remain to be dealt with are the following :

- (a) 4½ per cent. 1934 bonds.
- (b) 4 per cent. 1931-36 loan.
- (c) 5 per cent. 1935 bonds.
- (d) 6½ per cent. 1935 bonds.

The total of these loans comes to Rs. 45 crores. We are, I believe, on the eve of the announcement of the conversion plan in respect of these loans. The situation in the gilt-edge market is to-day more favourable than was the case in February and markedly so in comparison with the position in August 1932. It should, therefore, be possible to put on the market a conversion loan on still more favourable terms.

The best course would be for the authorities to offer option in respect of either a 3½ per cent. 1943-48 loan at par or the 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at one per cent. premium.

Considering that the 4 per cent. 1943 loan issued in February, though a cash loan, proved an effective preliminary to the conversion loan of February, I would suggest that the 3½ per cent. 1943-48 loan must be a cash loan for a limited amount of Rs. 10 crores, and the holders of the loans maturing on or before 1935 should be given the option to convert into 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan. The cash loan is bound to be over-subscribed within a few minutes. This should supply the initial momentum that will carry the conversion loan to great success.

If the Finance Member shows as much skill and correct judgment in this final stage of the conversion plan as in the earlier stages, the result would be that the balance to be tackled in the next 2¾ years will be reduced to a bare Rs. 15 crores or so.

The new capital programme of the Government, including the Provincial Governments and the Railways, is not likely to show any marked expansion in the next two or three years. Such money as is required for capital works will be found by the excess of the deposit into the Railway Depreciation Fund over the withdrawal from that fund, the accumulations in the Debt

Redemption Fund, and the increases in provident fund, savings bank and postal cash certificates, etc.

This means that there will not be any cash loan for this and the next two financial years. The total conversion loans, once the next stage has been negotiated successfully, will be a bare Rs. 15 crores to be handled in the course of three years. The absence of any cash loan and the reduction of the conversion loan to such an anæmic size are, admittedly, a most powerful factor in the gilt-edge situation so far as we could gauge conditions up to the end of 1935-36.

Let it not be forgotten that insurance companies, investment institutions, trusts, etc., must perforce invest new money of the order of Rs. 20 crores annually into gilt-edge securities. There will, thus, be an assured demand of Rs. 20 crores and no supply at all. In other words, all this demand has to be satisfied by the purchase of existing securities. When this fact is appreciated properly, it will be realised that rupee securities are bound to have a spell of pronounced buoyancy. I do not see how 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper, for instance, could avoid soaring to par before the end of 1933.

As for the programme in respect of the India sterling loans, conditions in London are equally favourable. Of the £21 million which matured in the last financial year, £11 million was paid from surplus sterling balances in Home Treasury; and only £10 million was raised from fresh borrowing. This had, naturally, a reinforcing tendency on the bullish sentiment pervading the market for India sterling stocks.

Notice has, already, been given for the return of the 6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds for 6 million next summer. Payment for this, too, could be made without recourse to a new loan. This is an important factor in gauging the future of our sterling securities.

The British Treasury has completed its entire conversion programme; its financial and budgetary position shows remarkable improvement; the strength of London as an international financial centre has been re-established. In the light of these considerations, the future of British Funds is, distinctly, bullish.

Both in regard to the special factors pertaining to India, and the general factors pertaining to London, there is every reason to hope that the Indian Treasury should be able to secure favourable terms for the conversion of the sterling loans maturing upto 1935.

The Labour Party and the White Paper

BY MAJOR D. GRAHAM POLE

(Vice-Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the British Committee on Indian and Burman Affairs)

THE attitude of the Labour Party towards the White Paper and in connection with India's claim to self-government was very clearly expressed in a carefully prepared statement read by Major Attlee in the House of Commons on Monday, 27th March 1933.

Since the commencement of British control in India in 1857, successive British Governments have given pledges to the peoples of that country. The Labour Party desire to see those pledges honoured, and we stand by the declaration made at our Blackpool Conference in 1927 to the effect that:

'We reaffirm the right of the Indian peoples to full self-government and self-determination and, therefore, the policy of the British Government should be one of continuous co-operation with the Indian people with the object of establishing India, at the earliest possible moment and by her consent, as an equal partner with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.'

The Labour Party believes that, as stated by the Statutory Commission, the new Constitution should contain within itself provisions for its own development. We think the new Constitution should contain the principle laid down in the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, that such safeguards as are necessary should be in the interests of India, and we think they should be agreed on in co-operation with the leaders of Indian opinion.

The new Constitution should adopt the principle laid down by the Labour Government at the First Round Table Conference and repeated as their policy by the National Government at the Second Round Table Conference, that the reserved powers should not be such as to prejudice the advance of India through the new Constitution to full responsibility for her own government.

The Labour Party stand by the principle that no settlement can be reached without the co-operation of all sections in India and with their consent, and therefore ask for the immediate release of all political prisoners not guilty of violence.

If a Joint Select Committee is set up, the Party will nominate representatives to serve, because it is our duty to serve on such a body representative of the two Houses, and we will do our utmost to get our views discussed and incorporated in the Committee's report.

There is no possibility of ambiguity in that statement and it expresses the position that a Labour Government will take up and try to carry into effect whenever it comes into power.

It may be said that the two former Labour Governments did not go nearly so far in the policy they tried to carry out. But it must be remembered that in both cases the Labour Government was in a decided minority in the

House of Commons and had a practically entirely hostile House of Lords.

No scheme brought forward by the Labour Government had the least chance of success unless it commended itself either to the Conservatives or to the Liberal Party. Indeed at the very beginning of the last Labour Government, Mr. Lloyd George, the leader of the Liberal Party—who has never withdrawn from the position he took up when Prime Minister that a "steel frame" of British I. C. S. would always be necessary to India—clearly intimated that the Liberal Party would immediately vote against the Labour Government and turn it out of office if it brought in any measure that did not commend itself to the Party he was then leading. That was not a very helpful pronouncement from the point of view of the Labour Party's Indian policy.

The great mass of feeling in the Labour Party now is against taking office as a minority Government. So that Labour is not likely again to take power in this country until it has not only the Government offices but the power of a Government majority in the House of Commons to carry its policies into effect.

It may be said that the House of Lords will veto such legislation. We still, however, have the power of the Parliament Act and, in addition to that, the power of creating peers if the Parliament Act should prove too slow in working. It might even mean a second General Election for the purpose of curbing effectually the veto of the House of Lords—if not of abolishing that archaic institution.

India has been promised Dominion Status. Of that there can be no shadow of doubt. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at the British Commonwealth Labour Conference at London, on 2nd July 1928, said:

I hope that within a period of months rather than years, there will be a new Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our nations, a Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within this Commonwealth. I refer to India.

In his speech as Prime Minister, at the closing session of the First Round Table Conference on 19th January 1931, he said:

I hope and I trust and I pray that by our labours together India will come to possess the only thing which

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she now lacks to give her the status of a Dominion amongst the British Commonwealth of Nations—what she now lacks for that—the responsibilities and the cares, the burdens and the difficulties, but the pride and the honour of responsible self-government. (Cmd. 3772, P. 83.)

The term "Dominion Status" was given clear definition by the Imperial Conference in 1926. The Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of that Conference said that the growth of self-governing communities composed of Great Britain and the Dominions has each of them, as regards all vital matters, reached its full development.

They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. (Cmd. 2768 of 1926, P. 14.)

Lord Irwin, in his famous Declaration in the Legislative Assembly in 1929 used these words:

I tell this Assembly again and through them India, that the Declaration of 1917 stands and will stand for all time as the solemn pledge of the British people to do all that can be done by one people to assist another to attain full, national, political stature, and that the pledge so given will never be dishonoured.

And, as actions are commonly held more powerful than words, I will add that I should not be standing before you here to-day as Governor-General if I believed that the British people had withdrawn their hands from that solemn covenant.

And he went on to say that it was

implicit in the Declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion Status.

That was absolutely clear and unequivocal and on that Indians were entitled to rely.

Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the Conservative Party, speaking in the House of Commons in the India Debate on 7th November 1929, said:

... Can there be any doubt whatever, in any quarter of the House, that the position of an India, with full, responsible Government in the Empire, when attained, and whatever form it may take so far as the internal Government of India is concerned, must be one of equality with the other States of the Empire?

Nobody knows what Dominion status will be when India has responsible Government, whether that date be near or distant, but surely no one dreams of a self-governing India with an inferior status. No Indian would dream of an India with an inferior status, nor can we wish that India should be content with an inferior status, because that would mean that we had failed in our work in India. No Tory party with which I am connected will fail in sympathy and endeavour to help in our time to the uttermost extent of our ability to a solution of the greatest political problem that lies before us to-day.

Sir John Simon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the course of the India debate, observed:

... There is no question at all that this country is pledged as clearly as we can be pledged, in honour and in policy; and that pledge is undoubtedly to pursue in the Indian Empire a road which will lead to responsible government.

At the end of the First Round Table Conference in 1931, the Prime Minister spoke on behalf of the Labour Government a message of hope to India. It might have been assumed that a Conservative Government would not consider itself bound by a Labour Government pronouncement. But it really has so bound itself. It is true that we have now got a "National" Government but, while it embraces Liberal Party elements, it is overwhelmingly Conservative in its personnel and in both Houses of Parliament.

Speaking on behalf of the present National Government, at the close of the Second Round Table Conference, the Prime Minister said:

At the beginning of the year I made a declaration of the policy of the then Government, and I am authorised by the present one to give you and India a specific assurance that it remains their policy. I shall repeat the salient sentences of that declaration—

'The view of His Majesty's Government is that responsibility for the Government of India should be placed upon Legislatures, Central and Provincial, with such provisions as may be necessary to guarantee, during a period of transition, the observance of certain obligations and to meet other special circumstances, and also with such guarantees as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights. In such statutory safeguards as may be made for meeting the needs of the transitional period, it will be a primary concern of His Majesty's Government to see that the reserved powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new Constitution to full responsibility for her own government.'

That therefore is the declared position as regards the future of India not of one Party but of all Parties in this country.

The White Paper not only makes no mention of Dominion Status, but gives no suggestion that at any time in the future, by any process, or after any lapse of time, or on the fulfilment of any conditions, India would obtain Dominion Status.

As the Imperial Conference has pointed out, the autonomous communities within the British Empire are equal in status and in no way subject one to another. They are, in fact, partners in the great British Commonwealth of Nations. It is suggested in the White Paper that India and Great Britain should "approach the administrative problems which will present themselves in [the spirit of partners in a common enterprise]". But

the first essential of a partnership is belief and trust in the other partner. That belief and trust are entirely absent in the White Paper. It is hedged about with safeguards and reservations. As the *Morning Post* said in a leading article "there is a safeguard in every page of the White Paper".

Colonel Goodman, a Conservative M.P., in the course of the India debate, dealt with this point.

Partnership implies complete trust and understanding. Safeguards are not compatible with partnership. . . I would not take anyone into partnership if I believed that he intended to abuse the conditions of that partnership, and what I would not do for myself, because I believe that it would be folly, I certainly would not consent to it being done for my own country. "If there is real partnership there is no need for safeguards. If there is no real need for partnership then safeguards are elusive, because they cannot be enforced except by the destruction of the partnership itself. The form of partnership that we are discussing can only be exercised by the use of force.

But it is on the use of force that the Secretary of State and the present Government rely. In opening the debate on the White Paper, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, made this absolutely clear. Here are his words:

The Army, the ultimate power in India, is to remain under the undivided control of Parliament. Those are no paper safeguards.

One of the reserved powers in the hands of the Governor-General is for "the safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federation". This, as has often been explained, is to safeguard the loans raised in this country. But the powers vested in the Governor-General absolutely—and outside the control either of his Ministers or of the Legislature—go far beyond this. As the *Financial Times* says:

The special powers and responsibilities to be vested in the Governor-General 'for safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federation' mean far more than the preservation of the status of the Government of India as a borrower.

By the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, as a result of which the Congress Party was induced to take part in co-operating with the Second Round Table Conference, it was stated in terms that such safeguards as were in the interests of India were to be inserted in the new Constitution. But the White Paper states that the safeguards have been framed "in the common interests of India and the United Kingdom". And this was repeated in the speech of the Secretary of State for India and in the speech of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

If we are, as we boast, trustees for India, we are false to our trust if our own interests come first in our minds and not the interests of the ward. In fact the Law Courts would deal very severely with any trustee who did not consider the interests of his ward supreme. He has no right, in a trust, to take into consideration his own interests.

Sir Herbert Samuel, in his speech on the first day of the debate, said there was embodied in the White Paper one factor which

gives cause for great concern; and that is the long delay that may take place before these measures are put into full operation—a delay largely on financial grounds.

The White Paper proposes that a Reserve Bank "free from political influence" will have been set up by Indian legislation before the first Federal Ministry comes into being. Yet it should be noted that neither at the First nor at the Second Round Table Conference did the Government treat the prior establishment of a Reserve Bank as a condition precedent to the inauguration of the Federation. It is an entirely new proposal brought forward at the Third Round Table Conference.

Should it prove "impossible", runs the paragraph in the White Paper,

successfully to start the Reserve Bank, or if financial, economic or political conditions were such as to render it impracticable to start the new Federal and Provincial Governments on a stable basis, it would, inevitably, be necessary to reconsider the position. . . If, unfortunately, such reconsideration became necessary, His Majesty's Government are pledged to call into conference representatives of Indian opinion.

If, we may add, as is hinted in this paragraph, we are to wait for these conditions to be fulfilled, it is impossible to foreshadow the date of the beginning of the Indian Federation!

No date is even suggested for the commencement of the new Constitution. And not until the Constitution Act is passed by Parliament will the Princes be asked whether they are coming into the Federation or not. Even then the Federal Constitution will not be brought into operation until Rulers of States, representing not less than half the aggregate population of the Indian States, have executed an Instrument of Accession.

It has always been assumed, and it was understood that it was accepted at the Round Table Conference, that ultimately India would have full self-government on Dominion lines. It was recognised that, in the interests of India, there would be a period of transition during which

certain safeguards with regard to Finance, Services, Defence, etc., might be necessary.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in his White Paper of 1st December, 1931, stated that the objective was "responsible government, qualified during a period of transition, by limitations in certain directions". At the Second Round Table Conference he repeated that the reservations and safeguards were for a transition period.

But there is no period of transition in this document. No statutory period is fixed as in the 1919 Act. The White Paper neither makes any such proposal nor does it provide for the responsibility passing at the end of a fixed period of time, or on the fulfilment of certain conditions.

The White Paper, repeating what was laid down by the Defence Committee of the First Round Table Conference, states that the defence of India must, to an increasing extent, be the concern of the Indian people and not of the British Government alone. This principle will be embodied in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General. But there is no indication that India will ever share any of the responsibility for her defence, although she will continue to pay for it. She will not be allowed to vote on it—for how long can such an anomaly persist?

It is quite certain that a definite policy regarding the Indianisation of the Army, within a reasonable period of time, should be laid down. As a first step, the Army Member might be selected from among the members of the Legislature and a permanent Committee appointed, consisting of the Army Member and some members of the Federal Cabinet, who would discuss the Annual Supplement of the Army Budget and pursue a consistent policy with regard to building up an Indian National Army. A special direction should also be given to the Governor-General to take every step to Indianise the Army within the shortest possible period, taking into account the safety of the country and the efficiency of the Army.

The White Paper proposes to establish the new Provincial Governments before the Federation comes into being and indeed before it is known whether the Federation will come into being or not. If the requisite number of the Indian States do not come in, or if the other financial conditions are not arrived at, the White Paper says that His Majesty's Government "will take steps to review the whole position in consultation with Indian opinion".

This delay and uncertainty is bound to create a very serious situation in India and to increase mistrust that already exists in our bona fides.

No self-government is worth the name which does not allow the Government to make its own arrangements for appointing members of its Civil Service and Police. This is denied to India by the White Paper and is still retained in the hands of the Secretary of State, in spite of the fact that it was recommended by the First Round Table Conference that the recruitment to the Indian Civil Service and to the Police should be handed over to the Government of India.

A very wise provision in the past has been that no official of the I.C.S. could hold the office of Chief Justice. In the last purely Conservative Government, Lord Winterton, as Under Secretary of State for India, brought in a Bill to remove the disqualification. That Bill was consistently blocked by the Labour Party and had to be dropped. The White Paper, by a back-door, proposes to remove this disqualification by saying that anyone who is qualified to be appointed as a judge may be appointed Chief Justice. I am sure that this will be denounced by every legal Bar in India.

It is still proposed to leave in the hands of the Governor-General power to make Ordinances. But by the White Paper it is proposed to extend this power to the Governors of Provinces. Not merely so, but, in addition to the Ordinance-making power, the Governor-General and the Governors may make laws without the concurrence either of the Legislatures or of their Ministers.

It will be argued of course that this power merely takes the place of the old power of Certification. But as a matter of fact it goes much farther than that by providing for initiation as well as for final approval.

The power of disallowance of Acts passed by the Legislature used to obtain with regard to Acts passed in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It was never part of the Irish Free State constitution. It was abolished entirely by the Statute of Westminster. (We know that in practice no Act of the Indian Central Legislature is assented to by the Governor-General without being first referred to Whitehall.) It is now proposed to revive this power of disallowance in the new Indian Constitution. Any Act passed by both Houses of the Legislature, and assented to by the Governor-General, may, the White Paper says, be subject to disallowance by His Majesty-in-Council within a period of twelve months,

The Army, Foreign Affairs and the Ecclesiastical Department, are to be absolutely reserved in the hands of the Governor-General. It is true that Finance is being transferred, but only subject to such safeguards as to prevent any Indian Finance Minister or any Indian Cabinet having any efficient control. Indeed the whole control in the hands of the Finance Minister will only amount to about 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the total expenditure. Even Commerce is transferred subject to very serious safeguards.

What then remains? It is true that in the proposed new Constitution Indians will be allowed to run the Posts and Telegraphs and that subject to the interference of the C. I. D.

A few minor Departments will come under Indian control, but certainly nothing vital. Where then is the responsible government at the Centre?

The White Paper in the course of the debate was summed up by Mr. Winston Churchill in these words:

I cannot conceive a scheme of which it could more properly be said that it comes 'not to bring peace but a sword'. The Viceroy or Governor-General is armed with all the powers of a Hitler or a Mussolini. There is practically nothing that he cannot do in the sphere of the Army and foreign affairs. He has the power to tax apart from the Legislature; he has the right to safeguard minorities; he has the right to safeguard the interests of the Civil Service; he has the right to safeguard the interests of the Native States; he is authorised to prevent commercial discrimination. All these great powers are confided to him. By a stroke of the pen he can scatter the Constitution and decree any law he pleases, or martial law, which is no law at all. Of all these he is the sole judge.

And this is the "full, responsible self-government" that the authors of the White Paper propose to confer on India!

The present position in India could not be better described than in the words of Mr. Asquith, in a speech in the House of Commons, on the position of Ireland, in March 1887:

Consider what will be the position of Ireland, the condition of government in that country under the system you are about to introduce: representative institutions upon the terms that the voice of the great majority of the people shall be systematically ignored and overridden; the right of public meeting tempered by Viceregal proclamation; a free press subject to be muzzled at the will of the officials; judges and magistrates, by their tradition independent of the Crown, but in theory and their office inextricably mixed up with the action of the Executive.

What conceivable advantage can there be either to Ireland or to Great Britain from the continuance of this gross caricature of the British Constitution?

There is much virtue in government of the people, by the people, for the people. There is also much to be said for a powerful and well-equipped autocracy, but between the two, there is no logical or statesmanlike halting place.

And one might quote Mr. Winston Churchill himself in the debate in the House of Commons when a constitution was given to the Union of South Africa. Here are his words:

No responsible statesman and no British Cabinet, so far as I know, ever contemplated any other solution of the British South African problem than that of full self-government.

And again:

On those grounds His Majesty's Government came to the conclusion that it would be right to omit the stage of representative Government altogether and to come directly to the stage of responsible government. It is the same in politics as it is in war. When one hard-pressed line has been left it is necessary to go to the next. It is quite idle to halt half-way in the valley between. That is to cause imminent and certain destruction. The moment you abandon the safe position of a Crown Colony, or of Government with a nominated majority, there is no stopping-place whatever on which you may rest the sole of your foot until you come to a responsible legislative assembly with an executive obeying that assembly.

When an Irish Member, in the course of that debate, interjected: "Why not in Ireland?" Mr. Churchill replied: "I do not attempt to localise the logic of these arguments."

But one might quote an even more telling speech of Mr. Winston Churchill's—at the Imperial Conference in 1921. These are his words:

We well knew how tremendous was the contribution which India made in the War in 1914.

We owed India that deep debt, and he looked forward confidently to the days when the Indian Government and people would have assumed *fully and completely their Dominion status*.

The Labour Party will take its part on the Joint Select Committee in trying to make the new Indian Constitution more on the lines of self-government and Indian responsibility. Nothing is more fatal to any constitution than the power to criticise without the power to carry your criticism to its logical conclusion and to take the consequences of so doing. We earnestly hope that Indians also will take part in the deliberations of this Joint Committee and that when the Bill has been brought into Parliament and passed into the Constitution Act, Indians will work the Constitution for all it is worth, relying, as they are entitled to do, on the carefully considered and worded declaration of the Labour Party in the House of Commons with a quotation from which I began this article,

Pillars of Indian States

By "KERALAPUTRA"

THE Indian States have all along their history attracted to their service some of the most talented men in India. During the 19th century, the names of such distinguished Ministers and Dewans as Salar Jung, Dinkar Rao, Seshadri Aiyar, Madhava Rao—not to speak of numerous others no less eminent, though less famous—shed lustre on Indian history. But there was never a time when the Indian States had a more distinguished group of men in their service. The mere enumeration of names like Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Kailas Haksar, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani and Dewan Sir Krishnamachari should go to prove this conclusively. The fact is that the modernisation of State administrations and the complexity of the problems arising out of closer contact with British India have given rise to a new type of Ministers in the States, who are not only competent administrators like the prominent men of the generation preceding them but also able to hold their own as politicians and diplomatists. The record of the leading delegates from the States at the Round Table Conference would testify to this fact. Individually and collectively the Ministers of the States were in a position to defend the special interests and to safeguard the rights of Indian India. There can be no doubt that India stands to gain both administratively and politically by the close association of these statesmen in the federal politics of the future.

SIR AKBAR HYDARI

Of the State Ministers the one who is most prominent in the public eye is undoubtedly Sir Akbar Hydari. Apart from the importance arising from his being the leading representative of the premier State in India, Sir Akbar is by his personal achievements a statesman of outstanding distinction. Small in stature, with a figure which is by no means impressive and is naturally the delight of cartoonists, Sir Akbar shines by his sheer ability, skill in negotiations and expert knowledge of finance. He has none of the advantages of an imposing personality: nor is he by any means a gifted speaker or a persuasive orator. What he lacks in these spheres is more than amply compensated by the extraordinary lucidity of mind, keen perception of the interests of his State, and an unbending tenacity in negotiations. The result of these qualities is there

for everyone to see in the three reports of the Round Table Conference. What Sir Ali Imam with practically unlimited resources at his disposal and the prestige attached to an ex-member of the Viceroy's Council was not able to do, Sir Akbar has done—and that without obvious effort. He has secured the recognition of His Majesty's Government to the effective sovereignty of the Nizam over the Berars and by doing so, has won the biggest diplomatic victory which any State has won in recent years.

The achievements of Sir Akbar Hydari at the Round Table Conference should not blind us to the really remarkable work he has done in the State itself. In this period of world-wide financial depression which has affected the biggest and the smallest alike, Hyderabad alone can justly boast of financial prosperity. His stewardship of the finances of His Exalted Highness' Government has stood the State in good stead. In all the great schemes for the beautification and improvement of the city of Hyderabad, he has had a great share. In the establishment of the Osmania University—an educational experiment of far-reaching importance whether we agree with its ideals or not—he was the prime mover. An acknowledged connoisseur of Indian art, it is he who has been mainly responsible for the magnificent work of restoration undertaken at Ajanta and for this, if not for anything else, India owes him a debt of gratitude.

Sir Akbar has the reputation of being communally minded and no doubt the acts of the Hyderabad administration could be brought forward as proof of this suspicion. How far his attitude on this question is personal and how far it is the result of the dynastic and other interests of his State, it is difficult to determine. The fact however remains that in much of Sir Akbar's activity there is a tinge of communal bias, which in so eminent a man is indeed to be deplored.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, is in many ways the exact opposite of Sir Akbar Hydari. While Sir Akbar is the supreme example of an efficient public official who is also a statesman, Sir Mirza is one of the few Indian State Ministers, who approximates to the position of a public man in office. Polished, courteous and without the least tinge of communalism, Sir Mirza Ismail occupies a position of unique

dignity in the ranks of Indian Ministers. While he never gives in on a point of vital importance to his own State, he is prepared to collaborate with all and is never angered by criticism. The fact that he is the Dewan of the most progressive and democratic State gives him a position of advantage not only with other Ministers but in negotiations with British Indian leaders. The outstanding character of Sir Miza Ismail is his fearless honesty. He does not hesitate to speak out his mind whether it is to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy or a Ruling Maharaja. To achieve a reputation in a State like Mysore, where popular opinion is vigilant and assertive, is in itself a sufficient proof of Sir Mirza's claim to distinction. When to this is added the fact that at the Round Table Conference his voice has always been on the side of progress and that he has not hesitated to oppose frankly the claims of States when they seemed to him to be unreasonable, the real stature of Sir Mirza Ismail, as one of the leading men in active politics to-day, would become clear.

COL. SIR KAILAS N. HAKSAR

Colonel Sir Kailas Haksar is of a totally different type. The spear-head and the shield of the cause of the Princes, he is undoubtedly the one man among the Ministers who is responsible for the present awakening of the Princes. There is not a single aspect of the present movement for the recovery of the rights of the States which is not directly traceable to him. If to-day the Government of India is willing to give up its claim to protect the nobles and jagirdars of States, it is due to the victory which Col. Haksar as political member of Gwalior won for the Maharaja Scindia in the famous case of the guaranteed Takurs. If the cantonment towns and residency areas are being gradually handed over to the States, it is as a result of his successful fight. If there is general recognition of the economic injustice to the States arising from the policy of the Government of India, it is the result of the many years' work of exploration undertaken by him. Of his contribution to the codification of many of the more important aspects of Indian public law it is unnecessary to speak. Whether it is extradition procedure, riparian rights, salt and opium claims, or boundary disputes, it is his mind that has guided the discussions and it is on his experience that the Princes have drawn. The very idea of federation, without his preliminary work on that question, would have been inconceivable in relation to the immediate problem of India.

A Kashmiri Pandit, versed equally in European as in Oriental literature, Colonel Haksar is in many ways typical of what is best in modern India. His knowledge of Persian poetry and art is probably unique. His familiarity with Western thought and literature is such as would shame professed scholars. A purist in style, and a deliberate and careful writer, Colonel Haksar handles the English language as an expert swordsman handles his blade, lovingly but with full appreciation of its sharpness and point. His personality is such as would dominate any group of people however carefully selected and constituted. Of powerful build, and with the refined and aristocratic features indicative of the pure race of the Kashmir Brahmins, he makes an immediate impression by his very appearance. His vast knowledge and almost unrivalled experience and brilliant conversational powers do the rest. For over a quarter of a century he was intimately associated with that remarkable Ruler, Madhava Rao Scindia of Gwalior, and the knowledge of men and affairs he gained in that position and the confidence of the other Princes, which he earned, became in the crucial period between 1927 and 1932 the greatest assets in the work of the States. When the Butler Committee was appointed, it was Colonel Haksar who was chosen to prepare the case of the Princes and to put it forward. When again the Round Table Conference was convened, it was Colonel Haksar who was entrusted with the work of advising the Standing Committee of Princes on questions of policy. It was indeed a unique distinction but one which was not only thoroughly merited but amply justified by results.

The main weakness of Colonel Haksar is one that is attributed to many really great men—the desire to explain everything from the very beginning and to make everything look as simple as possible. People not familiar with his manner are inclined to consider the detailed explanations of the obvious as insults to their own intelligence. The most patient listener to arguments, the very manner of his replies conveys the impression, not in the least meant, that the person who is arguing with him is devoid of elementary common sense. It is these minor faults of manner that give him the unmerited reputation of being pompous and platitudinous: of being the lengthy and convincing exponent of the obvious. With all that Colonel Haksar is to-day the most distinguished man in the ranks of Indian statesmen, one who is destined to play a most notable part in the Government of

the future, as he has already done in the shaping of its constitution.

SIR MANUBHAI MEHTA

If Sir Kailas Haksar is the most brilliant of the ministers in Indian States, Sir Manubhai Mehta is undoubtedly the most trusted of all. For over 12 years Dewan of Baroda, and for over 5 years the Prime Minister of Bikaner, Sir Manubhai has had the benefit of serving two masters who, by universal consent, are the most commanding personalities among the princely order of India. His experience in these two States gives him a unique authority. An administrator of proved merit, and a diplomatist who combines stolidity with finesse, he is one for whom your respect increases by close association. His independence of opinion is truly remarkable. He does not hesitate to differ from his colleagues or even from his master, in matters on which he feels strongly. Ever since the Chamber of Princes was founded and even before that he was closely associated with the work of shaping a common policy for the States. At the Third Round Table Conference he was the leader of the Chamber delegation and in that capacity he worked against odds to secure the acceptance of the special point of view which he represented. He was, as one of the leading British Statesmen declared, a tower of strength to the cause of Federation.

SIR PRABHA SHANKER PATTANI

Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani, the doyen of the State Ministers, is as much a British Indian personality as an Indian State Officer. Member of the Executive Council of Bombay, of the Secretary of State's Council in London, of the old Imperial Legislature at Delhi, he can justly claim to be in the front rank of British Indian politicians. But it is not in that capacity that he will go down to history. It is as the maker of modern Bhavanagar. Tutor and guardian to two Maharajas in succession and Prime Minister and Administrator for over two generations, Bhavanagar is what Prabha Shanker Pattani has made it. In the early days of his administration Bhavanagar was poor and backward. To-day it is one of the richest in Kathiawad and its administration is one of the most liberal and progressive in western India. Its port has been developed and the whole State is covered by railways. In education, sanitation and other progressive developments, the State stands head and shoulders above other States in Kathiawad. No one will deny that Sir Prabha Shanker's achievements in

Bhavanagar entitle him to be ranked among the leading Indian statesmen of our generation. Though Sir Prabha Shanker is primarily the adviser and minister of Bhavanagar, his services to other States are by no means inconsiderable. In fact, his advice and help are freely sought by and generously given to other States. There is no man in the service of the States, whom the Princes will more gladly consult with the knowledge that the advice given will be honest and impartial than Sir Prabha Shanker. The great weakness—if weakness it be—which has made Sir Prabha Shanker ineffective in the general politics of the States is his aptitude to see the good points of every proposal. He does not take sides, and he who is not a partisan cannot have followers. He agrees with the good points of every scheme. It has been said of him that he was the least common factor of all the schemes of constitutional reform—some of them frankly contradictory—which had been put forward: that he was one of the makers of the Sankey Scheme which undoubtedly he was—that he shared with H. H. of Patiala the authorship of the anti-federation scheme of 1931; that he was associated with the confederation scheme of Dholpur; that he drafted the Kathiawad scheme of 1932, which took an absolutely different position. Undoubtedly all this is true but the accusation of inconsistency implied in this is unjust. Sir Prabha Shanker saw good points in all the schemes and those good points he accepted. In fact, identification with any cause, except that of Bhavanagar—that is with Sir Prabha Shanker himself—is impossible for him.

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari belongs to that distinguished band of British Indian Officers—a band which includes Sir P. Rajagopalachari, Sir Albion Bannerji and Sir Joseph Bhore—whose political and administrative ability shine best in the freer atmosphere of an Indian State. In Madras, Krishnamachari was a distinguished officer whose ability was recognised by all; but Baroda has elevated him to the position of a statesman of the front rank. During the last 4 years the responsibility of steering the administration of the State clear of the difficulties which beset the neighbouring British provinces which were the chosen centres of the non-co-operation movement was particularly heavy. In the prolonged absence of the Maharaja owing to ill-health, that responsibility fell mainly on him. Civil disobedience, non-payment of taxes and

disturbances of every kind went on around him; the normal administration had to be suspended and the rule by Ordinances established in its place. But Baroda, though its territory was interspersed with Gujarat talukas, faced the situation calmly. Unruffled by what was going on in British India, Krishnamachari carried on the administration of the State without having recourse to special legislative measures or assuming to himself extraordinary powers. That was indeed characteristic of the man. Calm and collected in the most disturbing crises, he never loses his grip and is always willing to shoulder responsibility. At the Round Table Conference when others used to get excited at some sudden turn of events or some unexpected development, Krishnamachari alone used to smile in his uncanny way and explain how the crisis was going to solve itself.

The keenness of the Madraai Brahmin's mind and the administrative tradition of the British services have never produced a better combination than in Krishnamachari. He goes without effort and as if by instinct to the root of things and the externals of a problem or the adjectival trappings of a question leave him unmoved. Some people think that this attitude of mind—this refusal to be excited and emphatic—is the outcome of a proper lack of appreciation of the intricacies of a question. In fact nothing is further from truth.

His services to Baroda are both spectacular and substantial. The findings of the Davidson Committee on the claims of Baroda to the assigned provinces constitute a personal triumph to Krishnamachari. The Report of the Nind Committee, apparently so well documented, had built up an elaborate case against the claims of Baroda. Krishnamachari set himself to break it and in his good humoured way exposed the hollowness of the Committee's reasoning and the unfairness of their conclusions. The result was that when the Davidson Committee examined the question, the claim of Baroda was accepted in terms which enabled the Dewan to claim justly that he had secured for the State something which looked practically impossible at the outset. Again the salt concessions which Baroda has received and the negotiations now nearing completion about the tariff unity of the different and separated parts of the Gaekwar's territories are matters of which any Minister may be proud.

His work at the Round Table Conference where he represented Baroda was particularly valuable; nor was it limited to the special interests

of his own State. His advice and help were at the disposal of the entire delegation; and on all questions which affected the States as a whole, his unprejudiced views carried great weight. Unassuming in personal life and quiet and resolved in manner, Dewan Krishnamachari is one whose influence grows with time. If he does not go back to British Indian service, he is undoubtedly a man destined to shape the policy of the States in the future as his great ability and foresight are only now coming to be recognised widely among the Princes.

The achievement of these men are facts of contemporary history. They and those who are associated with them will count more and more in the future political life of India. Especially in a federation, the mature wisdom, wide experience and diplomatic skill of these men, who have governed States, directed policies, negotiated treaties and agreements, and have had to pit their own unarmed wit against the might and majesty of paramountcy, will be assets of great value which it would be foolish to minimise and dangerous to overlook.

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E. May '33.

The Way of a Bursar

BY SIR HUBERT SAMS

AFTER the racing and often troubled waters through which a Government Official in India has to steer his difficult course it is strange to find oneself in the placid haven of a Cambridge College, where there is no longer the breathless strain to keep abreast of work. There is plenty of work for a Bursar to do, but there is time in which to do it. During the three short terms of two months each the time of any College officer is fairly well occupied; but during the vacations the day-to-day work eases off and a Bursar can work more leisurely.

The Administration of every College is to a certain extent similar, but in every College there are differences. Some Colleges have one Bursar, who does all bursarial work; in others there is one Bursar for Estates, another for domestic affairs: in others again the work is divided among two or more Fellows each of whom has or may have other work to do, such as lecturing or supervising.

Where there are two or more Bursars, the Senior Bursar is usually in charge of the College finances, the estates, the house property and buildings. He has to discuss with the Governing Body the question of the investment of balances either in Stocks or in property. He visits the farmer tenants and sympathetically listens to their woes, which to-day, alas! are many and grievous. He sees house tenants, who come to him about drains and flues; he arranges for new tenants and wheedles dilapidations from the reluctant previous occupiers. He sees that slates are replaced on the College roof, that damp and dry-rot are promptly repelled, that the heating and hot water services function and that the boilers and pipes are freed from deposit. He sees that the accounts in his miniature office are properly kept and that the College servants, who come into his province, do not work too much or too little.

Twice a year, in January and June, he will sit in his office while the farmers come in to pay their rents. And in return the College entertains the farmers at lunch in Hall when under the genial influence of good beer and wine, a warm welcome and the cordiality of such Fellows as may attend, the farmer tenants lose their shyness, forget their troubles and give themselves up to the pleasures of the moment.

To the Junior Bursar falls the duty of seeing that the undergraduates' rooms are properly

furnished, repaired and redecorated. Used by a College full of high-spirited young men, the furniture has rather a short and merry life and at the end of term many a chair and sofa is sent to 'hospital' for repair. The Junior Bursar likes his job, because it gives him many opportunities of knowing the undergraduates. Brown comes in and says that the leg of a chair practically came off in his hand! He is followed by Jones, who reports that his bed suddenly gave way, while he was asleep; and Robinson turns up to say that his sofa is disembowelled and that the innards are protruding. These little troubles are soon put right.

The Tutorial Bursar has to see that the undergraduates pay their College bills and dues regularly. As most of them do so, it is only occasionally that the Tutorial Bursar has the delicate task of interviewing an undergraduate on so unpleasant a topic.

Apart from the actual Bursarial work there is the delightful share in the corporate life of the College, the services in the dimly lighted Chapel—for each College has its own chapel—; the lunches in the Combination Room, most informal of meals, when Fellows and other privileged people drop in for lunch and a chat over coffee round the fire; dinners in Hall, when the Master heads the black gowned posse of Professors, Doctors and Fellows, whose laughter and talk is stilled for the moment, while a Scholar stands up and reads a Latin Grace; cheery nights after Hall when the Society and its guests sit round the polished mahogany, well stocked with wine and fruit, and talk in twos or threes or listen to some amusing discourse by a licensed jester. And then when the 'shouting and the laughter dies, the captains and the kings depart', a few choice spirits draw their chairs nearer the fire and talk of undergraduate days or of their experiences in the War.

Or in the all too few really summer days the Fellows' Garden has its own joys, the beds a mass of flowers, the immemorial elms casting their shadows on the trim lawn; then it delights to while away in the garden a summer's morning with a friend or book; or at tea-time to have a small and select party under the shade of an ancient yew; or after Hall to take out the basket of bowls and divide up into 'sides' and trundle the bowl as near the 'jack' as may be, until the light begins to fade and the chill night air drives the players back again into the Combination Room.

RANJI : THE CRICKETER

IN the sudden death of H. H. the Jam Sahab of Nawanagar, India has lost one of the finest sportsmen of our time and the State of Nawanagar a well beloved prince. The Jam Sahab's fame as cricketer was world-wide and the quality of his work as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes last year was greatly appreciated by his brother princes. It is, indeed, feared that the anxieties of the Chancellorship in these critical times weighed on his mind and he succumbed to the strain of work and the weight of responsibilities. In his death has passed away one who was honoured alike as sportsman and gentleman. Indeed, His Highness had endeared himself to the people of all classes in England as in India by his sterling character, his breadth of vision, and the courtesy and straightforwardness "that came to him as a heritage of his princely Rajput blood".

The Jam Sahab was born on the 10th September 1872 and was adopted by his uncle, Sir Vithoji Jam of Nawanagar. He ascended the throne in 1906 and did much to develop the natural resources of the State. The Bedi port owes its importance to the personal interest taken by him in its improvement. The Jam Sahab was a prince of progressive views and he introduced many reforms in the State administration.

It is needless to write at length of his cricketing exploits. He began his cricketing career as an object of wonder for the undergraduates of Cambridge. But he soon came to be an object of unalloyed admiration and love for the entire British public. He captained Sussex for many years and was its President in 1930. His finest season's average was near sixty. He was the first man to score over three thousand runs in a season and he did it three times. He played in all five Test matches and in Australia playing for England he turned the tide in her favour. The Jam Sahab's career as a cricketer was a short one, but during the fifteen years he was at it, his feats came to be regarded as almost incredible.

During the Great War, the Jam Sahab would not remain a mere spectator. He served with the British Expeditionary Force in France in 1914-15 for over a year and was mentioned in despatches for services performed when on the staff of General Cookson and later as Aide-de-Camp to Field-marshal Lord French. He returned to India and organised his State forces for service. The Nawanagar Imperial Service Lancers performed military duties at Karachi and Jacobabad, and in Egypt. In 1920 the

Jam Sahab was selected to represent India at the first meeting of the League of Nations, an honour which was extended to him at the third and fourth annual meetings in 1922 and 1923. Only last year he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, a token of the regard and confidence his brother princes had reposed in him.

The universal regret that has followed the shock of his death, was a tribute to the qualities of his mind and character. The Jam Sahab was a man of infinite personal charm and a delightful host. An incident which occurred some years ago, and which resulted in a permanent injury to His Highness, shows his great sense of sportsmanship. While out shooting grouse, His Highness was accidentally shot at by a friend as a result of which the Jam Sahab lost an eye, but he never mentioned the name of the man who had caused him the loss. Such was the nobility of the great sportsman-prince of India.

Thus "Ranji" as H. H. the Jam Sahab was affectionately called, was a sportsman among princes and a prince among sportsmen. Indeed, no Indian prince was so well known abroad as the Jam Sahab was. The king of a great game, his cricketing feats have become a legend. When at the last meeting of the Chamber of Princes in Delhi, he made the sensational speech of the occasion and resigned his trusteeship, who could have thought that the end was so near? But as prince or cricketer "Ranji" always played the game and we recall the beautiful words of farewell with which A. G. G. recorded his impressions of "Ranji" as he left the loved shores of England and came back to his princely duties in India:

The last ball has been bowled, the bats have been rolled and put away, and around Lord's the grand stands deserted and forlorn. We have said farewell to cricket, we have said farewell too to cricket's king. The game will come again with the Spring and the new grass and the burgeoning trees. But the king will come no more. No more shall we see him tripping down the pavilion steps, his face wreathed in chubby smiles; no more shall we sit in the jolly sunshine through the ivy-long day and watch his incomparable art till the evening shadows fall athwart the greensward and send us home content. The well-graced actor leaves the stage and becomes only a memory in a world of happy memories. And so, 'bats off' to the Jam Sahab—the prince of a little State, but the king of a great game.

What an epitaph: the prince of a little State but the king of a great game!

Education and the New Morality

BY DR. SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

THE changes which have been taking place in the social structure and even more in social ideas since the beginning of this century and especially as an aftermath of the Great War have led to an enormous output of literature on the subject. Any new book by an eminent thinker like Mr. Bertrand Russell who has devoted himself for years to the study of social reconstruction is bound to command respectful attention. His latest book* which deals with the interactions of education and the social order covers a wide and interesting range of topics. His views on these topics are expressed with his usual force and directness. His outlook is that of a scientist of relentless logic and a social reformer eager to redress social injustices and reconstruct society according to his own ideas. He raises the fundamental question whether the object of education is the training of good individuals or good citizens. He thinks that there is some incompatibility between the methods of training appropriate to the attainment of these two objects. His ideal is the maximum of individual freedom consistent with the minimum of restraints necessary to secure social coherence. Like Mr. H. G. Wells and many others, he sets before himself the goal of a world state and he wishes accordingly to do everything possible to promote an international mentality. Personally he sets a higher value upon the education which promotes the self-realisation of the individual than upon one which merely produces a good citizen. He is fully alive to the advantages of the spirit of co-operation essential to good citizenship. But he thinks that the training of a citizen has a tendency to promote the herd-instinct and slavish submission to authority, destroy originality and independence and kill creativeness. A well-educated citizen is incapable of discovery; and orthodoxy is the grave of intelligence. He is, however, prepared to allow a difference of opinion as to the compatibility of the ideals of individuality and citizenship. He considers it possible to reconcile the demands of both by a sane system of education. His book ends with a note of very wan optimism rather than buoyant hope. His view that our world is a mad world is supported by the fact

that in spite of the increasing command over nature, most men feel more hopeless and impotent than they have felt since the Middle Ages and by the increase of unemployment in spite of the rapid invention of labour-saving devices. He winds up his review of the various factors which exercise an influence on education with the following remarks:

Religion encourages stupidity and an insufficient sense of reality; sex education frequently produces nervous disorders and where it fails to do so overtly, too often plants discords in the unconscious which make happiness in adult life impossible. Nationalism as taught in schools implies that the most important duty of young men is homicide; class feeling promotes acquiescence in economic injustice; and competition promotes ruthlessness in the social structure.

The chapters which are devoted to a discussion of these factors contain many telling and trenchant observations. The undisciplined human being has a desire to appropriate other men's belongings and an adequate respect for the property of others can only be secured by the creation of a conditioned reflex. In considering the question of heredity he finds the following, among other, assumptions to be unwarranted:

- (1) that persons born in Asia are inferior to those born in Europe or America.
- (2) that Europeans born north of latitude 45 degrees are congenitally superior to those born south of that latitude.

Upon the products of the English public school system his remarks are scathing. He admits that the system develops discipline, strength of will and power of command. But the advantages are outweighed by the evil effects of the system. When the product of the public school goes to live among uncivilised people or those whom he believes to be uncivilised, he becomes an empire-builder, an outpost of culture, a man whose mission it is to bring Western enlightenment into dark places. If the natives regard him as the small boys did during his last days at school, all goes well; he is kind and gracious, upright and hard-working, stoical about the loneliness and discomfort which are no worse than what he endured in his first years at school. He says:

I have seen in the East men who considered themselves the fine flower of a public school education, confronted with learned Orientals and it made me blush to be an Englishman. My compatriots might be red-faced, hard-drinking, spending their working hours in

* EDUCATION AND THE SOCIAL ORDER. By Bertrand Russell. George Allen and Unwin. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 5-10.)

exploitation and their leisure in sport and bridge, wholly ignorant of Occidental culture and not even aware that any Oriental culture exists. Yet in contact with men who knew not only what was worth knowing in their own civilisation, but far more than most public school men of the civilisation of the West, these ignorant bores would preserve the insolence of military conquerors, content to let their superiority be proved by the guns of their warships. To this contemptuous brutality the Japanese have replied by adopting our standards and the rest of the East is following their example. As an engine of imperialism the public schools have failed.

Space forbids us to make any detailed reference to the author's views upon the subjects of religion, patriotism, class-feeling, competition and economics. We may, however, be permitted to refer to the topic of sex which is almost an obsession with Mr. Bertrand Russell. He is an advocate of the removal of all sex taboos. But short of a complete change in the whole moral code, he thinks it is not easy to imagine any system of education free from grave objections. The logical development of the doctrine of sex equality must be to allow women to be as unvirtuous as men and to abandon the patriarchal family. Granting the doctrine of sex equality, he is unable to see how virtue is to be secured without either tyranny or taboo and believes that the solution will be found in the greatly diminishing importance of the father and an increasing tendency for children to be supported by the State.

Mr. Newsom's book* undertakes an examination of the revolutionary views on sex and the family of which Mr. Bertrand Russell is perhaps the ablest and most influential exponent. The views that have been put forward with propagandist fervour by this recent school of writers have filled the minds of many people with alarm. Is society really drifting in the direction pointed out by these writers and is the institution of the family which is based upon marriage and permanency of the relations between the sexes likely to endure? According to this new school of thought, the relations between the sexes are to be banished from the sphere of morality and nothing should be allowed to interfere with the freedom of sex life. Sex freedom or the family is the alternative presented and it is to this question that Mr. Newsom's book seeks to furnish an answer. Some of the advocates of sex freedom regard the extinction of the family as a desirable alternative and many of them seem to regard it as inevitable. It has long been recognised that the social and

economic conditions which prevail in cities and large industrial centres are inimical to the maintenance of sex morality and the stability of family life. Mr. Newsom remarks that it would be untrue to say that the new morality has not infected the middle classes of England. But he observes that it finds its natural social setting in those regions at the top and at the bottom of the economic ladder where the ideals of family and neighbourhood are unable to survive. The real question to be considered is to what extent this change of ideas has spread and whether it can be said to have affected the majority of the people. Is there any reason to believe that the ideals of the family and the home have ceased to be cherished by the people at large? So long as the ideals have not been abandoned, lapses in practice, unless they become very wide, need not necessarily fill one with despair and it is reasonable to hope that the amelioration of economic conditions may succeed in preventing the disruption of family ties. In this connection Mr. Newsom refers to the views of Sir William Beveridge on the results of an inquiry in 1932 bearing upon the family. The latter's impression of the replies given by 18,000 families is that there have not been any very great changes in family life in the last generation; but what changes there are mark on the whole an improvement. Mr. Newsom comes to the conclusion that Mr. Bertrand Russell's views as to the extent of marital infidelity are very much exaggerated. His book offers a detailed criticism of Mr. Bertrand Russell's "Marriage and Morals". Mr. Newsom is not an out-and-out believer in the sex morality of the nineteenth century. He believes that there has been a growth in the sense of justice which now condemns the old conventional toleration of a double standard of sexual loyalty. He is an advocate of a measure of birth control within marriage and he repudiates the old idea of male domination. He sees no reason to justify the forecast of the new morality as to the disappearance of the family. People in this country will be more disposed to agree with Mr. Newsom as to the value of the ideals of the family and the home, and will prefer the preservation of the family point in Mr. Newsom's case is that he does not see the wisdom of conventional restrictions on the opportunities for conjugal infidelity furnished by the new sex freedom.

* THE NEW MORALITY. By G. E. Newsom. Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Ltd. 6sh. net.

India's "White Collar" (Unemployed)

By MR. ERALIL A. VARGHESE, B.A., B.L. (MADRAS); M.A. (COLUMBIA), NEW YORK.

"WHITE COLLAR" worker is the name given in America to office clerks, school teachers, salesmen, mechanics, etc., in short to the educated wage-earner whose distinctive sartorial mark is clean shoes, pressed suit and the elegance of the neat, starched white collar as distinct from the frayed and crumpled dress of the regular factory worker. He is the universal "badralog". Under Marshall's definition of labour as economic work of man with hand or head, the white collar worker belongs by right to the latter (superior) brand. The white collar worker in America as elsewhere is the product of the colleges and high schools.

Official statistics lacking, still it is notorious that in America some of the greatest sufferers of depression now in swing are the "white collars" who once accustomed to a decent living are now completely thrown out of work and do not know where to turn in a changing world. Belonging to the middle class, as in every great calamity, they are the most hit—even more than the rich and the poor. Too proud to accept charity from the many voluntary organizations which are set up to finance the unemployed with the dole, the lives of many of them end in silent tragedies as obscure manual workers in coal fields—if they are lucky to get even that these days.

An unindustrialised nation like India's has no unemployment as understood among the industrial workers of the West. The annual report of the Indian Government notes with alarm only the unemployment among the intelligentsia as it may lead to political unrest. The Royal Commission on Labour records with evident satisfaction that as most of the factory workers in Bombay and other incipient industrial hives are mostly recruited sporadically from among the farmers of the neighbouring agricultural communities, who for 10 or 12 annas a day and the temptations of a city adventure forth in search of industrial work during the slack season, they can always return to the villages and their fragmented holdings which absorb them as a safety-valve during industrial dislocations. This is of course only a doubtful consolation.

So unemployment in India narrows down to the "white collar." I have searched in vain to ascertain the exact figures of India's educated

unemployed. The universities and colleges of India do not unfortunately keep, so far as I know, even the elementary statistics in these matters. They are "through" with the student as soon as he is ground out of their mill and labelled (or libelled) with a degree. The American universities take a more personal interest in their intellectual offspring. They follow up the careers and have well-organised Labour bureaus and exchanges which act as a clearing-house to place the students in various positions. They are in touch with big business to discover openings for their alumni and each year publish accounts not only of the number who obtained work through them but also how much they earned. The School of Business of the Columbia University published this year the salaries of their students in the past year, varying from \$ 500 (Rs. 1,500) to \$100,000 (Rs. 3,00,000) which was obtained by one of the most distinguished of their old boys. No wonder many Americans pride in their *Alma Mater*. *Alma mater* means my mother but Indian universities are step-mothers. Excuse this digression.

The Indian universities can by proper organisation of labour bureaus and exchanges solve the problem of her white collar unemployed. But there are limits to their resources. The real and lasting solution must necessarily come from among the educated people themselves. All vicarious salvation while good Christian theologies, in the end defeats itself by the debilitation of the backbone.

What can our white collar worker, the college worker do? He has to earn a livelihood. It was for that that he studied twenty years of his life blinding his eyes over Chaucer and the Peloponnesian wars: it was for that his father went into debt.

Class distinctions being much more pronounced in India than in any other part of the world and evident like her religions and castes even in their dress, a wide gulf separates the manual worker from the others. Intellectual classes are considered by themselves and also by the proletariat as superior in every nation. But in America and in most European countries the distinctions are not so clear cut as in India and often shade into each other. The social attitude in India and America is not so much a difference in kind as in degree, though in many cases

differences in degree are very significant. The average American student does not consider it *infra dig* to work his way through college doing all sorts of odd jobs. He has to earn 5 to 6 dollars a week for his room rent and this he manages by shovelling coal for his landlady or cutting grass for his landlord. He gets his three meals a day by "buzzing" for 2 or 3 hours, that is, by picking plates and waiting at tables in restaurants. I personally know many who are chauffeurs, cooks and office boys (*chaprasis*), elevator boys, "cub" reporters and girls who work as nurses, maids, stenographers and secretaries. A city like New York naturally provides employment to thousands of students. The department and other stores prefer college boys and girls to whom they give a little training in practical salesmanship.

The boys who work their way through college do it for two reasons: Firstly, because they have to. Secondly, it gives them a physical and mental self-discipline, the social virtues of initiative and obedience in their natural place.

And some parents practically compel their sons to support themselves. Thus Rockefeller the third ran an elevator in his college to supplement his monthly allowance—the Rockefellers are very careful in these matters of training their children unlike our plutocrats.

This training for life which the average American boy gets along with his cultural education eminently fits him for his post-academic enterprises. The history of America is the story of self-made college men like Hoover and Lincoln. This beneficial environment in which dignity of labour and practical equality of opportunity exists is absent in India. But the challenge of education is in the ability of the educated to modify its environment which in our country is the paralysing Himalayan weight of customs and traditions which, though once useful, have now outlived such usefulness. How can we recapture the dormant energy of 350 millions of people and make them 'live wires'? This pioneering task legitimately falls to the lot of our college graduates.

Conventionally there are only three reputable professions in India: the legal, medical and the engineering and even those people who are by temperament or otherwise unfit to enter any of them are still pitchforked into one or the other of these three universal professions by parents whose ambition far outrun their discretion. These

professions fast overcrowding will henceforth be but a trap for the unwary and a blind alley for our rising generation. The starvation army grows in numbers and not in fortune. Vocational educators have to turn the human energy of India into really productive channels which will earn all a fair and independent livelihood. In addition the white collar unemployed himself can do a lot. In America, the unemployed workers wandering in search of a job, called hoboes and bums in fun, started as they said a Hobo College, the college of life and experience. An enterprising professor even started a university for those students who are now unable to find money for fees, etc. But in India we can do better.

India is the land of lost opportunities. Her undeveloped and unexploited industries promise entrepreneurship with material reward sufficient to compensate his troubles and risks. The elementary necessities and semi-luxuries of even so simple a people as ours will provide employment for many of our college boys and girls. For instance, the laundry business which in America is a huge concern with millions of dollars invested in equipment, etc. Who is there in India who has had not to complain of the dilatoriness of our dhobiwallas. It is easy to organise this trade and to work it with hired labour. It exacts only the task of business management and supervision. It requires little capital. I know American friends—graduates from Columbia, Harvard and Yale who run florist shops, restaurants, soda fountains, etc., at good profit. The present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ogden Mills, owns a chain of hotels, as also the millionaire Astor family.

These suggestions are perhaps nothing new. They are intended only to be confirmation from my observations in a progressive and wealthy land like America about what in India is generally laughed away as *infra dig* and moonshine. The new India calls forth business ability, efficiency, courtesy, honesty as the best policy if not for its own sake, neatness in dress and personal appearance—perhaps superficial qualities, in all of which Western people are plainly superior to us though in pure intellect we can claim equality. The qualities in which they excel us are not their monopoly as Japan has shown with a vengeance.

"Keep smiling" and a clock in every office. Are these too much for us? The answer is with India's "white collar" unemployed.

Indians in South Africa

BY

DR. LANKA SUNDARAM, M.A., Ph.D., (LOND.)

SEVENTY years ago the first shipment of Indian indentured labourers was allowed by the Government of India at the special request of the Natal Government. Since then, Indians in Natal and elsewhere worked for the betterment of the territories with unremitting sincerity. Speaking in the Natal Legislative Assembly in 1908, Sir Liege Hulett, a former Prime Minister, observed:

The condition of the Colony before the importation of Indian labour was one of gloom; it was one that then and there threatened to extinguish the vitality of the country, and it was only by the Government assisting the importation of labour that the country began at once to revive. The coast had been turned into one of the most prosperous part of South Africa. They could not find in the whole of the Cape and Transvaal what could be found on the coast of Natal—10,000 acres of land in one plot and in one crop—and that was entirely due to the importation of Indians. Durban was absolutely built up by the Indian population.

Whatever the wastage which decades of indentured labour was subjected to, it cannot be gainsaid that Indians entering South Africa on special invitation and subject to protective contracts, however defective they might have been from the Indian standpoint, have benefited the country to a remarkable extent and built up considerable vested interests.

Many of the Natal Indians freed from indenture had entered the Transvaal after its retrocession to the Boers in 1881. Their liberty, however, to acquire property and to trade was questioned by the Europeans, and despite the diplomatic attempts of the British Government to enforce the claims of its Indian subjects—claims secured under Article XIV of the London Convention of 1884—Law III of 1885 was passed imposing several invidious restrictions upon our community. The award which was made by

Arbitrators in 1885 and the decision of the Supreme Court of Transvaal in 1898 virtually abrogated Article XIV of the London Convention and the rights enjoyed under it by the Indians. The heroic efforts of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa at this period are common knowledge and need not be detailed here. The Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914 has worked smoothly for some time, but after the conclusion of the Great War fresh provocations on the part of the White community reduced the position of Indians in the Transvaal to one of misery and injustice. The First Cape Town Conference of 1926, the settlement arrived at as a sequel to it, the appointment of an Agent of the Government of India in the Union of South Africa, the efforts of Mr. Sastri, Sir K. V. Reddi and to-day of Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, and the Second Cape Town Settlement of 1932 have all been futile and the position of the Indian community in the Transvaal in particular is to-day very precarious indeed.

Any inquiry into the disabilities suffered by Indians in South Africa is bound to yield two conclusions. One is that the principal plank in the programme of the Whites and Boers in South Africa is entirely racial in character. The other is that economic justification has been taken recourse to in order to convince themselves that the presence of the Indian community in their midst is fraught with the gravest consequences for the future prosperity of the Union as a whole. On both these counts it is fortunately impossible to convict the much harassed Indian in South Africa.

Taking the economic issue first, the following generalisations would become inevitable. In the statement submitted on behalf of the Indian interests in South Africa before the Asiatic Enquiry Commission of 1914, Sir Benjamin Robertson summed

up the position in the following remarkable manner:

It is alleged, for instance, that Asiatics are dishonest as traders and are specialists in offences against the insolvency laws: but it is also complained that the wholesale merchants give better terms to Asiatic than to white retail traders. Again, it is objected in the Transvaal that the high proportion of males in the Asiatic population is unhealthy: and yet there is an outcry that they are allowed to bring their wives from India. It is complained that their trading promotes an undesirable intimacy which may even lead to 'miscegenation': and simultaneously it is objected that they are a foreign community which will not assimilate with the South African people. The Asiatic is condemned as a bad citizen who has no interest in the public affairs of South Africa: but his aspirations for civic and political rights are regarded as a threat to the White community, and his success in trade is dreaded as a channel through which his influence grows and expands. He is blamed as a poor spender: but any attempt to find an outlet for expenditure is either resented or prohibited. He is told that he ought to invest more money in the country: but he is prevented from acquiring fixed property by special legislation in the Transvaal, while in Natal his investments are a menace for which the only remedy is expropriation.

These illustrations can be easily multiplied several times, but are enough to demonstrate the fact that the White community in South Africa is pursuing a policy of "heads I win, tails you lose". To permanently incapacitate the Indian community on a statutory basis, and condemn them as incapable of forming a useful part of the body politic tantamounts to having a thing both ways.

The whole problem of Indian economic activity devolves upon the attitude pursued by the Labour Party (White) in the Union of South Africa. It is notorious that even the gradual development of socialist practice in the Union is not able to prevent the White labourers from sweating the negro and Indian working population. Equal work for equal pay does not prevail as a

guiding principle in the Union, and while the White community are eager to reduce costs by employing black or brown labour, they are unreasonably emphatic in alleging that these two communities are undercutting the White worker and pushing him to the wall. In the Cape Province admission of Indians to some of the trade unions has been found to be beneficial to all concerned. An extension of this principle to the other provinces is bound to yield useful results.

Actually, there cannot be any competition between the Indian and the White labourer or artisan. In their telegraphic protest to the Union Government, the Government of India declared in 1926 that they were

unable to find any justification for the general opinion held by Europeans in Natal that Indian competition in trade is increasing, and is closing fruitful avenues of employment to Europeans.

The truth of the situation is that the Whites, Indians and Blacks perform work of a fully complementary nature. The absence of the Indians from the South African scene would mean the paralysis of the economic and social system prevailing there. So to speak, Indians in the Union are *liaison* between the other two communities. This must be recognised to be a just statement of the actual situation in South Africa.

As regards the other plank in the policy of the South African Whites, considerations of race and nationality play a very important part. In a previous chapter we have seen that any policy based on racial complexes is bound to be unjust in its incidence upon the Indian community. It is unfair to suggest that the Indian has a very low standard of life and as such tends to depress the standard of the White community. What about the other Asiatics: Chinese and Japanese and Arabs, who are tolerated much better than the Indians? It was only very recently that the Government of the Union and of Japan have entered into a "Gentlemen's Agreement" in regard to further immigration of Japanese

nationals into South Africa on certain conditions. These fresh immigrants are foreigners and demonstrably do not possess any superior traits of character from the view-point of civilization. Yet, they are tolerated, nay even encouraged to remain in the Union.

At the Imperial Conference of 1911, the Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, made a noble effort to demonstrate the utter untenability of the differential equation of standards of living in the following manner:

There is nothing morally wrong in a man being a vegetarian and a teetotaler, and his wife and family also, and being able to live very much more cheaply than people who adopt the European standard of comfort. . . . If a man is content on rice and water, and does not require pork, beef, and rum, he naturally is able to support his family on a very much lower scale. Consequently, you have to convert the entire Indian nation to a theory of economics which they do not hold at present and to which I think it would be extremely difficult to convert them.

Bishop Frederick Fisher has recently observed that "the liquor bill of the white South African citizens is colossal", a statement which is but an index to the improvident ways of living to which the Indian settler is expected to conform. The poor Whites in the Union cannot hope to sustain their activities without these despised Indians.

The race line is becoming more and more prominent in South Africa and is bound to flare up into something dreadful in the near future if no immediate break is applied to the present policy of indiscriminate race persecution. The Indian community at the instance of the Home Government have agreed to the first Cape Town Agreement which has, among others, laid down the following principles for future activity: The Indian community would be regarded as part of the body politic in South Africa; every effort would be made to facilitate repatriation of Indians back to the mother country; the Government of the Union would endeavour its level best to uplift the Indians wishing to remain in the land with a view to bring them

up to the standards of civilization and economic effort of the White community. In accepting these, especially the last clause, our nationals in South Africa have sacrificed a tremendous amount of national prestige, since a jettisoning of the cultural and civilization standards of the mother country cannot be measured in terms of money.

But the Cape Town Agreement has been recently scrapped. With it the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914 was also given the go-by, by the ultra-nationalistic and Boer Government of recent years. The upliftment clause of the First Cape Town Agreement has been completely neglected, and facilities for the education and moral and sanitary improvement of the Indian community, even in a really Indian town as Durban, have been conspicuous by their absence. "Recruiting" of South African Indians with a view to their repatriation back to India, with free passage and a bonus of 21 pounds sterling, has been attempted with but scant success. The Smuts-Gandhi agreement which stipulated that no further legislation would be undertaken with a view to impose fresh disabilities upon the Indian community has been put on the scrap-heap. Now, certain of the sections of the Gold Laws of Transvaal which have fallen into desuetude for decades have been put into operation with a view to prohibit even proprietary rights acquired by Indians under trust or in the name of corporations. To crown all, the Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act of 1932 has been put into operation, and the expected relief from the Feetham Commission has been found to be illusory and ineffective. In every way, the cordon is being drawn round the Indian community for its ultimate extinction.

The most amazing thing about the South African situation is that Indians who are not wanting any further facilities for fresh immigration, are being treated as aliens by Dr. Malan and his co-adjustors. This is a travesty of even the most elementary principles of international law. The Government of India have emphatically

protested to the Union Government in the following words:

" . . . nearly 63 per cent. of the resident Indian population was born in South Africa, and the majority of that element regard that country as their home, and hardly likely to return to India unless compelled to do so. We question whether this Indian population . . . can justly be regarded as an alien element. As British subjects in South Africa, they, we submit, are entitled to look upon the Union Government as the trustee of their interests equally with other elements in the population.

The imperial perspective is an exploded theory in the Union of South Africa. Too much harping upon this idea has already done much harm to the cause of our nationals. Indians in the Union do not want any special consideration on charitable grounds. What they want is recognition of their rights as human beings and as citizens of the land. Any day, the Union might secede from the British Commonwealth, and in that eventuality the Indian question in South Africa would develop into a first class international problem. The Reciprocity Resolution of 1918 at the Imperial Conference may be pressed into the service of the Union Government to discriminate against the Indian population, but Mr. Burton's commitment and pledge that they would be treated as citizens of the country and would not be penalised for being coloured people is there to convince the world of the justness of our claims. The resolutions of the International Conference on Immigration and Emigration, which were accepted at Rome in 1924 both by the Indian and the Union Governments, are there to lift the Indo-South African question to an international plane. India and the Indian community in South Africa should more and more look to the Hague and the Permanent Court of International Justice than to London and the Privy Council for adjudication of the present dispute in case such an occasion, as is bound to be in the near future, arises.

Even under the present imperfect constitution when the Government of India is not a people's Government, our Administration has put up a strenuous fight for the recognition by the Union authorities of the just claims of Indians in South Africa. In this, they have the co-operation of the entire nation with them. It is to be expected that such co-operation would always be available in the future. If the Transvaal Indian community does not get what they are entitled to through constitutional channels, the Government and the people of India should strengthen their hands in their resolve to offer passive resistance, both morally and materially. As Mr. Bajpai had retorted when the Paddison Committee was face to face with South African delegates, if the Indian Legislature passes an Act refusing admission to India for repatriates from South Africa, the situation is bound to be extremely complicated and, after all, compel the Union Government to recognise our rights in that country. But caution is bound to yield fruitful results. There should be no stampede on the part of the Indian community in South Africa. The innate justness of the Indian cause in the Union, as well as the tried powers of the Indian community to march on towards the desired goal with unflinching step, are bound to succeed in the long run.

INDIANS OVERSEAS. By Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond) "Indians Overseas" is the first systematic study of the manifold problems faced by the 27 lakhs of Indians in different parts of the world. A distinguished student of politics and economics, Dr. Lanka Sundaram has made a name for himself as a competent enquirer into India's extra-territorial problems. The present study of the condition and prospects of Indians Overseas is a handy and authoritative book dealing with every aspect of the life of emigrant Indians. "Indians Overseas" is divided into 10 Chapters: Introductory Survey. Kangan System for Ceylon and Malaya. Indians in Ceylon. Indians in Malaya. The Indenture System. Indians in the West Indies. Indians in Fiji, Mauritius and Canada. Indians in East Africa. Indians in the Union of South Africa. Epilogue. Every chapter is an epitome of a thorough study of the Indian Question Abroad. Re. 1 and As. 8 or Two Shillings Six Pence. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-4. or 1sh. 6d.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

Cultural Autonomy for Mussalmans

BY

MR. AHMED SHAFI

SINCE the publication of the White Paper the attention of the Mussalmans has been more than ever riveted on the necessity of securing in the future constitution of the country a definite measure of what may be called cultural autonomy. The Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference, which met on March 26, 1933, demanded incorporation in the scheme of the future government fundamental safeguards for the protection of personal law, education, and culture of the Mussalmans. The Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Cawnpore, which met on March 25, and 26, 1933, bluntly expressed profound dissatisfaction with the scheme outlined in White Paper, especially as it did not contain any safeguards for the personal laws and rights of Mussalmans or provision for the founding of Kazi Courts for Mussalmans for dispensation of justice according to Islamic law. As if to furnish arguments for these two statements of policy, Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy speaking in the Legislative Assembly on March 24, 1933, on Haji Waji-ud-Din's bill to exempt the Mussalmans from the operation of the Sarda Act, explained so clearly as to leave no doubt in the matter that the Mussalmans objected to the Act on the grounds that it encroached upon the domain of their religious law and that it was passed without their consent in a house in which they were and are, and always must be in a minority. It was to the principle of such legislation passed in such a way that they objected and they did so because they felt afraid of what may happen in pursuance of this precedent and principle in future.

These three statements which have been made from as many points of view not only supply a definition for the term cultural autonomy but almost exhaust all the points of the new programme. I am afraid strictly speaking new is not a correct word to use in this connection as it is calculated to create an impression that after having secured political safeguards in the shape of separate electorates, the Mussalmans are now attempting to extend their conquests in the other spheres of administration of the country, or that the cue has been taken from the recently evolved formula of the League of Nations which secures to the

minorities in certain European countries protection of their religion, culture, education, etc. I, therefore, hasten to add that the idea in its essentials is not new, and so far as their culture is concerned the Mussalmans have not been negligent of their interests. As early as in the winter of 1917 the Molvis of Deoband, a seminary of Muslim theology in the U. P., gave public expression to it in their address to late Mr. Montague, and late Lord Chelmsford by advocating the creation of a portfolio of Shaikh-ul-Islam in the scheme of reforms which was then under the consideration of these two illustrious sons of England. Just then the idea was not pushed further. Later in the hectic days of Khilafat agitation it received some impetus from Phulwari in Behar, a stronghold of Muslim clericalism. To all intents and purposes it remained dormant till the Mussalmans were again stirred by the passage of the Sarda Act. Since then a small band of well educated and determined people have made it their business to give it currency by written and spoken word and to lend it strength by collecting facts and adducing arguments in its support. Their endeavours have so far met with a certain measure of success and have gained the support and adherence of the intellectual classes of the community on whom naturally falls the mantle of leadership in such matters. The results are now slowly and steadily attracting the notice of the public and the achievements of the last few days of March 1933, have been recorded in the opening paragraph of this article.

It will be noticed that apart from its cultural and educational aspects the scheme is intended to serve two objects: (1) legislative and (2) judicial. Of the former Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy is perhaps the best exponent and of the latter the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Cawnpore, is the most outspoken advocate.

Let us now examine briefly the implications of the scheme so far as legislation and administration of justice are concerned in a country like India where the Mussalmans are in a minority. Education and culture will need separate treatment. For a Mussalman the supreme law, religious as well as personal, penal and civil, is

theoretically the Shara, which derives its sanction mainly from the Quran, and partly, if necessary, from the traditions of the Prophet, and to some extent, if permissible, from the agreed verdict of the Muslim divines and theologians, who are expected to conform to a certain standard of piety and learning before they can exercise any right of contributing towards the formulation of this verdict. It is not in point to raise any objections on the score of assumed rigidity which this process may be supposed to impart to any law. But it will, however, be readily agreed that the franchise of piety and learning will not secure entry into any legislature in India to-day. Besides, in a democratically governed State it will be the very negation of constitutional rights to put out of action the voters of particular denomination in order to secure for the votaries of another denomination the right of framing their own laws. It may be argued with some show of reason that the legislature should receive its propositions from a standing committee of Mussalman members and pass them in their original form. There is precedent for this in the English constitution, but this is a precedent with a difference. The measures passed by the Church Assembly are placed before the Parliament which cannot amend but only pass or reject them. There are not many Ministers of State in India, who would care to face with equanimity the repercussions of rejection by the legislature of a measure passed by the standing committee of its Mussalman members. In England, the Church Assembly represents the religion of State which is the religion of the majority of the members of the Parliament. In India, the Mussalmans are not so luckily situated, hence the danger of the scheme. Here we have neighbours whom we cannot ignore. What we may consider to be meat for ourselves may appear to them to be poison. There is again a precedent with a difference nearer home. The Imperial Legislative Council of the Minto-Morley reforms passed the Mussalman Wakf Validating Act not in the original form in which it was presented to it but after certain minor alterations, which, however, left the principle of the Islamic law untouched and unimpaired. This clearly shows that the non-Mussalman legislators in India have no hesitation in helping the Mussalmans to place their laws on the statute-book of the country provided they also are given an opportunity to judge that such laws do not entrench on their spheres of life. This is the price which the Mussalmans shall have to pay to secure the

friendship and goodwill of their neighbours. These observations cover the cases where an agreed legal form has to be given to canons of Muslim law. The difficulty will arise when the legislature will attempt to create new sanctions, or obligations, if not exactly crimes, as has happened in the case of the Sarda Act. To my mind there appears to be no reason why with good sense and tact this difficulty should not be avoided or resolved. The Punjab Legislative Council with only a minority of Sikh legislators furnishes another example of a denominational legislation in its Sikh Gurdwaras Act by means of which a Sikh Gurdwara Tribunal has been established to adjudicate upon the claims of rival claimants whether a place of worship was a Hindu temple or a Sikh Gurdwara. This piece of legislation was undertaken to provide a court of law for the Akalis who had resorted to direct action to vindicate their claims to the proprietorship of Gurdwaras under dispute. Perhaps there are other examples of legislation of denominational and sectional character in other provinces. Thus inch by inch, brick by brick, conventions are being built up in the country by means of which the various communities or sections can get legislation passed to meet their several needs.

The examples of Islamic countries in this respect are not encouraging. For instance in Afghanistan the law of the land is *Shara*. For obvious reasons this is not possible in India even for the Mussalmans. On the other extreme are Turkey and Persia where French, Swiss and Italian laws have replaced the Islamic *Shara*. In India the Mussalmans are certainly not prepared to follow these countries in so far at least as their personal laws are concerned. Somewhere in between these types are Egypt, Morocco, Tripoli, etc.

The judicial administration is a rather different affair. Here again Afghanistan's example may be conveniently ignored. The following news received last Christmas week will explain why.

Peshawar, December 27 (1932.)
For abusing religion during an altercation with a fellow villager a man named Mulla Jumadeen, living in Taranab Udokhel (Afghanistan) has been sentenced to death by the "Court of the Administration of Religious Justice" at Kabul.

Any comment on this item is superfluous. It is true that blasphemy is punishable in certain States of such an ultra modern country as U. S. A., but not with death. In Turkey the new regime has suppressed the religious courts

of the Ottoman Dynasty. Persia follows the judicial system of France. Egypt sets an example which will perhaps be acceptable even to the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Cawnpore. There the *Mehkemas* presided over by Kazis exercise jurisdiction in matters of personal law, i.e., marriage, succession, and Wakf and in certain classes of non-religious cases of succession, etc. between non-Muslim Egyptians. *Majalis Hasbya* which may be called courts of Personal Status appoint tutors, interdict incapable persons, and nominate guardians for them and mandatories for the absent. In Morocco, justice among the Moroccans is administered by religious courts. Matters affecting the personal status of Jews are dealt with in Rabbinical courts. In Tripoli also matters of personal status of family or succession are administered by the Mussalman or Rabbinic tribunals according to the religion of accused. More serious cases are tried with the help of four assessors two of whom must be Mussalmans or Jews.

In India the personal law of Mussalmans has been quite ably administered as often as not by

non-Mussalman judges. As a matter of fact one of the arguments advanced for the admission of adequate number of Mussalmans to the judicial services in India was based on the fact that the non-Mussalman judges naturally enough were often apt to find themselves out of tune with the Mussalman party or parties. When I repeat this argument, I must make it clear that it was never intended to question the *bona fides* of or to cast aspersions on the sense of justice of the non-Mussalman judges. The financial considerations alone will operate against the opening of separate courts for the Mussalmans and the establishment of a judicial cadre of Kazis. If arguing on the principle that the present law courts are a source of revenue to Government, the Mussalmans as a remote contingency undertake to finance such a scheme I am afraid the last word will be said by the non-Mussalmans. The scheme sponsored by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Cawnpore, savours of capitulations and when the foreigners in countries like Turkey and Persia of to-day find capitulations at a discount, it is idle for Mussalmans to expect them to work in India.

Infant Mortality in Life Assurance Policies

BY

MR. B. N. SAHASRABUDDHE

WITH the consciousness of national awakening and the growing love of "Swadeshi", it is but natural that Life Assurance should be availed of by increasing numbers every year and that there should be increasing demand, with possibly a preference for indigenous concerns. This along with a few other causes explains the advent of most of the new Life Assurance Companies whose numbers are rapidly increasing. With the object of enlightening the public as to the great advantages to be derived from Insurance, companies have undertaken wider publicity propaganda and in addition the Indian Insurance Year Book has been adding to the information being published every year. The Tables of Lapses and Lapse Ratios, for the first time furnished for the year 1929, can be cited as an instance. The figures for 1930 were subsequently published and much attention seems now to be centred on Lapses. Looking to the

total business in force, and lapses for 1929 and 1930, they are recorded to be 81½, 82½ and 5½ and 7 crores respectively. (All figures of business of only Indian Companies.) Roughly the rise in lapse ratio in 1930, as compared with that in 1929, works at over 20 per cent.

Much criticism has been levelled at companies for these "High Lapses" and though generally such criticism must have been made with the best of motives, critics cannot be said to have sufficiently thought over the whole question before laying the entire blame on Indian Companies alone. In the first place it must be remembered that the time chosen for furnishing this new information has not been quite opportune. India, along with the rest of the world, has been, for some years past, under a very severe economic depression and added to this most baffling situation India has been suffering from all the inevitable consequences of the travails of a new

political birth. In the history of any nation such periods are but abnormal times and it serves little useful purpose to collect new data and broadcast results derived therefrom. Would it be either generally acceptable or true if any one attempt to find out Indian Mortality ratio to total population solely depending on the actual statistics for the "Influenza" year 1918-1919?

In no way will it pay either Assurance companies or their agents to defend lapses much less can they afford to seek them. Their very reputations, stability, progress and self-interests must and do compel them to take all possible precautions against the lapsation of issued policies. However, in these figures being published, Indian companies have been placed under yet one more handicap. While they are required to place all their cards on the table—by itself quite a fair proposition—the foreign competitors have not been required to furnish all the details which have been made obligatory by law on Indian companies. Mr. N. R. Sarcar, in his presidential address, delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Life Assurance Offices Association (December 1931) had to make pointed reference to this aspect. He said: "Here, I must touch upon a disadvantage from which the Indian Life Offices suffer, namely, the want of facility for comparison owing to the lack of authentic statistics regarding the Indian business done by the non-Indian Life Offices. Under the present Indian Act they are not required to publish the figures for certain aspects of their Indian business separately." With their enormous resources, mature experience, world-wide organisations, publicity propaganda, and go-ahead policy foreign companies were already having numerous advantages and such one-sided information pointing at vulnerable points of Indian companies alone only helps the Foreign companies in their campaign of capturing Indian business and in prejudicing the Indian Insurance-minded public against Indian companies. During 1930 alone, one 21 Foreign companies could write a new business of 11¼ crores as against 16½ crores of 68 Indian companies.

Broadly speaking Indian Insurance is yet in its infancy but with such catch words as "Equality" and "Fraternity" glamouring everybody's eyes it would be a vain cry to make a plea for Protection for this infant plant of Indigenous Insurance. But it could be conceded on all hands that all the detailed statements required to be furnished by Indian companies

should be made obligatory on all Foreign companies operating in this country.

No less a person than the Actuary to the Government of India has remarked, in the latest report available, that it is generally noticed that a high lapse rate coincides with a high expense ratio and this holds good in the case of Indian life offices. Admitting this statement *in toto* and realising the great menace to the progress and healthy growth of Indian Assurance business one is naturally tempted to pass judgment against Indian companies; yet, unless parallel statements of Foreign companies are made available, it would not be quite fair to find fault with Indian companies unless it can be proved that Indian companies are either wantonly or through sheer incompetence tolerating and conniving at this undesirable state of affairs and allowing them to drift for themselves. It may be that Indian companies are forced by neck to neck competition to spend more than they can exactly afford, possibly being solely prompted by the idea of not only to struggle to live but also with the vision of the future goal to grow and prosper and be of real service to their countrymen and country.

The root-causes of all unhealthy signs in the present state of Indian Insurance can be attributed to poverty, illiteracy, conservatism, and want of proper appreciation both of changed circumstances and of what Insurance would mean both for individuals and the country if the principles of Insurance are properly understood and its unique benefits are availed of. The results achieved so far can in no way be acclaimed as phenomenal nor is it pleaded that the indigenous growth should be stamped as cent per cent. healthy. Defects there may be and they are sure to trouble us for some time more; but, with a little sympathy, more of patience and whole-hearted co-operation as amongst Indians and Indian companies, surely Indian Insurance should have a very bright and enviable future.

THE FIRST FOUR CALIFS. By Ahmed Shafi. The pioneering work inaugurated by the Prophet had to be faithfully carried on by his successors against many odds. The difficulties that they encountered and the final success achieved by the first four Califs are given in this book. The beginnings of the democratic polity for which Muhammadanism contributed not a little are also dwelt at length. CONTENTS: Abu Bakr, Umar, Osman and Ali. Price Re. One. To Subs. of "Indian Review", As. 12.

G. A. NAGESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

EAST AND WEST

BY MR. VASUDEO B. METTA

THOUGH East and West have developed along different lines, they have always influenced each other. In the past, the West borrowed its religion—Christianity—from the East: Western thinkers such as Pythagoras and Plato, Spinoza and Schopenhauer derived their main ideas from Eastern sources: and Western scientists learnt their science from the Arabs. The East in its turn was influenced by Greek philosophy, science, and art. To-day also these two halves of the world are influencing each other. Eastern nations are adopting Western dress, methods of warfare, industrial production, ideals of education, art, literature, and philosophy. And the West is studying and adopting with enthusiasm Eastern mysticism, metaphysics, occult sciences, and ideals of art. In times to come they are likely to influence each other still more; since railways, steamships, aeroplanes, telegraphs, and books are bringing different parts of the world closer together than ever before. Oswald Spengler, with his eyes turned towards the past, announces with scholarly obscurantism that Western civilization is decaying and will probably die out in a few centuries. But he is not likely to prove right. It will not die out. It will be rejuvenated and transformed by Eastern influences, just as Eastern civilization is being re-vitalized and changed beyond recognition by Western influences.

We shall not try to discuss here the way in which Eastern civilization will be changed when fully influenced by Western civilization. We shall only try to forecast here the changes that are likely to take place in certain Western ideas when the West has been fully influenced by the East. The Western idea of individuality will change.

In order to show how it will change, it is necessary first to show in what way Eastern and Western ideas of individuality differ.

The Oriental asserts his individuality in spiritual matters. The Hindu worships his God alone and not in a congregation. Eastern religions and philosophies teach man to work for his salvation by suppressing his emotions, passions, and desires: in other words by using the force of his individuality. The theory of reincarnation is also based on the idea that the individuality of man is everything, and that it should be continually perfected until it has become fit to be absorbed into God. The

Oriental's idea of progress is moral and spiritual rather than intellectual and material.

But the Oriental does not assert his individuality in social matters. He merges it into that of his family, caste, or clan in order that he may be able to co-operate with his fellow-beings in the work of life. He also reveres the past—knowing the immense debt that he owes to his ancestors from a moral, spiritual, and physical point of view.

The result of this ideal of individuality is, that the Oriental has retained a sense of religion and reverence, responsibility to his kith and kin, created social stability, and developed patience, humility, and the spirit of self-sacrifice. Admiral Togo is a typical product of the East. In the hour of his greatest triumph—the battle of Tsushima—he attributed his victory not to his personal genius but to the influence of the spirits of his Emperor's ancestors.

The Westerner, however, unlike the Oriental, merges his individuality in spiritual matters. He worships his God not alone but in a congregation. He hopes to attain salvation by prayer rather than by self-discipline: in other words by means which do not require the use of the force of his individuality. In social matters however he asserts his individuality. He considers his opinion to be far more important than that of other members of his family or society. The past has very little significance for him except as material for historical studies.

The result of this form of individuality is that, on the whole, the Westerner is not religious: he somehow manages to get into a religious or rather sanctimonious frame of mind on Sundays and forgets all about his religion during the rest of the week: the family-tie is becoming weaker, the money-making instinct is inordinately developed, he has become impatient, egoistic, and self-indulgent. Progress has become his God: and by progress he understands intellectual and material rather than moral and spiritual development. And he thinks that he can progress only by deriding and disowning the past. The eighteenth century laughed at the Middle Ages, the nineteenth century considered itself superior to all previous centuries, and now the twentieth century is treating the nineteenth century with contempt. Byron may be called a typical product of the West. He was immensely fond of himself and did what he liked without considering himself

responsible for his actions to his family or society; and believed in no God save himself.

Industrialism, which is partly the father and partly the offspring—if one may say so—of Western individualism, is now destroying its father and offspring by the horrible uniformity which it is creating. Keyserling foresees for the West a civilization in which efficiency and thoroughness will become the ideals of men and women, and moral and spiritual values will disappear. And with the disappearance of moral and spiritual values, the production of great art and literature will become an impossibility: and so no culture worthy of the name will be left in the Western world.

But such a catastrophe will not occur. Keyserling and other prophets of that class come to their lugubrious conclusions because they take for granted that nations are always moving forwards towards new thoughts and ideals which are the logical outcome of their present thoughts and ideals. If, for example, a nation builds seven-storeyed houses to-day, they prophesy that in the next generation it will build ten or fifteen-storeyed houses. They forget that nations also turn back and re-adopt many old thoughts and ideals. Greek architecture and sculpture, which had been discarded in the Dark and Middle Ages, were taken up again at the time of the Renaissance in Europe. Autocracy flourished not only under the tyrants in ancient Greece and under the Cæsars in Rome, but is flourishing in Italy to-day under Mussolini. Epstein has gone for his inspiration not to anything new, but to old Malay sculpture. Western Society to-day is lax, and almost everyone is crying for more laxity in the name of freedom. But there will be a swing of the pendulum sooner or later. Self-discipline will return and oust self-indulgence from its place of power. The Western attitude towards Nature will change.

Eastern civilization has not moved away from Nature to the same extent as has Western civilization. Belief in the transmigration of souls and pantheism is one of the reasons why the East has remained closer to Nature than the West. The Oriental does not regard Nature as an enemy to be conquered but as a friend to co-operate with. This attitude towards Nature has developed in him humility, spirituality and the desire for self-conquest and at the same time prevented the development of man worship in him.

The Westerner, on the contrary, wishes to conquer Nature. He has therefore developed

materialism, egoism, fighting qualities, masterfulness, pride, and man-worship.

This difference of attitude between East and West towards Nature is reflected, among other things, in their ideas of love and marriage. The Oriental is never ashamed of his body and does not try to hide or gloss over the functions of sex. Eastern women are proud of their sex and do not wish to be like men. The Westerner on the contrary, is ashamed of his body and regards the functions of sex with shame or disgust—an attitude which has been considerably strengthened by Puritanism in Anglo-Saxon countries. This explains why he talks so much of platonic love and the possibility of abiogenesis among human beings at some time or other: and why Western women are ashamed of their sex and long to be like men.

One often hears Westerners talk with pity of Eastern marriages which are arranged by the parents of the bride and the bridegroom. This is amusing—to say the least—because it implies that Western marriages by mutual choice have proved to be an unqualified success. But that they have not, any observer, Eastern or Western, can see. What is called “falling in love” in the West is generally nothing more than a physico-aesthetic fascination which does not last long: and so those who fall quickly in love fall out of it just as quickly—as the divorce-court proceedings in Western countries plainly show. The Western man or woman of to-day has not enough sense of duty, and so when the physico-aesthetic fascination disappears, love also disappears and unhappiness follows. In the East the romance of falling in love before marriage is generally absent. But as the sense of duty in the marrying couple towards each other and towards society is strong, they begin to love each other after marriage: and their love increases as time passes and so happiness ensues. In the West the dawn preceding the day of married life—the period of courtship—is very bright, but the day itself is not as bright: not unoften it is like night. In the East there is no bright dawn preceding the day of married life, but the day itself is bright. In the West marriage is looked upon as something for continual amusement, excitement, and ecstasy; in the East as a school in which to learn patience and self-sacrifice. Westerners wish to realise the ideal (a beautiful creation of their own imaginations) in married life and so they become unhappy—since the ideal, as a French writer has said, is the greatest enemy of the real. But the

Orientalists idealise the real—each other—in married life and so they become happy. If sometimes an Oriental husband and wife do not get on well together and want to divorce each other, they generally consult their parents (it is obligatory for them to do so even under the new Chinese Civil Code) before doing so. This has a steady effect on their instincts and impulses.

At one time, the West, like the East, regarded marriage as something sacred and so there was happiness to be found in Western society. But to-day it regards it as something secular and so happiness is disappearing from its midst. This conception of marriage as something secular is the cause of innumerable divorces and the justification of promiscuous intercourse between the sexes of which one hears so much in Western society. Western peoples, after trampling upon the institution of marriage, do not know what to substitute in its place which will bring them back their lost happiness—for which they are longing although they are ashamed to say so. Some men and women imagine that trial marriages will be a good means of improving the old institution of marriage. But they will find out sooner or later that depending upon the changeable nature of man to adopt a virtue of its own accord is not the wisest thing to do. History proves that too rigid institutions are better than too lax ones: that too much of so-called “liberalism” is the surest road to degradation and ruin.

Westerners are inclined to talk with contempt of early marriages which are common in the East. They forget that these early marriages are often nothing more than betrothals—the actual consummation of marriage taking place much later. But even at their worst it is a question whether early marriages are more harmful than late marriages which are common in the West. In the former only the husband and wife suffer. But in the latter the whole society suffers: because they are the cause of suppressed eroticism, which, in its turn, is the cause of the love of reading and seeing morbid literature, art, and plays. They also lead to sexual aberrations as so many Western doctors have again and again pointed out in their books.

It is often assumed in the Western world that Western women have evolved more than Oriental women. But the assumption is not true. Western women have become economically independent, because, on account of the Industrial Revolution and the rise in the cost of living, their parents cannot support them and so they are obliged to work for their livelihood. And

the obligation to work to maintain themselves has forced them to develop their intellect along certain lines. But the economic freedom and the development of intellect along certain lines has not been beneficial to them from a moral and spiritual point of view. They have become discontented and unhappy, and are full of chimerical schemes for evolving a new kind of society. But something in them tells them that though institutions may be changed or destroyed, human nature cannot altogether be: that those institutions which bring happiness to most people and which have stood the test of time are the best.

The Eastern influence on the West will take Western peoples nearer to Nature, make them more religious, create more social stability, lessen the love of change for change's sake, bring back the sense of duty of married people towards each other, and make them more responsible to their family and society. Western peoples will also learn to idealise the real and not marry too late in life. Trial marriages will then be regarded as the escapades of a tired-out civilization and not as steps towards a new and higher goal.

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THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

THE deputation that waited on H. E. the Viceroy in the last week of March set forth the disabilities of the Depressed Classes in unambiguous terms. In the course of the address presented on the occasion, it was stated :

We certainly desire the improvement of our material condition and this is our foremost concern. But the poverty and illiteracy of our people cannot be materially remedied by non-official efforts. They can only be solved by State action and a thorough overhauling of administrative, economic and social outlook. We fear also that the poverty and illiteracy of the vast population of India are such that our difficulties can hardly be solved independently. The one root-cause that put our community in a worse position than other sections of the Hindus is the superstition that makes our people an untouchable class. Trades, professions and facilities and opportunities open to others are not open to our people on account of their being looked upon as congenitally unclean. The degradation becomes all the worse by the hypnotism that makes our people submit to this superstition. This can be remedied only by a change in our social, religious and legal status.

They therefore implored the Government definitely "to assist the passage into law of the Temple Entry and Anti-untouchability Bills". His Excellency in reply recounted all that Government have done to improve the lot of the depressed classes and referred in particular to his own efforts in securing their representation on the legislatures.

"I can assure you," said His Excellency, "that the alleviation of the conditions in which the depressed classes live and the raising of their status are matters in which I and my Government have shown and will continue to show such practical sympathy as the circumstances permit."

This has since been followed by the issue of a *Communique* setting forth in detail all that Government have done in the interest of the depressed classes, province by province.

In all Provinces, special measures have been adopted, particularly in recent years to develop and expand the education of the Depressed Classes and to improve their economic and political conditions.

In order to improve their political status, Government have, in addition to nominating their representatives on the Provincial Legislative Councils, provided for their representation by nomination on the municipalities and local boards as well. Their solicitude for the position of the Depressed Classes in the future Government of the country is also apparent from the fact that under the Communal Award, Depressed Classes were given separate representation in the Provincial Legislatures. The Government have also since agreed to accept the amendment of the Communal Award, proposed under the Poona Agreement, so as to give the Depressed Classes joint representation with the general Hindu community.

It is, indeed, a formidable list and altogether very creditable to the Government. But the point at issue is not that Government have done nothing for them but that there are spheres of work which only Government can undertake to do with any degree of efficiency and that no non-official agency can cope with. It is this point that has been emphasized by Mr. Rajagopalachari in his very lucid statement in reply to the *Communique*. For apart from economic relief or educational service, what is urgently needed, he contends, is the extinction of the social and religious differentiation that seems to be at the root of the trouble. That cannot be done without legislation which the Government and orthodox people are equally fighting shy.

The Government does not mind if the distinction remains and the orthodox think it essential to Hinduism. Hence both agree to oppose, impede or make difficult or belittle of religious reformers or excuse themselves from tendering any assistance even if it should be only by way of removing an impediment placed by law.

The reformer's work is but poorly done if it results in no more than the elevation of a few individuals in society. Perhaps the truth lies in the essential difference between the policy of the Government situated as it is in India and the aims of the real reform movement.

The latter seeks unification and the disappearance of outcaste status; the former would be content with measures conferring special privileges, concessions and distribution of relief.

Those measures while benefiting individuals as such must naturally maintain the distinction. Bitterness, not unity, would be the result.

What is wanted is the extinction of untouchability. If the Government do not believe in the betterment of the religious status but only in concentration on economic and social improvement, let them do a practical turn which would immediately produce beneficial results.

One is the closure of all the liquor-shops if only for the sake of the Harijans who are the worst victims. The other is the wiping out of debts of all Harijans; their indebtedness makes them serfs and lose all interest in life. The State may well take over the burden of their debts without injuring, but on the contrary greatly benefiting itself. If these two things are taken up by the Government, the standard of life among the masses of the Depressed Classes will be raised. This, after all, is the ultimate test of efficacy of Government measures.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

THE LIBERAL FEDERATION

As might be expected, the National Liberal Federation, which met at Calcutta under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, focussed its attention on the White Paper, and in a lengthy resolution dealing with every aspect of the proposals, suggested the lines on which the scheme should be modified, if it is to be at all acceptable to the country. Thus the Federation has given a timely lead in the making of the new Constitution and the suggestions it has offered in the shape of its resolution will, we suppose, be not lost upon the Joint Parliamentary Committee. In the almost complete cessation of political life that has followed the clapping of Congressmen into prisons, the responsibility of the Federation is great indeed; and the Liberals in conference, not content with mere denunciation of the scheme, have clearly set forth the lines on which it could be improved and made acceptable to public opinion in India.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao is a veteran publicist and his address was throughout marked by the weight and earnestness that have always characterised his utterances. "Unless the present proposals are very substantially improved," he declared, "there is no chance of any peace in the country." Mr. Ramachandra Rao observed that "Gandhi still dominates the political situation though he is in prison," he deplored "the complete reversal of Irwin policy" and concluded with a fervent appeal for united action among all political parties and leaders.

WANTED A CHANGE IN CONGRESS POLICY

Mr. Aney's announcement of a Conference of Congressmen now out of prison is a welcome move just at present, when it is more than ever needful to review the situation in the light of the White Paper and the impending reforms. Though Pandit Malaviya has reaffirmed his faith in civil disobedience, there are Congressmen who have no illusions in regard to its efficacy. Civil disobedience has ceased to count as a weapon of any potency, for the ordinances that have come into being have practically replaced the ordinary law of civilized governments. It is useless to argue if it is fair dealing on the part of the Government and refuse to face the grave issues that are arising every now and then just because the ordinances are still there. For, the appointment of the Joint Committee of the Parliament marks yet another stage when it is imperative

that Indian opinion should try to shape the future Constitution in the best interests of the country. We cannot afford to stand still with folded hands when reforms of far-reaching character affecting the future of this great country are being forged. We stand to lose more if we miss this opportunity. It is for this reason that Mr. Ramachandra Rao appealed to all leaders and parties in the country to pool their resources and make a united effort to modify the scheme. If the need for united action is great on the eve of the impending reforms, it will be greater still when the reforms are actually in working. For much depends on the spirit in which they are worked and the men who are chosen to work the reforms. It is therefore of paramount importance that the affairs of the country should be in the hands of the right men, who will carry out the nation's will in the true spirit of patriotism. Hence it is that we earnestly plead for a new orientation of Congress policy, so that all the best and most patriotic elements may pool their resources and act together in the best interests of the country.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The position of Indians in Transvaal is becoming unenviable. Two recent judgments of the Supreme Court in connection with an emigration case and the status of municipalities have put the colonial Indians back in the position of undesirables. And if the Appellate Court does not come to their rescue several hundreds will be robbed of their residence and trade and stand to suffer the penalties of prohibited immigrants.

But there is one gleam of hope. The better mind of South Africa is still, we trust, on the side of fair play. At a recent banquet in Capetown in honour of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Mr. R. Stuttaford, one of the Members of the new National Government, declared that despite difficulties "there was every reason to believe that in spite of racial prejudices Indians in South Africa would be fairly treated". Mr. Justice Zyl pointed out that sympathy and understanding would bring about a better feeling. "Sooner or later," said Mr. Venn, "we must come to regard the Indians as part of the permanent population of the Union." Is it too much to hope that the new Government will tackle the Indian problem with sympathy and understanding?

CAPITATION TRIBUNAL'S REPORT

When the Capitation Tribunal was appointed in September last we had hoped that at long last we shall get to know the nature and extent of India's liabilities and there was a sigh of relief all round that the vexed question was on the way to some settlement. This belief was further strengthened by the Army Secretary's definite assurances in the Assembly that the Report would be published and that Government and the Assembly would have "a full opportunity of considering it before final decisions were taken". Contrast this definite statement with the vague and ambiguous answers to questions in the Assembly and the Council of State. The Army Secretary's mystic pronouncement "that the whole matter is receiving consideration, I cannot add anything" and that "the views of this House (the Assembly) will be carefully represented to His Majesty's Government" has naturally discomfited the public. To a similar answer in the Council of State, Mr. Natesan pertinently asked: "What has the publication of the Report to do with any decisions which the authorities might take on the recommendations?" The Finance Secretary's explanation that "the decision on that point must be taken together" is naturally resented as indicating Government's unwillingness to make the Report available to the public. Is it any wonder that the public will be compelled to draw its own inference? We yet hope that better counsels will prevail and that Government will take the public into confidence and publish the Report for the criticism of the Legislatures before taking final decisions on a matter on which Indian opinion is so sensitive.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

The question of foreign propaganda is not new; for the old Congress made it a point to send deputations to England from time to time to educate our rulers on the needs and aspirations of this country. Leading Indian politicians, not infrequently visited England to keep the India Office and Members of Parliament in touch with Indian affairs, particularly our grievances and the weekly *India* was for years doing publicity work for the Congress with more or less success. But non-co-operation discountenanced such activities and one section of Congressmen led by Gandhiji has always consistently held that if Indians look after their business in India with courage and conviction, our foreign reputation will look after itself. On the other hand, there is the opposite school who contend that it is

our duty to take positive steps to create world opinion in our favour and checkmate anti-Indian propaganda.

But every one who has been abroad, has been struck with the menace of anti-Indian propaganda in England and U. S. A. Mr. V. J. Patel, who has returned to Europe after a tour in America, has urged the need for combating this menace. And now Dr. Tagore the poet has followed it with an eloquent plea for effective propaganda in foreign countries. He cites several instances of malicious attempts to injure Mahatma Gandhi's reputation in European countries and belittle other Indian leaders and public men. The poet therefore suggests the establishment of a fully equipped information centre in the West.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The Federation of Indian Chambers which met at Delhi in the middle of the last month passed a number of resolutions touching the political and economic disabilities of India. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the President, was unsparing in his criticism of Government's indifference to Indian interests.

India being still a dependency, her interests were naturally subordinated to those of Great Britain; the Government of India, controlled as it is from London, had no choice but to acquiesce in the policy enunciated by the British Government. The country had the misfortune to witness the tragic farce of the Legislative Assembly ratifying the Ottawa pact in spite of the unanimous verdict against it from all economists and representatives of Indian commercial interests in the country.

He condemned the safeguards in the White Paper and "the callous indifference of the Government" in regard to the gold drain from India. Referring to the heavy set-back to India's trade and the diminution of her balance of trade, Mr. Walchand pointed that, while every country was readjusting its tariffs and currency to meet the new world depression,

'the Government of India whose currency policy has always been subordinated to the interests of Great Britain' followed the usual policy of *Laissez-faire*.

The Federation adopted a number of resolutions on the lead given by its President. In addition to the resolutions condemning the White Paper and demanding Gandhiji's release, which were passed, Government's policy regarding gold exports and silver sales received scathing

INDIANS AND ALIENS

In spite of Ottawa and the tall talk of imperial preference aliens seem to be more welcome to South Africa than British Indians. Thus, the *Leader* draws attention to a report published in the organ of the International Labour Office, Geneva, that during the year 1932, 1001 Lithuanians had emigrated to South Africa, Canada, Palestine and the U. S. A. What interest South Africans may have in the Lithuanians passeth our understanding. Not only are Indians forbidden to enter South Africa but over 2,000 Indians have actually been repatriated during the year and those who are permanently settled in that colony are put to untold indignities. Is alien citizenship a better passport to British Dominions than owning allegiance to the same flag? or do Lithuanians make better settlers than Indians? Prof. Keith is as much perplexed as we are. He says:

It is common to assert that the objection to Oriental labour is that it is cheap, and that it brings down the wages of European workers and lowers their standard of living, or that it defies the laws of sanitation, and spreads disease. But both these things apply to many of the lower-class foreign emigrants like the Lithuanians and Galicians. . . . whom an ordinary judgment would put down as very undesirable aliens, and there has been no determination to exclude these nations wholesale on the ground of nationality alone.

Well, is imperial preference to be accorded only to our indigenous products and not to our nationals in the Empire countries?

THE LATE MR. HASAN IMAM

The whole country and the Province of Behar in particular are distinctly the poorer for the death of Mr. Hasan Imam so soon after the passing away of his brother Sir Ali Imam. Both were brilliant men in many ways. Mr. Hasan Imam distinguished himself on the bench as at the bar but he will long be remembered as a patriot and leader. He was President of the Congress and Judge of the Calcutta High Court, he represented this country at the League of Nations and was a prominent member of the Khilafat Delegation. Thus both officially and non-officially he held the highest position in the country. By his ability and gifts of leadership he won the esteem of the people and Government. Mr. Hasan Imam was above all a great nationalist and his efforts in bringing Hindus and Muslims together have hardly been surpassed by any other. He was a fearless patriot and in his death both the communities have lost a leader which it would be difficult to replace.

THE CONGRESS ARRESTS

Sir Harry Haig alleged in the Legislative Assembly that Congress wished to resuscitate a languishing movement by staging a demonstration. But we cannot congratulate the Government on the way they have met this tactics. For the wholesale arrests only succeeded in creating a sensation—the very thing they should have avoided. Indeed if they had deliberately set about to disturb the atmosphere for a dispassionate consideration of the White Paper, they could not have done worse. Is it possible for the Congress to condemn the White Paper in terms more aggravating than other sections of politicians? Liberals and the Legislatures have done it unhesitatingly. If the Congress is not illegal, what is the fun of dispersing it as soon as it met? Some one in higher authority, as the *Statesman* pointed out, has bungled.

We do not pretend to understand the present intricacies of the question whether the Congress is a lawful association or not, but we can understand a meeting being either banned or being permitted. To allow a meeting to assemble at the corner of Chowringhee and the Esplanade and to force upon the Police the duty of suppressing speaker after speaker as he rose seems a sure way of procuring for the suppressed the active sympathy of any crowd however indifferent it may originally have been. In the end all the promoters had to be arrested, and if this was necessary it would have seemed simpler to do this at the beginning without the tumultuous scenes that occurred.

THE SAIGON EXPULSION

The Assembly did its duty by our countrymen abroad when Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar moved for an adjournment of the House on the question of the expulsion of the four Indian bankers by the French Government of Indo-China. Is it possible for a neighbouring state to deal so lightly with the rights of alien citizens? The Indian bankers have long played an important part in the economic life of Indo-China. They have invested crores of rupees in the development of that country and have a network of business organisations all over Indo-China, living the life of the people, helping, organising and otherwise enriching the land of their adoption. All this they have done primarily at the instance of the Government of Indo-China. Now to turn them out suddenly, and that without any pretence of legal process, is to say the least a thing which no self-respecting people can stand.

It is up to the Government of India to make a vigorous protest and ensure that justice is done to our afflicted countrymen abroad.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

THE Preparatory Committee of Experts working on the Agenda for the forthcoming World Economic Conference have made their report, and the three most important subjects for consideration which they suggest are: An international economic system; An internationalised monetary system; and the final settlement of the tremendous and crippling burden of international War indebtedness. Anyone can see at a glance how vital are these issues; they cannot be considered and settled easily and quickly; we must give the Conference time for their full and complete consideration, but the economic and financial state of the world and the need for reform fills us with a reasonable hope that the World Conference will be able to make a valuable contribution to the world economic recovery.

We need a radical change in the organisation of our economic system; we are still dominated by an individualist social philosophy and national economics. Russia is showing the way and demonstrating what can be done by economic planning on a nation-wide scale. Economic planning, including control of machine production, the correlation between large-scale production and our powers of consumption, the troublesome question of protection and tariffs—all these and others dealing with internationalising our economic system should be considered carefully in the World Conference. The Ottawa Conference shied at the great problem of reorganising our monetary system, but the World Conference should face it, in fact it is THE QUESTION which they should tackle. There is the problem of the Standard—gold or silver or commodities or index numbers; if it is to be a metallic standard, there must be provision for the supply and distribution of the metal. The recent corner on gold shows the urgent need for this control; there is also the further related question of exchange rates, world commodity prices, and an International Bank. Then there is the final settlement of the War debts. We are all coming to see that they are a burden which are disastrous alike to both creditor as well as to debtor. Wipe the slate clean of these War debts and start again; at least we expect a strong, progressive lead from the Conference.

EUROPE

The Disarmament Conference is on the edge of a precipice, or to change the figure it is a

powder-magazine which a spark may cause to blow up at any time. The inability of the nations to agree to stop sending munitions to the Far East is indicative of the state of unrest and disagreement, and this feeling is further illustrated by the speeding of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon to Geneva to try and save the Conference. Not much news is coming through of the inner councils, but by reading between the lines of the little that we do receive, we are forced to conclude that things are getting decidedly worse. Here is a message from REUTER:

The British attitude is that adjournment of the Disarmament Conference would be useless in the present temper of Europe, which is degenerating before her own eyes.

There are three major problems facing Europe all the time, with Russia a fourth which may assert itself at any time. They are: the German plea for armament equality with the rest of Europe; that plea under the Hitler Government becomes a demand, and it will mean the official revision of the Versailles Treaty. France regards the success of the Nazis as in the nature of a loaded pistol directed at France. Thinking that way France is determined on security against Germany; she has relied upon the Versailles Treaty, the League of Nations and British support promised at Locarno. But one by one these supports seem to be vanishing with the result that France believes that she must secure herself by her own arms. The situation between France and Germany is bad, and it seems to be getting worse.

Then there is the Polish Corridor, which has been described as the danger zone of eastern Europe. Trouble has recently broken out at Danzig, which is an important seaport and outlet for all central Europe. The town has had a chequered history: down to 1772 it belonged to Poland, but at the second partition of Poland in 1793 it passed into the hands of Prussia; after the Great War it was created a Free City on neutral territory. Poland had never been satisfied, and any trouble which breaks out between Germany and Poland will have Danzig as an objective. The economic situation of Europe has relegated these political matters to the background for the time being, but they are still there, and every little while they show their heads. We cannot begin to understand European thought and attitudes without a clear understanding of the

political background. Europe is a volcano which may erupt at any time.

New hope has come to Europe within the last two weeks by the united effort of several statesmen who are determined not to let the War mentality defeat the Disarmament Conference. Prime Minister MacDonald and Sir John Simon, after presenting the British suggestion for averting a complete deadlock at Geneva, proceeded to Rome and met Signor Mussolini, and on their return they discussed the matter further with the French Premier at Paris. The net result is that now all three Premiers are striving to save the Conference and to forestall and prevent a complete breakdown. Mr. MacDonald's plea for a truce is really embodied in M. Mussolini's project. What Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has really aimed at is developing the spirit and attitude of good-will and of a common understanding and confidence among the European nations. His visits to Rome and Paris have done that to a large extent and consequently there is a much better outlook in European affairs at the present moment.

The encouragement given to Mr. de Valera at the last Irish Free State election has enabled him to proceed with his purpose of abolishing the Oath of Allegiance. He brought it to the Senate in the form of the Removal of Oath Bill, 1933; Senator Wilson moved an amendment stating that the question should be the subject of negotiation between the British Government and the Free State Executive with a view to a settlement. The vote revealed 24 in favour of the amendment, against 16 voting for de Valera. Although it is still possible to remove the Oath after 60 days, yet it shows that the extreme position of the President is not taken by the majority of the Senators.

In Germany, Herr Hitler is using his power in a way that many other people cannot understand and other nations would not allow. He is filling all the high positions of State throughout the German Empire with his Nazi followers. The aged President is obviously acquiescing, and the Steel Helmets are cowering the people into submission. Democracy as we have known it has fled the country, and autocracy has emerged again under a new name, in Italy it is called Fascism; in Germany it bears the name of Nazism; these two movements are closely related, for Hitler is following in the steps of Mussolini. The latest expression of Hitlerism is a furious outburst against the Jews. Hitler is a self-appointed Dictator to save Germany from the Communist menace. Communism is evidently very active

throughout Europe. After the burning of the German House of Parliament attributed to Communist followers, Hitler appealed to the electors, and after suppressing the Socialists and the Communists gained a victory which made him Chancellor and Head of the German Government. He is obviously using the bogey of Communism to strengthen his hold upon the country and to further his political ends. As many of the leaders of the Communist party are Jews, and Karl Marx himself was a Jew, Hitler is waging war on the whole Jewish community.

ASIA

The outstanding event in Asian affairs this month is the success of Japan in deliberately and easily capturing Jehol which really marks the objective of the present campaign. China is no match for Japan at the present time, consequently Japan is consolidating her position and establishing herself firmly in Manchuria and Jehol. The pathetic thing is that while the League of Nations stands helplessly by, Japan is forging ahead. The threatened boycott is not being launched, and anyhow many are opposed to that form of punishment, and so nothing is done.

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E. June '33.

AMERICA has gone off the gold standard! Though at the time the last review of "Trade and Finance" was written, there was ample reason to think that the storm of crisis has blown over and thereafter there would be smooth-sailing for some time at least, the third week of April witnessed a sudden and rapid fall in the cross-rate, ending with the re-imposition of the embargo on the exports of gold and the formal declaration that America is off the gold standard. International opinion seems to be generally well agreed that on this occasion the embargo on the export of gold and the abandonment of the gold standard could very well have been avoided, if the authorities were so minded. The opinion has been expressed in these columns before that, whatever the fate of the international gold standard in the future, America for her part would have to create a period of rising prices, if she is to accomplish successfully the reconstruction of her banking system and the restoration of health to American finance and economy. It follows that she should regard as inevitable a decline in the value of the dollar in terms of gold; so that the devaluation of the dollar becomes only a question of time. There can be no question, however, that America had it within her power to delay the action she had taken in the third week of last month, if only she had felt inclined or were compelled to do so. It would appear that the decision regarding the abandonment of the gold standard and the imposition of the embargo on gold had been arrived at a week earlier; but the announcement was proposed to be made after the arrival of Mr. MacDonald at Washington. But the President and his advisers had to reckon with the danger of the Congress passing measures on its own initiative at the instance of private members. It is not to be expected that such private legislation would be wholly acceptable to the President; and to avoid such undesirable contingency the announcement was hurried. The principal features of the new inflationary programme formulated by President Roosevelt are as follows:

The plans were embodied in the form of an amendment to the Farm Bill. This authorizes the Treasury to enter into an agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank for the purchase of 3,000,000,000 dollars (£600,000,000 at par) to be held by Federal Reserve banks for agreed period; gives power to the President to lower the

gold content of the dollar by not more than 50 per cent.; authorizes the President to accept silver to the value of 100,000,000 dollars (£20,000,000 at par) as part payment of War debts at a price not exceeding 50 cents (about 2s. 1d.) an oz.

There can be no mistaking the object of these measures. No doubt, America recognises fully the advantages, even the necessity, of rising prices for a reconstruction of her internal system. But at the same time no one can overlook the fact that an actual devaluation of the dollar gives America a valuable advantage in her parleys with the representatives of other powers on the questions coming before the World Economic Conference.

The effects of the American developments on the various markets can be easily imagined. They are, firstly, that America will be enabled to quote lower prices in terms of foreign currencies for the commodities which she exports. American competition in these lines will, therefore, be intensified; and to meet such competition other countries will have to effect a further cut in their quotations. Secondly, unless the race for depreciation of currency is to be kept up, foreign countries will have to quote higher dollar prices for the commodities and articles which they export to America. Such higher prices would naturally tend to depress American demand and the fall in prices must naturally follow such reduction of demand. So far, however, the market for Indian jute has been reported firm during the last few days. This development can be easily understood if it is remembered that the immediate effect in America of the announcement regarding the reimposition of the embargo is that dollar prices would be quoted higher. As a result, American advices regarding jute are firmer; and they tend to affirm the misconceptions which are ruling in the markets here regarding the effects of American devaluation.

It is a strange irony of fate that from the moment Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. Herriot and other representatives of foreign Governments started on their voyage to Washington, the clouds have gathered in increasing numbers and gloom over the prospects of concerted international action in the interests of world trade. It is too much to believe that the other powers will take the action of the American authorities in good spirit. It is true Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has declared in a

broadcast talk in Washington that the devaluation of the dollar was unavoidable and that Britain would not mistake the motive behind it. But it is, at the same time, true that City circles in London have no doubt that it was specially engineered at this time. France, in confirming her intention to adhere to the gold standard, has also made it clear that, if higher tariffs were necessary to reduce the danger of American competition, she would not fight shy of it. Other countries like Holland are, doubtless, preparing against any danger that may arise against their currencies. The American developments cannot be to the good of the World Economic Conference except in the sense that every accentuation of the crisis takes us nearer to the ultimate solution.

The other danger to a successful conclusion of the talks of Washington arises from the rude disturbance to normal relations between Japan on the one hand, and India and Great Britain on the other, by the passage of the Anti-Dumping Bill in the Legislative Assembly. This measure is by no means a surprise to any of the parties concerned. For, from the time India was obliged to abandon the gold standard in the company of Great Britain, it was clear that Japanese competition would tend to grow far keener than it was before. For the immediate effect of the events of September 1931 was that Japan was in a position to buy Indian cotton at a very cheap rate. But, at the same time, the capacity of the Far Eastern country to compete with the products of India and Great Britain in the Indian market was seriously reduced; and it was not to be expected that a dashing, go ahead nation like Japan would stop short of the measures necessary to circumvent the obstacles in her way. What happened was that, having bought some of the raw materials available from India at a very cheap rate, Japan secured for herself yet another advantage in the shape of depreciation of *yen*. When she abandoned the gold standard, it was clear that Japan was going to compete in the Indian market with a double advantage. If, however, she had been more discreet and had pursued a less impetuous policy, the outcry against Japanese imports would not have emerged so suddenly. But, on the other hand, relying on this double advantage, Japan imported large quantities of American goods into India, so that for the 11 months ending February 1933, the balance of trade between India and Japan was Rs. 58'60 crores to the disadvantage of India as compared with a favour-

able balance of 61 lakhs in 1931-32. The import of Japanese goods into India is, perhaps, the clearest instance of dumping, inasmuch as she is not only taking advantage of a depreciated currency, but is also foregoing the legitimate profits of trade in the disposal of those products. The demand for special legislation in this regard was made by the Associated Chambers of Commerce in their last annual session. It was strengthened by the outcry of the Bombay millowners who also threatened to disturb the public peace by precipitating disputes with labour over what they call an "inevitable" cut in wages. The Anti-Dumping Bill is now a *fait accompli*. But one might wonder what is going to be the result of the present trend of affairs, which points to the fact that the consumer is sadly orphaned in the present government of the country.

The period under review closes with the announcement of a 3½ per cent. 1947-50 Loan at an issue price of Rs. 96. The loan will consist of two sections: (1) cash and (2) conversion, subscriptions to each section being limited to a total of Rs. 15 crores (nominal) approximately. Subscription to the first part of the loan may be in the form of securities of the 4 per cent. Conversion loan of 1960-70, cash Treasury Bills maturing not later than 10th May 1933, and securities of the 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, the 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 and the 6 per cent. Bonds 1933-36. The second section will be tenderable in 4½ per cent. Bonds 1934, 5 per cent. Bonds 1935 and 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935. In the cash portion of the loan the 4 per cent. Conversion loan of 1960-70 will be acceptable in full; and for the rest preference will be in the order in which the various forms have been stated. The significance lies in the stage which it marks in the progress of the Government's conversion programme. But it is well to note that it marks another forward step in the improvement of Government's credit. In June 1932, it was a 5½ per cent. 1938-40 loan at Rs. 98; in August, it was at 5 per cent. 1940-43 at Rs. 98; in January 1933 it was a 4 per cent. 1943 at Rs. 98; in February it was a 4 per cent. 1960-70 on a basis which worked out to Rs. 93; on the present occasion, it is a 3½ per cent. 1947-50 at Rs. 96. If the experience of the previous issues is a clue, both positively and negatively, there is hope that the fixation of the yield on the new loan at a level lower than the yield on Government securities at the ruling rates would strengthen the giltedge market and assure the Government of complete success.

Diary of the Month

Mar. 28. The Commons pass the motion for Select Committee on India by 449 votes to 43.



SIR DINSHAW PETIT

Mar. 29. Sir Dinshaw Petit is dead.

Mar. 30. Pandit Malaviya and other Congress leaders are arrested.

Mar. 31. Mr. V. J. Patel condemns the White Paper in a huge meeting in London.

April 1. Lord Chelmsford is dead.

April 2. Jam Saheb of Nawanagar is dead.

April 3. Pandit Malaviya is released.

April 4. Lord Clydesdale and his associates fly over Everest.

April 5. The Governor of Madras opens the Pykara Hydro-Electric Works.

April 6. Bank of England elects Sir Montagu Norman as Governor for the 14th time.

April 7. Nawab of Chhatari assumes charge as Acting Governor of U. P.

April 8. Germany bans Jews from German civil service.

April 9. Khan Saheb Afrazgulkhan of the Survey of India is awarded the Gill Memorial Prize.

April 10. Portugal adopts new Constitution by 1,330,000 votes to 6000.

April 11. Dr. Javale is elected Mayor of Bombay.

April 12. Sir Herbert Emerson takes charge of the office of the Governorship of the Punjab.

April 13. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is released from Poona Women's Jail.

April 14. The Eighth Session of the All-India Educational Conference meets at Lahore with Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed in the chair.

April 15. National Liberal Federation meets in Calcutta under the presidenship of Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

—Federation of Chambers of Commerce meets in Delhi with Walchand Hirachand in the chair.

April 16. Moscow trial of 6 British employees of Metropolitan Vickers begins to-day.

April 17. Sir M. Fakruddin, Minister in Behar, resigns.

April 18. The Moscow trial concludes with 1 acquitted, 2 sentenced and 3 deported.

April 19. Mr. Hasan Imam is dead at Patna.

April 20. A Proclamation is issued under the Russian Goods Import Prohibition Act.

April 21. A Government *communiqué* gives the names of Indian Members of the Joint Select Committee.

April 22. Dr. Ambedkar consults Gandhiji re: revision of the Poona Pact.

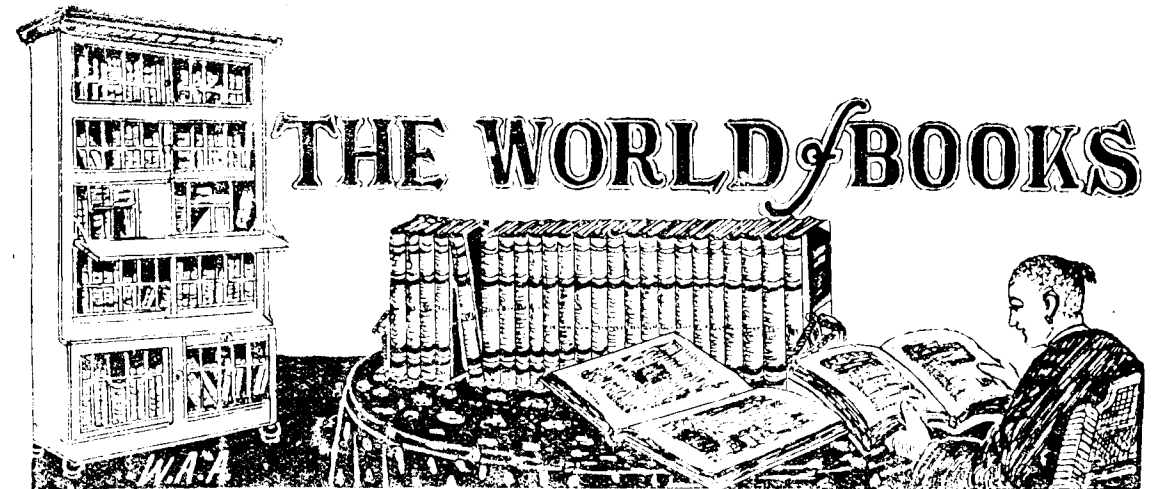
April 23. Sir B. B. Ghose assumes charge of Sir B. L. Mitter's place in the Viceroy's Council.

April 24. H. E. the Viceroy opens the Road Rail Conference at Simla.

April 25. Maulana Shaukat Ali arrives in Bombay.

April 26. Mr. Justice McCardie is found shot dead in his London Home.

April 27. Raid on the Ooty branch of the Travancore National Bank by armed dacoits.



THE SPIRIT OF OUR LAWS. By Herman Cohen. Methuen & Co., Ltd., London. 7s. 6d. net.

This is a revised edition of the well-known book under the above name and is edited by Mr. A. P. G. Ransome of the Inner Temple, Bar-at-Law. It is a valuable addition to a class of literature which is peculiarly welcome and appropriate at the present day when the growth of democratic ideas requires that the members of the general public should be acquainted with the nature and actual working of the English legal system. Indeed, the time is come when the better and more efficient working of that system itself requires that it should not be a mystery to the layman but its main features should be intelligently understood by him and command general approval. The time is now past when law can be considered as a sort of black art which lay people cannot attempt to understand. This book attacks in an original and stimulating manner the problem of explaining to the general reader the growth and actual working of the English Legal system. It covers a wide range of very interesting topics. They are not merely interesting but very instructive to the laymen and also to the lawyer because even the lawyer has seldom the opportunity of obtaining so much of historical and other information in such a short compass and in such a readable style. The origins of the common law and statute-law, the actual progress of litigation from notice of suit, pleading trial, cross-examination, verdict of jury, judgment and appeal, the broad features of the law of evidence, the function of equity and the courts of Chancery, the conduct of criminal cases and so many other matters relating to the system of law and judiciary are described with clarity and brevity and always illustrated by an interesting selection of instances and anecdotes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE IN FEDERAL INDIA. By "British Indian". Oxford University Press.

In this book, an attempt has been made to present an independent and constructive study of the leading problems relating to Indian finance and commerce which are just now before the country. In the first section, the author gives a brief account of the financial machinery of the Government of India; in the second, Government's duties connected with Indian commerce are explained, and the third contains a valuable analysis of Federal Finance.

The author has throughout taken a balanced view of the problems discussed. He shows how in many cases the interests of Britain and India do not conflict, and how even in those matters where there is room for a clash of interests it is possible to take up a policy which would benefit India without injuring Britain. This central idea runs throughout the book and is particularly noteworthy in the very reasonable view he takes of financial safeguards. His views on Federal Finance is also noteworthy and should offer guidance in the solution of that tough problem.

THE EYES OF THE BLIND. By W. C. Lanyon. L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

All the chapters but the last treat of the promises held out to those whose eyes are opened and the experiences which follow after claiming those promises. Without any reference to the past, the moment the promises are claimed, the glorious life lies within the immediate range of one's attainment. The last chapter deals with the obstacles that prevent people from taking their Master Jesus at his word, and claiming those promises.

GREAT LIVES: A Series of Biographical Studies. Published by Duckworth, 3, Henrietta Street, London.

We welcome this new series of biographical studies of which the first six volumes are before us. The series includes the lives of men and women of genius whose names are household words among English-speaking peoples. Thus the first batch includes such names as Shakespeare the poet, Victoria the queen, Wagner the musician, Wesley the preacher, Joshua Reynolds the portrait painter, and Cecil Rhodes the empire builder, representing different spheres of art and affairs. The next batch promises an equally interesting list which includes Gladstone, George Eliot, The Brontës, Charles II and Dickens. Thus the series of Great Lives is rich in variety and interest. The publishers seem to be equally happy in the choice of the writers. For what with John Drinkwater for Shakespeare and Lord Ponsonby for Victoria, and J. C. Square for Tennyson, to take only a few typical instances, there would be no lack of scholarship or authoritativeness in the treatment. We have no doubt that such a series priced at two shillings must prove as popular as it is attractive, and the Series will, when completed, form a national gallery of remarkable and varied interest.

CARLYLE. By Emery Neff. George Allen Unwin, London.

Carlyle is a landmark in the history of English Literature and Philosophy. His influence on English and German Philosophy is well known to every scholar. His influence on English Literature came luckily at a time when the Romantic Movement had become degenerated. As a historian he can only be classed with Gibbon. Emery Neff is an enthusiastic and imaginative student of Carlyle. His *Carlyle and Mill* came out in 1926. The present book is the outcome of a long and arduous study not only of Carlyle but of the contemporary movements in Literature. Books on Carlyle are not scarce and Froude's life, and the recent volumes by Wilson give practically every side of Carlyle. But the defect of these books is that Carlyle is not treated as a human being. The present author has travelled to every place connected with Carlyle and he describes the life which Carlyle actually lived. The human side of Carlyle is sympathetically brought out. The book is well-planned and is based on a great deal of matter which is not hitherto published. The get-up is excellent.

FOUR FANTASTIC TALES. By Hugh Walpole. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price 7s. 6d.

This omnibus edition presents four novels by Mr. Hugh Walpole for the price of one. The stories have a common quality. The author is a romanticist and the stories are his studies of the abnormal in the human mind. He imparts a spiritual quality as well to his stories by the dramatic presentation of Good and Evil in his characters and by their persistent efforts to realise God. "Maradick At Forty" is a remarkably brilliant novel when we remember the extreme youth of the writer when he wrote it. The hero in Mr. Walpole's stories is a recognisable type. Of a large physical build, he has an unruffled temper, but an immense power to respond to an exceptional situation. He has a keen sense of comradeship with men younger than himself and he feels it a joy to promote the happiness of the younger men even by running terrible risks himself. A lively description of physical torture is another feature of Mr. Walpole's writing. The air of Trellis, a Cornish seaside resort, serves as the appropriate background for the romantic adventures of some of his stories. "The Prelude to Adventure" which treats of a Cambridge undergraduate who murders accidentally a wicked bully, besides being a gripping story, has spiritual interest in the hero's quest of God. The sense of having committed murder undiscovered by others leads to a terrible sense of the Presence which has, however, also a tender and soothing aspect. The sharing of the awful secret with other human beings is a real relief to Dune, and his great quest is to find out if the love on earth is incompatible with the love of God. "Above the Dark Circus" is another gripping story of unwitting murder committed in the centre of the most crowded part of London.

THE GATE-KEEPERS OF INDIA. By J. K. Chowdhry. Published by Ramkrishna and Sons, Lahore.

The author, who is an Advocate of Abbottabad, gives in the book an idea of the conditions now prevailing in the North-West Frontier Province, a cursory survey of the Anglo-Afghan relations, and an outline of the character of the border-tribes and of the present system of Frontier defence. He traces British relations with Afghanistan down to the present day, but doubts whether the great Afghan revolution that began with Amanullah has passed through all its phases as yet.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE ANCIENT HINDUS. By Santosh Kumar Das, Calcutta.

This volume is an attempt at a comprehensive account of the educational system of the ancient Hindus from the times of the Rig Veda down almost to the era of Islamic rule in the country. The author endeavours to explain the various factors which conditioned education and to show how the moral purpose, more than other things, dominated the life of the student. It was the chief aim of education to enable a man to attain right attitude in life and it sought to build up the whole being of the individual. It is pleasant for us to note that no hard and fast rules were laid down anywhere as regards the primary or higher course. The author says that secular education was given a very powerful impetus only during the epoch when Buddhism flourished. Secondary and higher education in the Brahmanic seats of learning forms the subject-matter of two chapters; and the monitorial system of teaching the Hindu theory of sense-perception, etc., are all explained clearly. The corresponding Buddhist system shows an imitation of the early Hindu institutions, but the monastic seats showed often a commendable ideal of freedom in learning and welcomed knowledge from all quarters, sects and creeds. Thus Nalanda, in the time of Hiuen Tsiang, was a genuine university in the universal range of its studies and not a mere denominational school. Buddhist methodology in regard to moral instruction becomes clear in the works of the age of Asvagoshā.

Vocational education like that of the priest, the soldier, the accountant, etc., technical training, women's education—all these are traced in their evolution through the epochs.

TOLKAPPIYAM, with short commentary in English. Vol. I. ELUTTATIKARAM. By Dr. P. S. Subrahmanya Sastri. Published by the Journal of Oriental Research, Madras.

The author has here published the *Sutras* of the first section of the *Tolkappiyam*, which is the oldest Tamil grammar and equipped them with short English commentaries. The nine chapters of this book deal with the enumeration and classification of sounds, contiguous consonants, secondary sounds, etc. The author claims that a study of this section of the work which deals with phonology throws much light on the condition of the Tamil language in the ancient period; and he points out eleven *sutras* which deserve special mention in this connection.

EARLY CALIPHATE. By Maulana Muhammad Ali. Published by the Ahmadiyya Anjuman-i-Isha'at-i-Islam, Lahore.

This book is a sequel to the learned author's life of the Prophet and deals with the history of the Islamic State under the *Khilafa Rashida* (rightly-direct Caliphate) as distinguished from the *Mulk*, or the kingdom of Islam which began with the accession of Mua'wiya and the martyrdom of Ali. The endeavour of the author is to show that the wars of the first Caliphs were defensive and not aggressive and not with the sole view of forcing Islam on new lands and peoples. Thus he tries to prove that Abu Bakr did not deliberately provoke hostilities with the neighbouring empires in order to keep the Arab tribes busy and divert their attention from internal disorders, but merely aimed at strengthening the frontiers of Arabia which included Chaldaea and Syria and consequently provoked hostilities with Chosroes and the Emperor of Byzantium who fomented the troubles in Arabia. Abu Bakr is also shown to have definitely subordinated the status of kingship to the will of the people. The author admits, in his treatment of the reign of Umar, that until his time the thought of a world-wide mission was foreign to the Muslim mind; and he quotes Muir, supporting him in his view that the Muslims were averse to carry their arms beyond the limits of the Arab settlements, but were actually dragged out by the force of circumstances.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE BUDDHA AND THE CHRIST. By Canon B. H. Streater. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.

AN INDIAN MONK: HIS LIFE AND ADVENTURES. By Shri Purohit Swami with introduction by W. B. Yeats. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.

A SHORT HISTORY OF KASHMIR. By P. Gwasha Lal, B.A., Srinagar, Kashmir.

THE FORMATION OF MADRAS. Part I. By A. Butterworth, I.C.S. 44 Gordon Road, Camberley, Surrey, England.

THE FOURIER INTEGRAL AND CERTAIN OF ITS APPLICATIONS. By Norbert Wiener. Cambridge University Press, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4.

PROLEGOMENA TO A NEW METAPHYSIC. By Thomas Whittaker. Cambridge University Press, London, E.C. 4.

AMONG THE HINDUS. By R. Manohar Lall. Y.M.C.A., Cawnpore.

A PLAY FROM ALICE'S ADVENTURE IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll. Macmillan & Co., London.

INDIAN STATES

States and Federation

"I shall not seek to probe the mind of Your Highness on the subject of Federation, though I may perhaps say for my own part that it has become an article of belief, that in Federation lies the real guarantee of the Indian States against the changes and perhaps the hazards of the future," observed Sir Malcolm Hailey in a speech at a State banquet at Narendranagar, Tehri, Garhwal State, shortly before his departure for England.

"So far from the Constitution being a danger to the maintenance of Indian States system," His Excellency continued,

I believe myself that in Federation lies the best chance of survival of all the best elements of that system. It is quite certain that the changing world cannot leave the Indian States untouched. That is a commonplace so obvious that I hesitate to repeat it here.

His Excellency passed on to say :

Even those who have taken part in legislation for the extension of popular Government in British India, recognise fully the value of the system of personal rule in those parties of India where it has by long tradition been established. There can, I think, be few who desire to see the growth of a popular form of government in British India proceed to act as a corroding and destructive acid on Indian States. But surely we cannot secure this result if we set British India and Indian States in any form of conflict. We can guarantee it only by some form of union which will influence the governance of the country as a whole.

Mysore

RURAL UPLIFT IN MYSORE

Electrification of the Bangalore-Mysore railway line is now under contemplation. There is, besides, an important proposal at present under vigorous scrutiny to extend power supply to Bhadravati Iron Works and other northern parts of the State, incidentally electrifying the suburban areas of the transmission lines, the outstanding note in favour of the whole scheme being rural upliftment.

Power is now being put to a variety of uses in Mysore, the most recent developments being the supply of power to irrigation pumps at small cost and lighting of many taluk centres and villages.

The increase in revenue has, it is held, justified the progress of the enterprise.

TECHNOLOGY IN MYSORE

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore laid the foundation-stone, on March 8, of the Krishna-rajendra Technological Institute before a gathering of representatives of various interests and a large number of subscribers to a fund for a Memorial of the Silver Jubilee of the Maharaja's rule.

The Institute is taking the form of a State memorial consisting of a mechanical and electrical engineering, textile, chemical and technological museum, a testing laboratory and an information bureau.

Sir Puttanna Chetty, Chairman of the Citizens Jubilee Celebration Committee, read an address stressing the need for diversity of occupations in the country, rendering education less literary and more practical than it had hitherto been.

His Highness said that his greatest hope was that the Institute would form an abiding link between purely literary culture and practical adaptation of new inventions and discoveries, which had altered the whole texture of life, and which must, whether one liked it or not, form a great part of the life of the future. His Highness looked forward to the day when industrial arts would become an essential part of general education in schools.

CO-OPERATION IN MYSORE

The Yuvarajah of Mysore laid the foundation-stone of the Mysore Co-operators' Home on March 22. Referring to co-operation in Mysore, he said :

I think it is a remarkable testimony to the strength of the co-operative movement that at a time when in a great country like America we see a record number of failures of no less than 3,885 banks involving depositors in the loss of a colossal sum of 1,412 million dollars, the co-operators in Mysore continue so little disturbed by the world disaster that they are able to collect funds from their societies for the erection of new and palatial headquarters building.

MYSORE DEWANSHIP

A Gazette Extraordinary issued on April 17 announces that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has directed Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, to be placed on special duty in connection with the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London. During the absence of Sir Mirza, Dewan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao has been appointed to act as Dewan.

Hyderabad

AVIATION IN HYDERABAD

With reference to an account which appeared in some newspapers recently relating to aviation in Hyderabad, a Correspondent of the *Hindu* had an interview with Mr. Babar Mirza, son of Nawab Munzour Jung Bahadur and obtained from him full details of his proposed scheme. Mr. Mirza is an enthusiast who has spent some 6 years in England in acquiring proficiency in aviation. The Correspondent says :

"Going round the ground which he has prepared for the scheme, I was struck with the thoroughness with which all arrangements have been made for the establishment of an aero-club. An extensive dais with a reading room, a bar and place for indoor games has already been constructed, 40 acres of space cleared, and 200 acres more will shortly be cleared. The aerodrome measures 800 yards by 600 yards. The site he has chosen is ideally located, at Hubshiguda, midway between Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and is flanked by two small cliffs. Mr. Mirza has already spent Rs. 40,000 in the preliminaries. He has purchased two first-rate aeroplanes and has also secured the services of two expert pilots, both Englishmen, Mr. L. W. Howard and Mr. P. B. Swan. Mr. Mirza who makes it clear that he expects no monetary assistance from the Government, is awaiting permission for starting the Club, and as soon as this is obtained, he will buy two more aeroplanes.

Asked for his opinion on the Government scheme for starting an aviation centre at Hyderabad, Mr. Mirza said he welcomed it but he thought that the authorities should also encourage private enterprise so that Hyderabad may become "air-minded".

WATERWORKS AT AURANGABAD

"I consider the grievances of my subjects as my grievances and trouble and when the subjects are proud of their ruler, the ruler also is proud of his subjects." These were the words of His Exalted Highness the Nizam in reply to an address presented by the citizens of Aurangabad when His Exalted Highness performed the opening ceremony of the Waterworks at Aurangabad on the 1st of April.

The reservoir, which is recently constructed, is capable of supplying water to a population of 50,000 and was built at a cost of 12 lakhs.

Baroda

NEW TYPE OF EDUCATION

A new scheme of study is introduced by which the period of study is reduced by one year, so that a child entering school for the first time will be able to complete the Matriculation course in 11 years instead of 12, as required under the existing conditions.

According to the new scheme it is provided that the upper three standards of the Vernacular schools should be amalgamated with the three lower classes of the secondary schools to form a compact block, by which all the classes right from the Infant to the Matriculation would be known as Forms I to II, the three forms 5, 6 and 7 being further defined by the addition of a word English or Vernacular as the case may be for differentiating the two courses of studies from one another. Under the existing rules a student, if he was promoted successfully every year, had to pass five years in Vernacular school before he was eligible for admission in the lowest standard of the secondary in which, with the addition of a new subject of English, the curriculum of the last year in Vernacular with regard to other subjects was almost repeated. The new scheme therefore aims to remove this duplication of efforts.

The scheme came into operation with the beginning of the new classes last month. This re-organisation scheme, it is expected, would do away with the necessity of maintaining separate Middle or Anglo-Vernacular schools in the State, besides fulfilling the ideal of providing the Vernacular schools with an efficient and duly qualified staff without additional expense to the State, which the Government were trying to achieve since the last three years.

A BARODA ORDER

The Government of Baroda has enacted a law compelling Hindu priests to understand the Sanskrit hymns which are recited at marriage ceremonies and to explain them to the bride and bridegroom, writes the *Central India Times*. According to the present system, the bride and bridegroom listen to the hymns without understanding them and are therefore ignorant of the promises and pledges they give each other. Any priest who infringes the law will be fined Rs. 50.

Travancore

H. H. THE JUNIOR MAHARANI

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer the title of "Her Highness" on the junior Maharani of Travancore, the mother of the Maharaja of Travancore.

His Majesty has also been pleased to provide that the title of "Her Highness" will be conferred upon the mother of the Ruler when she is not the senior Rani.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN TRAVANCORE

The aim of the Public Health Department in Travancore is to make the State lead the way for India in public health, as it has done in education. The Department is under the guidance of Dr. W. P. Jacocks, of the Rockefeller Foundation, from which the State receives periodical grants for the promotion of health and hygiene within it.

The State is making good progress with a health colony or unit in the suburban district of Neyyatinkara in South Travancore, general health surveys, educational health propaganda, and intensive activities connected with vital statistics, epidemics and entomology.

The Health Department is trying to kindle public interest in health matters as it has recognised that it cannot make much headway without popular sympathy in front of it.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA

The Maharaja of Travancore, accompanied by Her Highness the Junior Maharani and party and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Legal and Constitutional Adviser, sailed for England by S. S. *Rawalpindi* on the 8th April.

Indore

RETRENCHMENT IN INDORE

As the economic depression still continues and there seems little likelihood of an appreciable improvement in the revenues of the State, His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has been pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of Rai Bahadur S. M. Bapna, Chairman, Sardar Rao Bahadur M. V. Kibe, Finance Minister, and Mr. N. V. Raghavan, to explore the possibilities of further reducing the expenditure of the State.

Nawanagar

THE JAM SAHEB

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, known in the sports world as "Ranji" died suddenly on April 2 last. One of the most famous cricketers the world has known, "Ranji's" death at the age of 61 is keenly regretted, particularly among cricketers.

H. H. Jam Saheb Digvijaysinghji, who has succeeded the late Jam Saheb, was born at Sarodhar on September 18, 1895. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, at Malvern College and subsequently at University College, London. His main pursuit has always been soldiering but he plays all games; particularly he excels at rackets and tennis. He was in the first ring in rackets at his English Public School and he played in the public school championship in England.

His Highness is a firm believer in the policy pursued by the late Jam Saheb in regard to federation and other outstanding questions in the politics of the Empire to-day. H. H. announced at the Durbar soon after his accession:

It will be my aim to rule over you in all respects as did my beloved predecessor. I look to you with confidence for that same unfailing sense of duty, devotion and loyalty which was his chief pride. Here in Nawanagar we, whether ruler or ruled, are all one family. The promotion of our common interests will be the work of my life. And just as we in Nawanagar are bound to each other by the ties of intimate affection and of mutual esteem, so is the State of Nawanagar bound to the Empire by its deep unswerving loyalty to the British Crown. In this loyalty we have before us a shining and conspicuous example in our late beloved Ruler.



THE NEW JAM SAHEB

Only a few days before he passed from us, he was referred to in the British Parliament as one than whom the British Empire had no better citizen. With God's help I hope to follow in this as in all other respects, the example which he set before me.

Gwalior

GWALIOR ASSEMBLY SESSION

The twelfth session of the Gwalior Legislative Assembly or the Majlis i-Am was held recently under the Presidentship of Sardar Sir Appajirao Shitole, Vice-President, Council of Regency, Gwalior. Almost all the elected non-official members were present to take part in the deliberations of the Assembly.

An important resolution was moved by Mr. Hirve, a leading Advocate of Ujjain, recommending that in view of the extraordinary fall in prices of all commodities, the Government should reduce the land revenue in proportion to the fall in prices. The resolution was adopted after long discussion.

Another resolution adopted by the Majlis suggested that the execution of decrees against cultivators should be postponed only during years when the Government allowed revenue remission.

A resolution moved by Mr. Parmeshwari Dayal proposing that a Commission, consisting of official and non-official members, should be appointed to enquire into the economic conditions of the peasants and suggest ways for its amelioration was also carried.

Baria

THE MAHARAJA OF BARIA

The Maharaja of Baria celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign with liberal remissions of land revenue amounting to 1½ lakhs, the establishment of a boarding house for children of agriculturists and a women's industrial home. With the idea of spending money on the boarding house, the Maharaja avoided expensive demonstration. The Maharaja received a public address when he announced the remissions.

Nepal

HYDRO-ELECTRIC OPERATIONS IN NEPAL

The Nepal Government has undertaken the construction of hydro-electric plant at Sunderjal about 10 miles from Katmandu, designed to supply electricity to newly started mills and factories. Loans are being granted to citizens to start mills and factories for various purposes, and to utilise the hydro-electric power that is being produced. A new telephone scheme is also under construction.]

Kashmir

MUSLIMS IN KASHMIR

The Maharaja Bahadur has ordered that all religious buildings and places found to be in possession of the State should be restored to the community establishing its claim thereto. In compliance with the order claims put forward by the Muslim community of Jammu and Kashmir have been investigated carefully and all those places claimed over which were not disputed by a third party have been restored to the Muslim community or some other suitable action taken in satisfaction of the claims. So far as the Province of Jammu is concerned, eight religious places of a total of 13 claimed by the Muslim community have been restored and 2 more will be restored at a very early date. In one case it has been found desirable to keep the Mosque in Government custody, and in the remaining 2 enquiries are still proceeding.

Deccan States

S. MAHRATTA STATES' DEMANDS

The S. M. C. and Deccan States have submitted a joint memorial to the Viceroy of India through the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes for direct representation on the Chamber on the ground that all of them possess full or practically full powers of administration, which is one of the tests prescribed for admission to the Chamber. Some of them have referred to their antiquity and historically important position and progress of administration and have based their claims on settled treaties and other rights and maintained that they were in no way inferior to some of the States, who had already been granted direct representation on the Chamber.

Rajkot

BEGGARY IN RAJKOT

The Rajkot State Legislative Council has unanimously passed the draft legislations regarding the stoppage of public begging in the streets. The legislation empowers the Magistrate to warn and discharge a beggar for the first time or to punish him for the first fault with a fine of Rs. 10 or simple imprisonment of one week. If the same person commits the offence another time, he may be fined to the extent of Rs. 100 and with imprisonment of one month and may also be given 10 stripes.

Indians Overseas

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Bishop of Johannesburg, writing to a South African paper, pertinently describes the slogan of "white South Africa" as unmitigated nonsense and warns his people that no great State had ever prospered permanently on a slave or serf basis. "The best thing that can happen to South Africa," he points out, "is that each section of it should have unlimited opportunities of progress—the more you remove grievances from one section and teach them to look up and hope, the more you benefit the other sections." When, however, certain sections just as negroes and the coloured people in that country are kept down by the Whites, attacking their just rights and refusing them opportunities for bare living much less for improvement, it is not difficult to see, says the *Hindu*, what trouble they store up for themselves by allowing discontent to grow.

It was, says our *Contemporary*, one of the solemn conditions agreed to by the representatives of both the South African and the Indian Governments at the first Cape Town Conference that when the time for the revision of the existing trade licensing laws arrived, the Union Government would give due consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India delegation that there should be a right of appeal in cases of first applications and transfers, as well as in cases of renewals, to the courts or to some other impartial tribunal. The licensing laws in the Transvaal were revised, but instead of their being relaxed so as to afford justice to the claims of Indians, they were made stricter, taking away even the partial right of appeal to the courts of justice.

There are frequently recurring cases of hardship and denial of justice, to which there would appear to be no remedy at all. "By squeezing out Indians from the occupations and by following a policy of pin-pricks many Indians have been forced out of the country. But appetite grows with eating and it appears that large sections of the White population would not be satisfied unless all the Indians were driven out of South Africa. With the coming into power of the Coalition Government, it is apprehended that the situation would become still worse, because both the National and the South African Parties would put the Indian question, just as the British Parties have been doing, above party politics, which means in effect that Indian claims would be put aside and Indian rights trampled over."

INDIANS IN MALAYA

On the eve of his departure for Malaya per S. S. *Razula*, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Director of the Indian Institute of International Affairs, has issued the following statement:

There are about six and a half lakhs of Indians in Malaya, the majority of them being employed on rubber estates. On account of the unprecedented depression during the past few years in the rubber industry, the position of our nationals in Malaya has become extremely unpleasant. During the past 3 years in particular more than three lakhs of Indians have returned to the home-country, the figure for 1932 including a vast number of repatriates. Wages in Malaya have dropped anything between 60 and 70 points, while the average standard of comfort of Indians in that colony, both estate workers and others, has shown a like if not an identical downward tendency. This and other items of distressing news have been submitted by the Indian Association of Ipoh in a memorandum to Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he visited Malaya during the cold weather 1932.

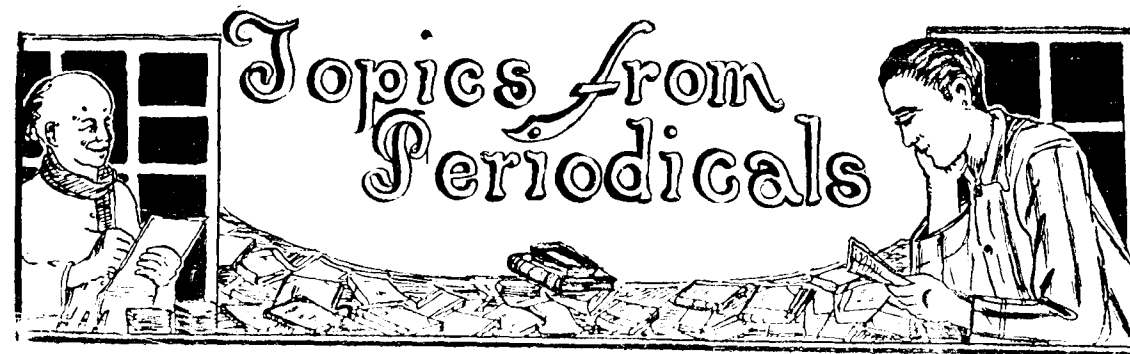
INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, replying to Bhai Parmanand in the Assembly, stated that the Government had asked for a report from the High Commissioner for India regarding the difficulties experienced by Indian students in the Universities of Great Britain.

To further questions regarding Indian medical students, Mr. Bajpai said that the real complaint was about the limitation of accommodation in various hospitals in England and Scotland. In regard to that all that the High Commissioner could do had been done.

INDIANS IN VIENNA

An Association under the name of "Hindustan Academical Association" was formed under the presidency of Major Phatak, I.M.S., of Poona, on December 18th at Cafe Edison, Vienna, 8. About 25 Indians including all medical post-graduates were present. The object of this Association is to render every assistance possible to Indians concerning information about their stay, studies, etc., in Austria and to promote cultural and friendly relations between the two countries. The address of this Association is: C/o Wiener Bank, Verein, Foreign Department, Vienna, 1, Austria.



A FRAGMENT ON SOVEREIGNTY

Mr. McIlwain, writing in the *Political Science Quarterly*, points out the difference between the Greek conception of supremacy and the modern conception of sovereignty. The central political thought of Aristotle is a supremacy held in the state by a ruling class, not in terms of that state's constitution, as in the case of a modern sovereign; the constitution was dictated to the state by the class in power, not imposed by the state on the rulers; while a modern sovereign on the other hand is constituted and defined by the constitution itself. For the Greeks the ruling class makes the constitution; for the modern, the constitution makes the sovereign. The Greeks were thinking of law in terms of the state; at the present we habitually think of the state in terms of law. It was in the Hellenistic period that supremacy began to take on the distinctive characteristics which mark the modern conception of sovereignty. According to the Stoics, consent to a pre-existing law is the origin and badge of a true commonwealth; and the state does not make law, but law makes the state; and thus the legalistic approach to politics became clear. The mediæval theory of *dominium* is a theory of superiority, rather than of supremacy. There was besides the absence of any clear notion of legislation. From Bodin's time, there developed a clear conception of the fundamental law of a state, which rests on the distinction between those laws which a government makes and can therefore change and those laws which make government itself.

THE WORLD CRISIS

Prof. C. V. Hanumantha Rao, writing in the *Hindustan Review*, pleads for a planned economy to meet the world crisis. He is of opinion that if international action in the sense that it embraces all the nations of the world is impossible of attainment in the near future, there is at least a sound possibility of regional action in which a group of countries should join together to settle their problems internationally and thus pave the way for world co-operation. He says:

The danger of such regional units is obvious—they may solidify into local economic groupings and render impossible that larger international collaboration which is the cherished desire and supreme endeavour of all thinking men. But it will soon be found by nations who have joined such regional groupings that the logical corollary of the development is and ought to be the organization of an international economic and political machinery which would embrace the whole face of the world and secure advantages which can be got only by such an organization. Moreover, propaganda and mobilization of opinion in favour of the larger ideal must be unceasing, while the local regional state-groups are being constituted. The League of Nations has come to stay; it will be a bigger and bigger force in defence of the international ideal; and if it takes up the matter in hand, it will be the one institution which can render its realization the easier. The League contains within itself the seeds from which such an internal organization embracing the entire world can spring up and the propaganda referred to may develop along the lines of making the League the central machinery for the successful accomplishment of the planned economic and political reconstruction, postulated and envisaged in the course of this article. The economic aspect is however more important and insistent than the political, in so far as the centre of emphasis has changed from the 18th century ideal of political freedom to the modern 20th century ideal of the economic motive dominating everything else than necessitating the application of new remedies.

We want, he concludes, a new outlook—an outlook based upon intellectualism and scientific accuracy, at the same time we want a new ideal of internationalism and world economy.

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

In the course of a paper published in the *Insurance World* for April, Mr. Nalini Rajan Sarkar says that among the fundamental causes of unemployment in India, the most important is the disintegration of the old economic and social order brought about by the impact of the industrial revolution from the West. The almost inevitable result of the influx of Western machine goods was the displacement of Indian hand-made products. A large number of Indian artisans were thrown out of employment. Unemployment among the middle classes has been accentuated and the distress intensified in recent years.

In the first place, ordinary avenues to which they had traditionally looked for employment have shrunk as a result of the depression. With the heavy fall in prices, the profits of commercial and industrial enterprises have been seriously reduced and many of them have actually been faced with considerable loss. The Government services, which our middle classes used largely to look up to for employment, as well as the services under the Railways, quasi-public bodies, like Port Trusts, Improvement Trusts, etc., and Municipal Corporations have ceased to expand in scope on account of the deterioration of their respective revenue position. The result has been that whereas the supply of educated middle class young men coming out of schools and colleges has continued to flow into the employment market, the demand for their services has not shown any sign of expansion.

Mr. Sarkar proceeds to point out that in the present circumstances no one should consider any work beneath his dignity and that the educated equally with the illiterate should be prepared to do any work that comes to hand.

To realise the dignity of labour constitutes, in one sense, the essence of the solution of unemployment, to the extent to which a change of mentality makes for the betterment of economic life. I would earnestly request our young men to take to trade, commerce and industry in larger numbers than they have hitherto done. I want them to cultivate the shop-keeping mentality in its best sense. I assure you, friends, that far from being a contemptible thing, it will be a great achievement and will bring considerable profit to ourselves. Sitting in a shop, canvassing, selling, negotiating with people of the most diverse types may appear to you to be irksome or derogatory to self-respect, but if you wish to advance along the road of life, if you desire to carve out careers for yourselves and to serve the interests of the province you love so well, you will have to shed these false notions and sentiments and maintain the best traditions of your race.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN FINANCE

"The Problem of Financial Settlement in a Federated India" is the subject of an interesting article in the March Number of the *Calcutta Review* by Prof. Akshayakumar Ghosal, M.A., who says that the financial scheme for a federated India would be conditioned by the mode of distribution of functions and obligations between the centre and the "units".

The financial obligations of the federal Government, says the writer, are to be considered in two aspects: central and federal. The former have been divided by the Peel Committee (Federal Finance Sub-Committee of the Second R. T. C.) into three categories:

(1) Expenditure on 'central' departments, i.e., the few departments in which the states are not interested and in relation to which they are not prepared to bear a share of the financial burden; (2) a share in pre-federation obligations in respect of civil pensions; (3) possibly a share of the service of the pre-federation debt. As regards (3) the recommendation of the Percy Committee (Federal Finance Committee, 1932) is that the whole of the pre-federation debt may be taken over by the federal Government because its obligations would be covered on the whole by the assets taken over. As regards (2) it would be a small central liability perhaps not exceeding 80 or 90 lakhs of rupees per annum, and that a rapidly declining one. So it may be left out of account for all practical purposes. The only remaining obligation of the federal Government in its 'central' aspect is that under (1) mentioned above. So long as this head continues, the financial obligations under it have to be met by some direct tax or source of revenue raised from British India alone, say, the share of income-tax allocated to the federal Government supplemented by some other such source. The financial obligations on 'federal subjects' have to be met by federal sources of revenue (more conveniently indirect taxes such as customs, excise, etc.) levied alike in British Indian provinces as well as the states.

The states are to retain all their existing sources of revenue under the new constitution, except such as, by agreement and negotiation, are made over to the federal Government. The Provinces are to meet their obligations out of the resources placed at their disposal under the new financial settlement.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA

Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur Sahiba contributes an article on the "Women's Movement in India" to the current number of the *Modern Review*. The origins of the earlier movements may be traced to the work of early social and religious reformers, both men and women—Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand, Mrs. Ranade, Pandita Rambhai and others. The participation of Indian women in this work is a landmark in the history of the women's movement in India.

The first purely feminist organization to arise in India was the Women's Indian Association, formed in Madras in 1917. Though started entirely as an educational institution, the movement for the Reform Bill proved that a most necessary part of work for the advancement of women was propaganda in support of woman's suffrage. This was accordingly added to its objects and it has become an All-India Association with 72 branches spread over the greater part of Southern India.

The writer gives an idea of their progress:

Women are taking an increasingly active part in public life and have shown their capability and capacity for service in provincial councils, as honorary magistrates, as members of municipal bodies and public committees, as inspectresses of schools, as teachers, lecturers and heads of educational institutions and in the medical field as doctors, nurses and health visitors. In the realm of literature we can boast of names such as Toru Dutt, Sarojini Naidu and others—and the distinction achieved in administration and statesmanship by H. H. the late Begum Sahiba of Bhopal and H. H. the Senior Maharani Sahiba of Travancore are sufficient proof, if proof were needed, of the capabilities of India's women.

Women are striving hard for the abolition of early marriage and the *purdah* system. Other problems of moment with which women are grappling and working for are:

the abolition of untouchability, of polygamy, of drink, gambling, and the humiliating system of begging, the encouragement of indigenous industries, the formation of maternity and child welfare centres not only in towns and villages but also in industrial areas, the care of women and children and the bettering of their conditions in industrial areas (a most crying need), the expansion of medical relief, ways and means of improving the sanitary conditions of life in both towns and villages, the preaching of the simple laws of hygiene amongst the poor, adult education, the starting of industrial schools and classes for the poor in order to bring the women some economic relief, the opening of parks and playgrounds for the poor who live in congested areas, the problem of juvenile delinquency, etc.

In the political life of the country, women have shown their capacity for suffering no less than men.

The national appeal for the use of indigenous cloth has found a more ready response from them than from the men. The most outstanding feature of the political awakening is the fact that the women of India form the one community in the country who have from the outset decided to eschew all special favours in the realm of franchise and representation in the new constitution of India for the sake of the wider issues concerned. Being by nature imbued, not only in India but generally speaking, with a deeper love of country as also by virtue of their greater capacity for suffering, they have realized that country must come before community if India is to come in her own. Great credit must be given to the main women's organizations for their loyalty and unflinching adherence to principles where the question of their status in the new constitution is concerned.

The writer concludes:

We have to battle against apathy, prejudices, and ignorance but there is within us now a passion for reform which, I like to believe, has been kindled at an altar where burns the flame of love for God and man. The women of India are no longer willing to submit to standards, whether legal, political or ethical, which have been set for them by the male conscience of the community; we are passionately aware that such standards have often been allowed to imply the complete subordination or even degradation of whole classes of women; we are aware of the necessity of finding and being judged by our own standards of free human beings, voluntarily accepted; we are determined to face the facts of life, to fight the battles of our sex and take the risks.

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THE PLEASURES OF ABSTINENCE

In the course of a racy article in the *New Statesman and Nation*, Y. Y., the well-known English essayist, observes that abstinence has its own pleasures and that the man who has not enjoyed these has only half lived.

I cannot help feeling envious of those whose religious convictions give them a reason for fasting during Lent. To escape even for a few weeks from the tyranny of what are called the good things of life—is not this to taste the morning air of freedom? The good things of life are well enough in their way, but the saints and the puritans were right in warning us that fools like ourselves were in some danger of becoming slaves to them. It seems to me a terrible thing that thousands of rational beings should be slaves even to so petty a pleasure as early morning tea. Yet many people, if they are not given a cup of tea on waking, begin the day with a greater sense of calamity than they would feel if, on opening the newspaper, they found that the continent of Australia had been submerged under the ocean.

Most of the things we eat and drink become equally indispensable to our happiness. The writer goes on to prove this by referring to the daily needs of life of which we make so much—cooked meats, tobacco and drinks. These certainly add to the delights of life but these have also made life easy going and complacent. Apart from this, abstinence has its own pleasures.

To do without a thing, and to discover that one is as happy as one was before, gives one a sense of the real values of life. I confess I never feel more cheerful than on the occasions on which I am a non-smoker and a teetotaler. In normal times, I live on the assumption that life without tobacco and whisky would be a vale of tears. Let me abstain from them for a few days, however, and I discover to my surprise that the day is as full as ever and that existence on our planet would be endurable even if men drank nothing but water and if the tobacco plant were extirpated. I do not yet know what makes life really worth living, but I suspect that it is not merely whisky and tobacco. We can learn only by the experience of giving things up.

By a process of elimination, if we live long enough, we may discover the secret. The experience of not smoking, observes the Essayist, may be richer than the experience of smoking and it is possible that we live more fully by cutting down our needs than by satisfying them.

For myself, I should like to be able to live two lives at the same time—a life of self-indulgence and a life of self-denial—and to compare the pleasure they afforded at the end of a dozen years. I should like to be rather

like King Charles II and rather like Mr. Gandhi simultaneously. Especially, during Lent, I should like to be like Mr. Gandhi, who can be happy without any of the things that make me happy. He has made a declaration of independence that I should, with one lobe of my brain, like to make. He is not, like me, at the mercy of money, tobacco, food, whisky, taxis, and all the petty despots of common life. If ever I am reincarnated, I have a mind to imitate him. Meanwhile, I must be content to gaze across a gulf at him and all Lenten fasters with admiration and envy.

INDIAN FINANCIAL REORGANISATION

This Paper, in the *Indian Journal of Economics*, states the salient features of recent schemes for the readjustment of the Indian financial system. It points out that there are certain admirable features in Sir Walter Layton's memorandum which suggests remedies for the chief defect of the Meston settlement, viz., the financial stringency of the Provinces. According to the writer, the real difficulty is to divide a balanced settlement that would avoid the creation of Lilliputian provinces on the one hand and a weak federation on the other. No one single source of revenue is equally productive in all the provinces; and a scientific system of grants-in-aid to the poorer provinces, together with additional taxation imposed in favour of such provinces, would seem to be inevitable as Layton has stressed. The Peel Committee have recommended a system of provincial contributions; and the Percy Committee have rightly suggested some modifications of the Peel scheme. The provincialisation of income-tax would hardly be fair to some provinces; and there is great necessity of vesting residuary powers of taxation in the federal government rather than in the units, especially in view of the deterioration in the yield of customs-revenue. The writer supports a system of grants-in-aid, administered scientifically; while a system of provincial contributions would appear to the general public haphazard and makeshift in the absence of true federal spirit and would only weaken the federation.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The *Servant of India*, in the course of a thoughtful article, points out the futility of civil disobedience in the present circumstances of the country. It is fruitless to discuss the right to civil disobedience.

Sir Harry Haig himself will not question the right of the Congress to fight the Government even with violent weapons and take the consequences. There is nothing that a subject people may not do to gain their political liberty. Equally so, the dominant people are free to adopt any method in defence of their domination. Success alone justifies a war, violent or non-violent. Success elevates the rebel to the throne; failure drags him to the gallows. World evolution has not yet reached the stage when a cause has only to be righteous to succeed. There is profound political wisdom in the saying "Trust God but keep your powder dry." It is highly lamentable but none the less true that to embark on a war it is not enough to have a righteous cause but necessary to have adequate power to win. In the case of general political action it is results that justify it and not merely the motive as in the case of exceptional individuals.

What have been the results of the civil disobedience campaign? The heroism, the fortitude and the heavy sacrifices made by thousands of men and women in the cause of civil disobedience cannot be gainsaid; they extort admiration from even the sceptic.

But these heroic sacrifices are not a goal in themselves but only a means to a goal. The most relevant question is: Have they achieved their object or at least brought it nearer achievement? Far from the Ordinances being withdrawn, they have now been incorporated into the ordinary law of the land with the help of some non-official elected members of the Assembly, thanks partly to the boycott of the Councils by Congressmen. As to the larger objective of independence, it is no nearer attainment. On the other hand, it has receded farther away than ever. The only result of the campaign has been the stiffening of the attitude of Britain.

The fact is, the more the Congress persists in talk of civil disobedience, the more Britain insists on tightening the safeguards in her own interest.

Civil disobedience has brought us safeguards and not *swaraj*. In attempting to make the constitution Congress-proof, the Government have been driven more and more into the arms of the communalists and the reactionary Princes. The Congress and the constitution-alists aim at self-determination, self-government and democratic government for India. Thanks to the policy of the Congress, she is getting none of these.

India asked for democratic self-government; she is getting more autocracy. As things stand, it has

provided Britain with excuses which she is exploiting to the full. The threat of the Congress some years ago to examine the public debt of India and to repudiate that part of it which was not legitimately debitable to India has far from reducing the public debt of India, only provoked the British financial interests to insist on impossible financial "safeguards". It is clear beyond doubt to a dispassionate critic that, whatever be the adventitious advantages, civil disobedience has not only failed in achieving its primary objective, but also made its attainment more difficult.

It was bound to be so. As long as the British Government can find men and money in India to carry on their policies effectively, the Congress can only cause them some annoyance at the utmost and not bring them down on their knees and compel them to surrender. The British Government in India are carrying on, not one of their Indian Executive Councillors, Ministers, Judges, Police officials and the Army officers has resigned and declined to loyally carry out the orders of the foreign bureaucracy. Taxes continue to be paid by the peasantry and the capitalists. Government loans continue to be subscribed to and oversubscribed too. Under the circumstances, is there any prospect of beating the Government to their knees? It may be regrettable that nationalism has not developed in India to such an extent as to make the people rise in their millions and throw off the foreign yoke. The Congress has tried non-co-operation for over a decade. The result has not been what it hoped or worked for. Is there any prospect that in the immediate future the response to the Congress call will be larger; large enough to complete the surrender of the Government to the will of the people of India? If not, is it worth while to persist in a course which has only brought "unparalleled repression", as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has justly characterised it and made *swaraj* more difficult of achievement?

If the Congress drops formally what has virtually been already abandoned, what is the alternative to civil disobedience? Will constitutional action prove more effective in promoting *swaraj*? For one thing, it will not entail the unnecessary and wholly futile sacrifices which civil disobedience has entailed. It has not made *swaraj* more difficult. It has not made an enemy of Britain, which, whether we like it or not, still has a large say in our constitutional development. For it will bring all parties together for concerted action and that is no small advantage.

HISTORICAL VALUE OF THE PURANAS

Mr. V. R. R. Dikshitar, writing in the *Indian Historical Quarterly*, indicates the historical value of the Puranas which must be tested in the light of archaeological, epigraphical and other literary evidences. Even in their *Vamsanucarita* sections, the Puranas give a confused conglomeration of legendary and historical events. The versions of the *Vishnu Purana* with regard to the Mauryan dynasty and of the *Vayu Purana* with reference to the early Guptas has found general acceptance among scholars. The Vayu version of the Gupta rule is believed to be a description of the reign of Chandragupta I. In the section on royal dynasties, we meet with two lists. The later list contains those dynasties belonging to what may be regarded as the historical period, i.e., the epoch following the great war. After this war, two lines of kings are distinguished: the Purus, the Ikshvakus and the kings of Magadha. The continuity of the dynastic lists is broken when we come to the dynasty of the Andhras. Several Puranas contain accounts of genealogies of kings; but it is not possible to say which accounts are the oldest. The Puranas are to be spread over a long period covering several centuries over the epoch of the Upanishads, the *sutra*, epic and post-epic periods. Every Purana must be judged by its contents; and its chronology fixed accordingly.

PRINCIPLES OF VEDANTA

Mr. Prakash Chandra Sinha, writing in the *Modern Review*, states categorically all the different Vedantic doctrines so far as their interpretation of the relation between the individual and universal souls is concerned. The relations are:

i. The relation of absolute identity. This is the doctrine of Sankara. It is called *Kebaladwaita-vada* or absolute monism.

ii. The relation of absolute similarity. This is not the case with any of the five doctrines.

iii. The internal or *Swagata* relation of agreement and non-agreement as between a body and the bodied entity as a whole—this is the doctrine of Ramanuja. It is called *Vishistadwaita-vada* or monism qualified.

iv. The internal or *Swagata* relation as between an attribute and the attributed as a whole—this is the doctrine of Nimbarka. It is called *Bhedabheda-vada*, dualistic non-dualism, as according to it, both agreement and non-agreement between Jiva and Brahma are well balanced.

v. The internal and *Swagata* relation as between part and whole—this is the doctrine of Vallabha. It is called *Sudhoadwaita-vada* or pure monism, because it is free from the contamination of *maya* or delusion which plays a very important part in Sankara's theory of absolute monism.

vi. The external or *Swajatya* relation of agreement and difference as between two individuals of the same species—this is the doctrine of Madhwa. It is called *Dwaita-vada* or dualism.

vii. The relation of absolute non-agreement as between matter and spirit. This is not the case with any of the five doctrines.

The writer says that all the commentators are unanimous in holding that the Srutis, which are supposed to be the statements of truths revealed to their authors, are the highest authority. So they base their theories, not on personal experience, not on reason, but on the authority of these statements. They do not, however, reject reason altogether; it is accepted, when it is in agreement with the Srutis. In cases in which it stands against them, it is either rejected or explained away. It is in this respect that the Vedanta as a system of philosophy differs from the other orthodox systems, says Mr. Sinha. The latter do not, however, reject the authority of the Srutis as such, but they accept it only when it does not stand in opposition to reason and sometime perhaps also to refute the argument of an opponent Vedantist rather than to support their own.

In short, we are told, with a Vedantin the authority of reason is subordinate to that of the Srutis, whereas with the followers of the other systems it is the latter which is made to yield to the former.

ASPECTS OF VEDANTA: A Symposium by various writers like Max Muller, Paul Deussen, Pandit Sitanath Tatva Bhusan, Vivekananda and others. 5th and New Edition, Price Re. One. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", As. 12. G. A. Natesan & Co., G. T., Madras.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR

"India has entered upon a new age which must be characterised by modern life and thought," says a writer in the recent issue of the *Guardian*. The example of the Bengali graduate of Oxford, cobbling shoes voluntarily taking upon himself all the privations of a sweeper's life simply to give his countrymen a practical lesson in the dignity of labour, is certainly a hopeful sign of the times. Here is an interesting account of this high-caste Goswami, a Brahman sacrificing his own prospects of life for the uplift of sweepers and other backward classes.

"Sometime ago, Bombay was startled by the discovery of a Bengali product of Balliol College, Oxford, working as a shoeblack along the street pavements. He has now been discovered in the sweeper's role at Delhi by Mr. A. V. Thakkar who has published in the *Harijan* his brief interview with the gentleman. Mr. Goswami had read about the suicide of two Bengali young men owing to unemployment and therefore decided to give his countrymen a practical lesson on the dignity of labour. As a shoeblack in Bombay, he earned about Rs. 2 a day, very often Rs. 3, for a period of 3 years. He migrated to Delhi where he continued his profession for 3 months. Under disguise he obtained a sweeper's job 2 months ago under the Delhi Municipality. He is passing rich on Rs. 13 a month, with a budget of expenditure which is made up of Rs. 4 for room rent, Rs. 4 for food, and Rs. 2 for the daily *Hindusthan Times*. He lives among sweepers and aims to work for their uplift. As a start he runs a school for sweeper boys, reads a Hindi newspaper to the people and has taken under the protection 2 sweeper orphans. For these services he is rewarded with the gratitude of his fellow-sweepers and the suspicions of sweeper leaders at whose hands he fears violence any moment. The vision of service is before him."

THE GREATNESS OF ISLAM

Mr. K. L. Gauba, who has renounced Hinduism and become a convert to Islam, explains in the pages of the *Muslim Review* why he chose Islam in preference to any other creed. It was 15 years ago that he fell in love with Islamic culture. This happened in Egypt and the call grew stronger as the years passed. "Whenever I passed a mosque," he says, "I was moved by its majesty, the minarets called out to me to congregate among the faithful and to open my heart to the spirit of Allah, the All-merciful."

But that is too vague and he goes on to set out briefly the reasons for this preference. In the first place, he was attracted by the simplicity and clarity of the Islamic religion. Another is its essentially democratic character.

The equality in Islam is not the equality of Socialism or Bolshevism, which seek to destroy the "haves" for the "have-nots". It is not the equality of the Christians, where the Negro is lynched because he looks upon a white woman, or where coloured converts worship their God in churches specially indicated to them. Every mosque is open to every Muslim rich or poor, black or white, monarch or slave.

At the present moment there is a great deal of controversy among the Hindu communities about temple entry for the untouchables. Islam, says Mr. Gauba, knows of no untouchability or of any grades of untouchability. And as a Hindu is born and never manufactured, he goes on to invite the untouchables to embrace Islam where they can touch and be touched.

The fourth and the last basis of preference is the capacity of Islam to suit the needs of modern life.

No other religion is so suited to present-day problems. The modern world speaks of fraternity and equality. Islam recognises both *par excellence*. It speaks of the recognition of merit. Islam considers the person who does his duty the most deserving of honour. We hear the clamourings for the rights of women, and of the crash of the married state. In Islam woman has rights and independence. Her association with man is based upon an intelligent contractual basis. The Muslim laws were made for human beings, not for angels. Fuss, farce and collusion, secret fornication and the unmarried mother are problems unknown to Islamic society.

THE NAZI REVOLUTION

Events in Germany during the last few months have been rather staggering in their swiftness; and what is on all hands deemed "a crude nationalist domination" has been imposed, without a trace of resistance, on powerful units like Bavaria which had the tradition of a separate and almost independent right. Yet one thing, says Mr. Stephen Gwynn in his monthly commentary in the *English Review*, made irresistibly for Nazi success.

All Germany had been bound together in defeat. Herr Hitler came saying: "I am for Germany and against those who got us down." It was as hard to resist as Mr. de Valera's cry: "I am for Ireland and against England." The mere fact that Hitler's failure would have been welcomed in France was worth millions of votes to him. This is the ABC of nationalism in politics; and to-day Captain Goring announces triumphantly that this is no longer the Germany of Brüning or of Stresemann. Well, it is perhaps better that we should know where we are; and I cannot see why it should be regarded as a menace to the peace of Europe that Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia should have decided to make common cause and act in external affairs as a single unit. M. Benesh is certainly as good a European as Herr Hitler. If the unit were extended to include Poland, the chances of war would be materially lessened. At present it would be idle to deny that they exist.

CITY LIFE

"The influence of city life on society" is the subject of an interesting article in the Anniversary Number of *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* by Dr. Krishna Gopal Bhattacharya. In the villages, says the writer, the old exacting rules and regulations are still parading and the poor villagers are smouldering in the lifeless atmosphere of imprisoned conservatism whereas in the city the society has redeemed a comparatively free and unshackled position and has been breathing an atmosphere of reformed unstinking lightness.

As a protagonist of city life the writer aptly observes that people living in a city come in more close touch and more frequent contacts with heterogeneous members of other societies and therefore procure opportunities of weighing their own social *dicte* on the scale-pan of utility and expediency.

EUROPE AND AMERICA

"The European Governments and newspapers do not in the least understand the American attitude, says Dr. Albert Shaw in the *Review of Reviews* of America. "It is the outrageous perversion of plain facts regarding the debts and the insolence with which the American position is misrepresented that has so deeply offended the West and the South. It is not a matter of money, but chiefly a matter of decency.

Never in the history of the world was any great action so unselfish and so quixotic as the appearance in Europe of the United States on the side of the Allies in the romantic hope of helping to end the War and in zeal for the dawn of a millennium of justice, peace and human brotherhood. We gave everything and took nothing," adds Dr. Shaw.

"We have been better treated by the Nations against whom we fought than by those whose structures of empire we saved from defeat and disintegration. They have been ruthless toward Germany, and unspeakably insolent toward the United States."

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

QUALIFIED INDIANS AND UNEMPLOYMENT. By S. K. Sircar. [The Modern Review, April 1933.]

DOES THE GITA SUPPORT ORTHODOXY? By G. V. Ketkar. [The Aryan Path, April 1933.]

TRAINING AN INDIAN MINISTRY. By Rev. Stephen C. Neill. [The Church Overseas, April 1933.]

THE COMING CONSTITUTION IN INDIA. By Rao Bahadur Chhota Ram. [The Hindusthan Review, April 1933.]

BHAKTI-RASA SASTRA OF BENGAL VAISHNAVISM. By Dr. S. K. De. [Indian Historical Quarterly, December 1932.]

INDIA AND CEYLON. By Swami Jagadiswarananda. [The India and the World, April 1933.]

STUDY OF CHURCH HISTORY IN INDIA. By Rev. A. J. Appasami. [The National Christian Council Review, April 1933.]

THEORY OF JUDGMENT IN THE INDIAN SYSTEMS. By T. R. V. Murti. [The Philosophical Quarterly Review, January 1933.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS

A summary of the Congress proceedings was supplied to the Press by the authority of the Government of Bengal.

In the Presidential address which could not be delivered but copies of which were distributed, Pandit Madan Mahan Malaviya described the White Paper as an

ugly revelation of the attitude of the British statesmen towards India and her problems which constitutes a deliberate affront to the patriotism and intelligence of India and proposes to make the position of Indians worse than it is to-day.

Concluding, he asked all sections of the people to sink all communal differences and establish political unity, so that in future they could prepare a Constitution which shall give India real independence to manage her own affairs.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his unread speech, is reported to have observed:

We shall be satisfied with nothing less than government by the people and for the people. If we have not yet succeeded, it is only because we have not been able to put on the requisite pressure, and that pressure is revolt. For an unarmed nation like India, civil disobedience or non-violent revolt is the only weapon in our hands to compel the Government to yield to our demands. We can on no account abandon the weapon.

At present we may not waste our time over the White Paper but concentrate our energies on the vigorous prosecution of the civil disobedience campaign.

Amongst the resolutions drafted by the Subjects Committee, copies of which were distributed, were these:

1. Reaffirming complete independence as the Congress goal.

2. Holding civil disobedience as a perfectly legitimate weapon for the attainment of that goal.

3. Reaffirming the decision to strengthen and extend the civil disobedience movement by calling upon the people to pursue it with greater vigour.

4. Calling upon the people not to buy foreign cloth and concentrate on boycotting all British goods.

5. Declaring the White Paper as not worthy of acceptance nor even of consideration as it is devised to perpetuate foreign domination on this country.

6. Retaining its old statement of fundamental rights.

FEDERATION OF CHAMBERS ON THE WHITE PAPER

The following resolutions were passed at the Federation of Chambers which met at Delhi recently:

The Federation having carefully scrutinised the proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms as embodied in the White Paper, is of the opinion that the same are not only in direct breach of solemn promises of conferring a Constitution on India on the lines of the Dominions made on behalf of His Majesty's Government by British Ministers from time to time, but are definitely reactionary and retrograde and fall far short of even the modest aspirations of the country and make the conferment of Dominion Status recede into the remote future.

The Federation is convinced that the Constitution, as outlined in the White Paper, suffers from serious structural defects calculated to bring about frequent breakdowns or deadlocks, and that unless several of the proposals are materially altered, smooth working of the Reforms will be impracticable.

The Federation is apprehensive that the scheme, unless modified, will result in creating such forces in the country as would not only undermine the economic and political life of India, but also recoil to the detriment of Great Britain. For these reasons, the proposed Constitution is unacceptable to the country.

The Federation, therefore, appeals to His Majesty's Government to desist from any attempt to impose it on India in its present form, and to explore without any further delay the possibilities of altering the same so as to command the consent and co-operation of the people of this country.

ALL-INDIA INDEPENDENT PARTY

Sir Abdur Rahim, who presided over the Conference of the All-India Independent Party on March 6, emphasized the necessity for the formation of an organisation on non-communal lines.

Resolutions were passed demanding adult franchise and deprecating the formation of a Second Chamber in the Provinces.

Another resolution characterised the sentences passed on the Meerut Conspiracy Prisoners as unjust.

MR. RAMCHANDRA RAO'S EXHORTATION

Concluding his address to the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao exhorted the young men to carry on the work :

My last words are addressed to the younger men whom I see before me and who have to carry on the fight for our national freedom till our emancipation is fully assured. Difficult as your task is, do not despair for despair is a key-note of failure. The pendulum may be swinging forward and backward, but the hand of inviolable time is perpetually marking its progress on the dial of the destiny of our country. There is no royal road to freedom. Reverses there must be; but reverses should only stiffen your backs. I exhort you, therefore, to carry on the fight for the evolutionary progress of our country and for the attainment of our freedom till the goal is reached.

"GANDHI STILL DOMINATES"

Mahatma Gandhi still dominates the political situation though he is in prison, and any political settlement without his good-will and co-operation cannot be an enduring one. Whatever be the differences of opinion between us and him as to methods and outlook, the cause that he represents is the cause of Indian freedom so dear to all sections of the Indian people.—*Mr. Ramchandra Rao at the National Liberal Federation.*

LORD LOTHIAN ON DOMINION STATUS

During the India debate in the House of Lords, Lord Lothian spoke, among other things, on the grant of Dominion Status :

Disaster has been prophesied whenever a Dominion Constitution has been established, but we were surprised at the quality of men the Dominions produced when responsibility was transferred to their shoulders.

MR. KYAN MYINT'S WRATH

If Mr. Montagu had been alive he would have committed suicide after seeing how August (1917) Declaration had been murdered. At every stage the British Government had been trying to wriggle out of that Declaration. . . . Their policy is not how much to give but how much to withhold from India.—*From his speech at the discussion on the White Paper in the Assembly.*

MR. BALDWIN ON THE CHANGING EAST

The unchanging East is now changing. We have now to reckon with a new India. If we went forward we might save India for the Empire, but otherwise we might lose her.—*At the India Debate in the Commons.*

MR. LANSBURY ON THE CONGRESS

During the Parliamentary debate on India last month, the Labour Party brought a counter-motion to grant full self-government for India. Speaking on the motion, Mr. Lansbury said :

If our motion is defeated, as probably it would, I will most certainly prefer that no committee is set up for the reason that we do not think that there is any use of trying to do business without the Congress being represented.

LORD SANKEY'S SPEECH

We are attempting what the Simon Report has envisaged as a proper solution, namely, an All-India federation. If we do not have the co-operation of the Princes and the provinces, we will lose that element of stability. A measure of provincial autonomy was difficult. As far as Indian opinion is concerned, Indian politicians say they will not work it. They reckon ill who leave them out. Rightly or wrongly, many Indians will tell you that you are giving them the husk and keeping the kernel.—*Speech on the Indian Reforms in the House of Lords.*

LORD SNELL ON INDIA

The Labour Party's criticism is that the solemn pledges of Dominion Status are not honoured. The wisdom of granting Dominion Status is open to question, but we should keep our pledges. We may have to hear angered Indian representatives say that they have been misled, if not betrayed. Dominion status does not appear to be the goal of our endeavour, which will only help the extremists to make more difficult the task of enlightened statesmen.—*India debate in the House of Lords.*

LORD LINLITHGOW'S ADVICE

Lord Linlithgow spoke as follows during the India debate in the House of Lords :

Safety lies in advance. Those who dread the effects of the change, and those who talk of indefinite prolongation in British India of benevolent autocracy, show marked insufficiency of political foresight.

LORD LYTTON ON DYARCHY

Divided responsibility which is a feature of dyarchy, and which is now proposed to be introduced to some extent in the Central Government, is neither efficient safeguard nor good training for responsible government.—*Debate on India in the House of Lords.*

MR. MAXTON'S ADVICE

England has no right in India. We should leave India to work out her own salvation.—*From his speech in the House of Commons during the India debate.*

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIA

The following Members of Parliament will be Members of the Joint Select Committee :

HOUSE OF COMMONS: Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. R. A. Butler, Sir John Simon, Sir Austin Chamberlain, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, Lord Eustace Percy, Lord Winterton, Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Joseph Nall, Major E. Cadogan, Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Miss Mary Pickford, Major Attlee, Mr. Morgan Jones and Mr. Seymour Cocks.

HOUSE OF LORDS: The Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Sankey, Lord Burnham, Lord Derby, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord Hutchison, Lord Irwin, Lord Lothian, Lord Lytton, Lord Peel, Lord Rankeillour, Lord Reading, Lord Salisbury, Lord Zetland and Lord Snell.

The Joint Committee have called in for consultation the following representatives from India :

THE INDIAN STATES: Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Nawab Liqat Hyat Khan, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani, and Mr. Y. A. Thombare. (Sir Prabha Shanker has returned home from Aden owing to ill-health.)

BRITISH INDIA: The Aga Khan, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Hubert Carr, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Sir Henry Gidney, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Sir A. P. Patro, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan, Begum Shah Nawaz, Sardar Bapat Singh, Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, and Chowdhury Zafarulla Khan.

THE WHITE PAPER & THE PARLIAMENT

In the House of Commons, on March 29, the Government motion to establish a Select Committee to examine the White Paper was carried by 449 votes against 43.

THE ASSEMBLY

The Winter Session of the Indian Legislative Assembly came to a close on April 12 when, after a prolonged night sitting, the President adjourned the House *sine die*. The House unanimously supported the Anti-Dumping Bill. After discussion on the Tariff Bill, the House took up the Medical Council Bill which was ultimately referred to a Select Committee. The Bill was subjected to a thorough criticism by Mr. K. C. Neogy, who complained that the whole idea of the Bill seemed to have been conceived in an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion. The motion that the Bill be circulated was lost when pressed to a division. Mr. Raisman, Joint Secretary of the Committee Department, introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Shipping Act when the President adjourned the House *sine die*.

ASSEMBLY AND THE WHITE PAPER

The Legislative Assembly, at the conclusion of the three days' debate on the White Paper, passed without dissent Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment to the Government motion for consideration. The amendment requests the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to His Majesty's Government that, in the opinion of the Assembly, unless the proposals of His Majesty's Government for the Indian constitutional reforms are substantially amended in the direction of conceding greater responsibility and freedom of action to the representatives of the people in the Central and Provincial spheres of the Government, it will not be possible to ensure the peace or progress of the country.

THE ASSEMBLY AND THE CONGRESS

By 49 votes to 30, the Assembly rejected an adjournment motion intended to censure the Government for the wholesale arrests of alleged Congress delegates to the Calcutta Session.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN BENGAL

H. E. Sir George Anderson's speech at the Convocation of the Calcutta University compels attention by the searching nature of his criticism of the present curriculum and the products of our universities. The revelation of the fact that with the multiplicity of schools and colleges there has been a distinct fall alike in quality and numbers of educated young men in the province must give food for anxious thought.

And His Excellency went on to endorse the observations of Sir P. C. Ray "whose own academic record is of the highest distinction".

'The two Universities of Calcutta and Madras have become two huge factories for mass production of graduates. As if these were not enough, a number of new Universities have recently cropped up in quick succession. This inordinate insane craze—almost a mania—for securing a degree has been working infinite mischief; it has become almost a canker eating into the very vitals of intellectual life and progress... a serious drawback incidental to, and I am afraid almost inseparable from the present ill-understood and misconceived notions of University training, is that the young man thus turned out betrays, as a rule, lamentable lack of initiative, resourcefulness and pluck when he is thrown upon the world and has to fight his way through it. While there is a gain in quantity, there is a corresponding deterioration in quality.'

AN EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad in his address to the Educational Conference at Lahore has drawn attention to certain features of the problem of Indian education which must be faced and solved at once. He contends that in the absence of compulsion, the 3·6 crores yearly spent on education is so much money wasted. He shows how Primary education could be made compulsory for boys and girls with no more than 13 crores of rupees and he asks the new Constitution to provide this fund. Passing on to Secondary education, Dr. Ziauddin points out "that it is the weakest and the most neglected section of the programme of education in India". But the Doctor's observations on the problem of unemployment is of the highest interest at the present moment and gives the clue to a right educational policy for India.

A UNIVERSITY FOR MAHARASHTRA

A strong plea for the establishment of a separate University for Maharashtra was made on April 3 by a deputation led by Mr. Jayakar, to the Governor of Bombay. The deputationists urged on His Excellency the urgent necessity for undertaking legislation on that behalf remarking that they had reached a stage of the expansion of higher education in the Presidency at which the University of Bombay should not be any longer left to grapple single-handed with the problems which presented themselves with increasing complexity and magnitude.

They therefore proposed divisional universities, first of which should be established in Maharashtra with headquarters at Poona.

His Excellency, after giving a patient hearing to the deputationists, promised to look into the matter.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Sir Jogendra Singh, Minister of the Punjab Government, in his presidential address to the 23rd Session of the Sikh Educational Conference, traced the history of the educational progress made by the Sikhs and outlined the future programme. Education, he said, did not imply

a mere sharpening of the intellect, but an enriched mind and heart, and its aim must be to equip men and women to make better their life on earth. Our education, Sir Jogindrasingh observed, followed the beaten track. Would our education be of such manner as to make it a source of inspiration in the art of living? The present educational system needed a new orientation to meet the demand of new times.

In India, he continued, they were eager to secure self-government immediately, while at the same time we seek the protection of sectional claims, which must prevent the growth of nationality.

Education must reveal the weakness of this position. We cannot rise ourselves by mere aspirations, but we can do, as the Japanese did, by the removal of these disruptive forces which made impossible the growth of nationality.

SYED AMEER ALI

In the presence of the judges and a number of members of the legal profession, a tablet to the memory of the late Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali was unveiled in the public corridor of the Calcutta High Court. On the tablet, which



SYED AMEER ALI

is of white marble, is an Arabic inscription signifying "Dispense justice" and below it is "Syed Ameer Ali, Judge of the Calcutta High Court 1890-1904, Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council 1909-1928." The Hon. Sir A. K. Ghuznavi, in presenting to the High Court the tablet and the memorial fund for a scholarship to be awarded annually, said that Syed Ameer Ali was an illustrious son of India who had rendered manifold services as an eminent judge of the High Court and a member of His Majesty's Privy Council.

THE MEERUT SENTENCES

Mr. Compton Mackenzie, writing in the *Sunday Referee* in support of Storm Jameson's appeal, denounces the savagery of the Meerut sentences and says that this country will be placed on a lower level of civilisation if the people of Britain allow them to be carried out.

THE MOSCOW TRIAL

The following is the verdict in the Moscow trial, in which 6 Britons and 12 Russians all employees of Metropolitan-Vickers, were charged with military espionage, wrecking activities and bribery:

BRITONS: William Henry Thornton (Assistant Manager), three years' imprisonment.

Allan Monkhouse (Manager), expulsion from Russia.

A. W. Gregory (a fitter), acquitted.

William MacDonald (technical expert), two years' imprisonment.

Charles Nordwall (technical expert), expulsion from Russia.

John Cushny (erecting engineer), expulsion from Russia.

RUSSIANS: Mlle. Kotosova (Metropolitan-Vickers' Secretary in Russia) 18 months' imprisonment; Lebedev, two years'; Lobonov, ten years'; Oleinik, three years'; Sokolov, eight years'; Zorin, eight years'; Krashennikov, five years'; Kotlyarevsky, eight years'; Gusev, ten years'; and Sukhoruhdvin, ten years'. Siebert was acquitted.

The sentences in the case of both the Britons and the Russians are lighter than was expected.

HARIJANS IN C. P.

The *C. P. Gazette*, dated April 3, announces that the Central Provinces Public Places User Act has received the assent of the Governor-General.

Mr. Gavai, a depressed classes nominated member, introduced this Bill in the local Council which passed it in last January's session.

The Bill defines the right of user over public places, for instance, roads, wells, markets and sarais, by all persons whatever their caste or creed. The penalty provided for obstruction is fine extending to Rs. 50.

SELECTION OF A GOOD LIFE OFFICE

Under the above subject, Mr. N. G. Samaddar writes an article in the *Indian Insurance Journal*. He says that safety is the first principle of life insurance. His observation with regard to this important aspect of sound investment are worth quoting :

A sound investment policy is of extreme importance, no matter whether the results yield a large interest or not. When a company enters into obligations which will not mature perhaps for 50 years, they must put *safety* and *certainly first*, so far as it is humanly possible. So every client should make it a point to see that the company which he intends to select should not invest the public's hard earned money in Industrial Securities (a course warned by the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee) and Public Utility Concerns. Though the gilt-edged securities such as Government loans, mortgages on houses, municipal and other debentures and loans to policyholders do not earn so much interest as common stocks which certain Canadian and Indian companies purchase, yet from the point of security and safety every company should stick to this principle of investing the hard earned savings of the public in the former ones. Every student of insurance is well aware of the fact that quite a large number of insurance companies have come to grief due to bad investment of their funds. Recently some of our Indian concerns were investing their funds with the idea of helping the national industries. This may sound very nice from a sentimental point of view, but every one will admit that insurance companies have no right to bask in the sunshine of patriotism at the cost of the poor policyholders. When a man insures his life for the benefit of his old age, or for his widow and orphans for a period of 20 or 30 years, his first and vital requirement is *strong, absolute, unshakeable security*.

TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES IN GOA

The *Official Gazette* of April 18, at Goa, publishes a Draft Bill governing the operation of insurance business in Goa. The Bill will very shortly be discussed at the Government Council and become law.

Permission to operate insurance business in the territory of Goa can only be granted individually to some particular agent of an insurance company. The agent thus authorised cannot transfer the exercise of his agency to another person.

The Statutes of every foreign company that may desire to do business are, we are told by a Correspondent of the *Times of India*, to be submitted to the local Government of Goa duly certified by the Portuguese Consul exercising his authority within the jurisdiction where the insurance company is established.

Every insurance agent shall pay annually, with effect from the date the Bill is promulgated, the following sums to Government, *viz.*, Rs. 200 for life assurance business; Rs. 150 for business other than life assurance which is defined as exclusive of marine and postal insurance and insurance of goods in transit effected by floating policies, for which class of business Rs. 100 is payable.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO.

As an earnest of its solicitude for the welfare of the employees, the Central Board of Directors of the Bharat Insurance Company, Limited, Lahore, has sanctioned a scheme of Superannuation, Pension and Gratuity with effect from 1st January, 1933.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE

The amount of New Life Assurance Business written by the Oriental last year was :

29,982 Policies assuring Rs. 5,94,00,727 as compared with 26,486 Policies assuring Rs. 5,34,60,954 in 1931 —an increase of 3,496 Policies assuring Rs. 59,39,778.

THE PYKARA PROJECT

The inauguration of the Pykara Electric Works in Nilgris marks an important stage in the industrial development of Southern India. The project has been before the public for well-nigh a score of years, but it was under the inspiration of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar that the scheme took shape. The completion of the Works and the possibilities of developing a comprehensive plan of electrification for the whole of Southern India on a sound commercial basis invest the scheme with singular importance. It is an achievement fraught with immense possibilities alike for the rural and urban areas of the Presidency. For both agriculture and industries will find in it a boon of inestimable value in the years to come. And we hope, in the words of Major Howard, that it would prove "a permanent national asset of far greater value than a gold mine".

STORES PURCHASE

"There is absolutely no doubt," said Mr. Natesan in the Council of State, "and there is no denying the fact, that despite the assurance given by Sir Charles Innes some years ago, up to now no effective steps have been taken to ask these two departments concerned, the largest consumers, the Railway and Military departments, to come to the help of the Stores department."

Commenting on this the *Leader* of Allahabad writes :

Over the Army department, the Assembly has no control, and if the military authorities concerned do not make use of the agency of the Stores department, which was intended to encourage the purchase of indigenous goods, there is no cause for surprise. Over the Railway Board the Assembly does exercise some control, but if the railway authorities are able to flout with impunity even now the wishes of the legislature which has been insisting that as far as possible all purchases of stores by railways should be made through the Stores department, one can imagine how even less regard the railway *salibs* will have for the wishes of the legislature when their policy is controlled and guided by the proposed Statutory Railway Board.

HANDLOOM WEAVERS IN BOMBAY

The following is an extract of a comment of the *Commercial Gazette* on the report of the handloom weavers of Bombay :

It is a matter of serious consideration that the handloom industry, the most important cottage industry of the Bombay Presidency, is now in a very miserable condition. This is frankly pointed out in the Annual Report of the Department of Industries, Bombay, for the year 1931-32. We are told that the wages of the handloom weavers have declined continuously from 1928 to 1930, the drop being from 16 to 50 per cent in 1930 as against wages earned in 1927. Wages further dropped during the year under review and even reduced wages were not earned regularly and continuously. It is obvious that the miseries of the weavers would have been further accentuated had there been not the intensive *Swadeshi* agitation in the country. Epitomising the unhappy lot of the weavers, the report says : "Thus the bulk of the weavers are in a very poor economic condition and help is urgently required." But the report is silent about the source from which such help might come. The Government, however, cannot be said to do its duties by merely pleading that at the moment it has no sufficient funds to help the industry to improve its condition.

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

"We can only conclude that cement is being given away free," said Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Chairman of the Indian Cement Company Limited, at the general meeting of shareholders of the company held on April 1, referring to Japanese cement sold in India. Mr. Saklatvala continued :

I contend that this is a clear case of dumping. This unfair competition is not restricted to ports only but cheap Japanese cement penetrates from the ports into the interior markets of India. I am afraid unless Government render timely assistance, the situation may worsen. We have already made earnest representations to the Government of India.

TAXES ON INCOME

In the Legislative Assembly on March 27, during the discussion on the Finance Bill, Mr. Ibrahim Ali Khan moved an amendment that incomes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 be taxed at two pies in the rupee, and from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 at four pies. Sir George Schuster opposed the amendment. The Assembly divided, and the amendment was carried by 59 to 33 votes.

WOMEN AND WHITE PAPER

A Joint Committee of three main women's organisations, namely, the National Council of Women in India, the Women's Indian Association and the All-India Women's Conference met at the Town Hall in Bombay on the 25th and 26th of March with Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi in the Chair, to discuss the White Paper proposals relating to the question of women's franchise and their place in the future constitution of India.

The Committee, after a careful study and consideration of the White Paper, expressed their utter dissatisfaction and profound disappointment at the proposals, particularly concerning women's franchise and their place in the future constitution and have accordingly sent cables of protest to the Premier, to the Secretary of State for India and a copy of the cable to the Viceroy.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

Further stage in the fight against the evil of traffic in women and children has been marked by the conclusion of the session of the League Committee at Geneva on such traffic.

The Committee have decided to recommend the abolition of age limit for girls above which it was now impossible to punish traffickers responsible. The question of agreement to impose heavier penalties on traffickers has been postponed, and the Secretariat has been instructed to make further observations upon the success of the system.

'SILVER CROSS' WOMEN

Women who lost their sons or husbands in the Great War have formed a new organisation, with its headquarters at Toronto, calling themselves "Silver Cross Women of the British Empire," says a Reuter message. Their object is to help those who have suffered like themselves, and to assist ex-service men and their families.

OXFORD WOMEN'S SOCIETY

Women undergraduates at Oxford, who in the past have been somewhat isolated in their own colleges, owing to a lack of central institutions similar to those of men undergraduates, are making rapid progress in remedying this state of affairs.

Last term they formed the Pentagon Club in the centre of the city. This provides them with facilities for social intercourse. Arrangements are now being made for the formation of an Oxford University Women's Debating Society. A committee consisting of the presidents of the five college debating societies is drawing up a constitution for the new society which is expected to begin its activities next term. Meetings will probably be held in college junior common rooms, although a central hall is advocated by some.

For the first time a body representative of all the women in the University will be able to debate with men's societies and with visiting teams.

MRS. SHAH NAWAZ ON VOTES FOR WOMEN

Mrs. Shah Nawaz expresses her dissatisfaction with the White Paper in the following words:

"I fail to understand why His Majesty's Government did not accept even the recommendations of the Lothian Committee regarding women's franchise. It has come as a great surprise to most of us that literacy as a qualification for women voters has been dropped altogether and all differential qualifications for women accepted. This is a gross injustice done to women of India."

A SCOTCH SCHOOL MISTRESS

A Scotch school mistress, who has been teaching the Italian language and literature in Aberdeen night schools, has recently been presented by Mussolini with an autographed copy of his photograph in recognition of her services to Italy.

MR. K. NATARAJAN

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor, *The Indian Social Reformer*, has been invited and has agreed to serve as he lecturer on the Haskell Foundation for 1933.



Mr. K. NATARAJAN

"Social Movements in Modern India" will be the subject of his lectures which will be delivered in July at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Haskell, the founder of the Haskell Lectureship, intended it to complement her other foundation, the Barrows Lectureship, in promoting mutual understanding between the Orient and the West.

A DAILY FOR C. P.

Mr. V. S. Venkataraman, who has been the editor of the *Hitavada* for a decade now, has retired from the editorship of this paper in order to take up his connection with a new company called 'The Central India Press Limited' which has been formed in Nagpur for the purpose of establishing an English daily newspaper. The experiment is being tried under the best auspices possible, as there is an influential body of support behind the venture which is a good augury for its success.

THE NEW EDITOR OF "PIONEER"

Mr. Desmond Young, who has taken over the editorship of the *Pioneer*, was formerly editor of the *Natal Witness* and for four years day editor of the *Cape Times*. While in Natal, Mr. Young took keen interest in the Indian question there and strongly opposed the Areas Reservation Bill which aimed at the segregation of Indians.

"THE STATESMAN"

Sir Alfred Watson has retired on medical advice. Mr. Arthur Moore has been appointed as his successor as Managing-Editor of the *Statesman*. Mr. Moore has already resigned his membership of the Legislative Assembly.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S FAST

As we go to Press, we have the disquieting news that Mahatma Gandhi has again decided to undertake a fast for 21 days from May 8.



MAHATMA GANDHI

The causes of the new fast, he declares in a statement, are all connected with the Harijan movement, but it "is particularly against myself". He adds:

"Everyone who believes in the imperative necessity of removing untouchability will send me the food I need by working to the best of his or her ability for the due and complete fulfilment of the pledge given to Harijans in the name of Caste Hindus." The caste evil, he declares, is worse than he had thought it to be, and he and his co-workers need greater purity.

Mr. Gandhi's decision came as a complete surprise to his closest friends, including Mr. Vallabhai Patel and Mr. Mahadev Desai, who are in Yeravada Jail with him.

DEVAMITTA DHARMAPALA

We deeply regret to record that the Venerable Sri Devamitta Dharmapala, Founder and Director-General of the Mahabodhi Society and of the Buddhist Mission in England, who was suffering from pneumonia, expired on the 29th April at Sarnath near Benares.



The last words of the Dharma-pala, it is reported, were "Let me die soon. Let me be reborn. I can no longer prolong my agony. I would like to be born again twenty-five times for the spread of the Lord Buddha's Dharma."

It will be recalled that the Venerable Buddhist monk was a valued contributor to this *Review* and that his last article "The Study of the Buddha Dharma" appeared in our January Number.

DHARMAPALA

MR. M. V. VENKATESWARAN

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran has been appointed officer in charge of League of Nations Indian Bureau in Bombay and he took charge of the office on 10th April,

DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE

"The history of the Science of Medicine—ancient and modern"—was the subject of a paper read recently at Bombay by Rotarian Dr. N. H. Vakil. In the short period at his disposal, he traced all the great discoveries in medicine and showed that many of them had romantic origins.

Dr. Vakil dealt with the Italian, Arabic and Persian schools up to 800 A.D. He showed how the percussion method of examining the heart and lungs was commenced by the son of an inn-keeper in Vienna, who had watched his father tapping barrels in order to see how much liquid was inside. He also showed how vaccination was first accomplished by Edward Jenner in 1796, following a dairymaid's statement "I shall not have small-pox because I have had the cow-pox." Jenner then vaccinated and employed the same drastic research method of inoculating boys with lymph from a small-pox patient.

The discovery of chloroform as an anæsthetic and of antiseptics by Lister was dealt with and in conclusion Dr. Vakil traced the history of malarial research and the discovery of X-Rays.

NEW METHOD OF REJUVENATION

Dr. Masao Ito, Director of the Yojoin Sanatorium at Tokyo, claims that he has perfected a new method of rejuvenation.

He injects into the patients hormones obtained from healthy youths for 49 consecutive days.

Tests made with men over 60 are reported to show that they have been made to feel much younger, both physically and mentally and have gained weight.

NEW DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF I.M.S.

His Excellency the Viceroy has selected Major-General C. A. Sprawson, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., V.R.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to be Director-General, Indian Medical Service, when the post is vacated by Major-General Sir John Megaw, K.C.I.E., K.H.P., I.M.S., who has been appointed Medical Adviser at the India Office, London, with effect from November 1, 1933.

AMBULANCE AEROPLANE

We understand that the Government of Bengal is considering the question of the purchase of an aeroplane, which can be fitted as an ambulance. It will be kept at Calcutta and used for conveying serious cases from out of the way districts to the nearest hospital. A series of landing grounds will also be laid out.

H. E. LORD WILLINGDON ON FIRST AID

Presiding over the annual general meeting of St. John's Ambulance Association and Indian Red Cross Society, on March 22, the Viceroy appealed to the centres and members of the Association to tackle the serious



HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON

problem caused by the increased number of traffic accidents by providing more ambulances and training more people in the first aid art. He also referred to the accidents at crowded fairs, processions and communal riotings and the comparatively small resources of the Association as the latter proved barriers to the spread of its beneficent activities.

Referring to the coming reforms, the Viceroy stressed on the utility of voluntary organisations like this in improving the social conditions of the vast number of villages and giving them more comfort and happiness—a work wherein all could combine irrespective of communal and political differences.

The Viceroy specially appealed to women to come forward; for they, in his opinion, held the key for the further advancement of the humanitarian societies' work.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES IN N. W. P.

In future all outlying areas of the Frontier Province will benefit greatly by the decision of the Frontier Government to have travelling dispensaries under the supervision of qualified doctors and attendants visiting most villages in the interior. Medicines and treatment will be given entirely free of charge.

THE NEW LOAN

In continuation of his article on the 'Reserve Bank' and the 'Conversion Programme' published in another page, Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, Managing-Editor of *Indian Finance*, has sent the following:

Since the article was written, the Government have come out with a cash—cum—conversion loan in the form of a 3½ per cent. 1947-50 issue at Rs. 96. The applications are limited to Rs. 15 crores for the cash section and a like amount for the conversion section. The loans maturing in 1934-35 and 1935-36 are eligible for conversion. The success of the present issue is assured. The result would be that the balance of loans remaining to be converted in the period from now to end of 1935-36 is about Rs. 35 crores. It is quite likely that the next instalment of the conversion programme will deal with this balance. If the present loan is a success—and I am sure it will be—there should be a substantial appreciation in gilt-edge values. The last phase of conversion would, it follows, be a fitting climax. The resultant position would be that the Government will practically have no major loan problems to tackle in this and the next two financial years.

GOLD FROM INDIA

The Federation of Chambers of Commerce which met at Delhi recently passed the following resolution:

"The Federation views with alarm the continued outflow of gold from India, valued at over 120 crores of rupees since September 1931, and regrets the policy of inaction on the part of the Government of India in spite of strong protests by the Indian mercantile community, in view of the huge loss of the immense potential strength which the gold resources of India might have supplied to the future Reserve Bank. This Federation reaffirms the necessity for steps being taken forthwith by the Government to put an embargo on the export of gold and to buy gold in India for the purpose of strengthening the currency reserve at rates equivalent to the sterling rates of gold in London.

"This Federation protests against the Government policy in keeping the rupee linked to sterling and urges that the rupee be allowed to find its own level."

Mr. Nallai Rajan Saikar, proposing the resolution, strongly recommended the imposition of an immediate embargo upon the export of gold still leaving India. Such an embargo, he thought, was at present imperative. He trusted that the Finance Member would reconsider his policy and would not only place an embargo on the export of gold, but buy gold in India for the purpose of strengthening the currency reserves.

U. S. A. AND GOLD STANDARD

The United States of America is now off the gold standard.

This is admitted by Mr. W. Woodin, the Secretary of the Treasury, following President Roosevelt's announcement of the restoration of the embargo upon gold exports.

The President's decision, which came as a surprise, is interpreted as an attempt to establish control of the price level and of credit policy. A large measure of inflation is confidently forecast.

INDIAN RAILWAYS

The Report of the Railway Board of the Indian Railways for the year ending 31st March 1932, just issued, records the depressed state of the Indian trade which is reflected in the large decrease of the gross earnings of the State-owned Railways, being lower by Rs. 8½ crores.

The increasing road-motor competition has had a share in reducing the earnings which, during the year under review, was insufficient to meet the interest charges; and the deficit was Rs. 9'20 crores or Rs. 4 crores more than the previous year. The balance of Rs. 4'95 crores in the Reserve Fund being totally wiped off, a sum of Rs. 4¼ crores had to be borrowed from the Depreciation Fund to meet the deficit.

Owing to the continued working of State-owned Railways at a loss, the payment of contribution to the general revenues was withheld till more prosperous years came in.

THE ROAD-RAIL PROBLEM

"The road-rail problem is one of the growing pains of civilisation, but we in the Government of India approach the discussion of important and difficult questions with an entirely open mind. Resolutions placed before you have been framed to afford a basis of discussion with an open mind," said His Excellency the Viceroy in opening the Rail-Road Conference in the Assembly Chamber, Simla, on April 24, before a large gathering of representatives from various provinces.

The Viceroy stressed the necessity of a co-ordinated scheme for railways and road development and drew attention to outstanding facts which could not be challenged in the welter of controversy.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS

A Government notification says: The Government of India have decided that no examination will be held during the financial year 1933-34 for recruitment (1) to the Indian railway service of engineers, and (2) Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the superior revenue establishment of the State railways. They have also decided not to make any selection of candidates for appointment as special class apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering and transportation (Power) Departments of the superior revenue establishment of State railways or for training as apprentices in ordnance factories during the financial year 1933-34.

MR. H. D. MEHTA

Mr. H. D. Mehta, Managing-Director of the Northern India Insurance Company Ltd., Lahore, has been elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Punjab, as their representative on the N. W. R. Advisory Committee.

ART AND LIFE

Mr. Jinarajadasa opened last month the Art and Crafts Exhibition in the Gokhale Hall, Madras. During the course of his speech, he said:

The value of an Art and Crafts Exhibition is first to show the visitors what artists and craftsmen are creating of beautiful things for daily life, and, secondly, to give the message how our daily life can be understood in a different way in the light which the gospel of beauty gives to everything. We have all of us to live from day to day and our success depends on the manner in which we do it. Therefore, there has to be an education in the art of living; part of this is given by our secular education in schools and another part by the religious worship in temples and churches. But there is another aspect of living—equally valuable which comes when the individual understands that life is not something static but a creative and dynamic process. It is art that teaches him that life is changing, and that he can create a world for himself which is sometimes more true and precious than anything that his environment can give him or wealth or possession. It is the poet that teaches how to create a new and more lasting world, though people usually think that poetry is mere fantasy. So, too, the portrait-painter gives a truer and more lasting picture of the man whom he paints than does the mechanically more accurate camera.

INDIAN MUSIC

In the course of an address delivered by Principal Shri Krishna Katanjankar of the Marris Music College, Lucknow, at the sixth annual ceremony of the Cawnpore Sangeet Samaj held recently, he said:

Classical music in India has long been a bugbear and an enigma to many people. It is always and everywhere so. Its inaccessibility to those who approach it without proper address is likely to disappoint them and make them turn away from it thinking it to be dry, out of date and good-for-nothing. Musicians have, therefore, to do all in their power to educate their audience, create a taste in them for the right type of music by a proper exposition of it and fit them out to meet it, instead of flattering them by easy tickling common-places. This is only possible when the audience consists of cultured people and music is the main function and not where music forms only a minor item in a ceremony just to keep the guests engaged for a while and make them forget their appetites till the table is laid. Music at such occasions is like a girl in rags soliciting every indifferent passer-by and addressing him 'sir, may I have a morsel'? Classical music especially has no reason to present itself at such places unless it is demanded for its own sake and the people are in readiness to receive it.

ASIATIC OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

In connection with the plans of Mr. Sondi to hold the Asiatic Nations' Olympic Championships of the countries between the Suez on one side and the Far East boundary of China on the other, excluding Japan, he has received an encouraging response from various countries.

The sports authorities of Ceylon and the Straits Settlement are in favour of the idea and are understood to have promised full co-operation and help in the matter.

Afghanistan will also participate if a few more independent nations of Asia join.

The General Secretary of the Iraq Y.M.C.A. is also trying to get a team ready for this purpose.

One of the chief features of this championship is that it will enable the Asiatic countries to hold Inter-National competitions without incurring heavy expenses required in going to Europe or America. This point has been greatly emphasized by the supporters of the scheme and has received the appreciation of all concerned.

LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS

Lawn tennis players who turn professional may never return to the amateur fold.

This was the effect of the ruling made at the annual meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation in Paris. It was laid down that those players who once lost their amateur status could never compete in official tournaments, thus eliminating them from Davis Cup play.



ON THE CAM, CAMBRIDGE

SIR C. V. RAMAN

Sir C. V. Raman assumed charge on the 1st of April last as Director of the Indian Institute of Science, in place of Dr. M. O. Forster, who is retiring. Dr. Krishna-murthi, who was working in Sir Raman's laboratory at Calcutta, also joined as personal assistant to Sir Raman.

Sir Raman said that he had very hard work before him and he had undertaken a work of grave responsibility. He also expressed eagerness to start physics work in the Indian Institute of Science as soon as possible.

Sir Raman presided over the Committee at Debra Dun, appointed to examine a special process for timber seasoning put forward by Dr. S. Kamesam, timber expert to the Government of India.

PROF. EINSTEIN

Prof. Einstein, the world famous Scientist, whose property in Germany has been confiscated by the Nazis, proposes to repudiate his German nationality. He is



PROF. EINSTEIN

reported to have said that he bore no animosity to the German people or the Reich, but he could not hide his intense dislike of Nazis and thought that Germany was seized with a kind of psychological malady. He did not desire to return to Germany until freedom of opinion was allowed and internal security was assured.

TO KEEP FISH FRESH AND ALIVE

Dr. N. A. Borodin, a Russian biologist, has discovered a method to keeping fish alive for long periods when they are apparently dead.

By his process, newly caught live fish are frozen stiff at a temperature of 15 deg. below zero. When the fish are returned to water at a normal temperature they slowly revive.

MRS. DURGA BAI

Mrs. Durga Bai comes from a rich and respectable Maharashtrian family. She is the daughter of Mr. Khanderao, an Attorney-at-Law, Bombay. She is highly educated and greatly cultured. She has a captivating voice and her action reveals a ring of sincerity and depth of true emotion. Her graceful personality and her wonderful power of expression shows that she possesses the potentialities of the Indian feminine stardom.

She acted in the role of Tarmati in Prabhat's super talkie "The King of Ayodhya." She has taken an important part in Bhavnani's "Trapped". She has acted in "Illusion" or "Maya Machindra" an all-star-cast Picture of the Prabhat Company.

INDIAN FILM TRADE

The Motion Picture Society of India has issued a statement showing in what a precarious position the film industry has been placed in India as a result of the talkie imbroglio and the recent tariff.

While during the days of the silent films, no less than 350 out of 675 cinemas were available for Indian pictures, to-day only 70 theatres are available for Indian talkies.

The total footage used has fallen from 206 millions in 1931 to 147 in 1932 and the certified films from 286 to 160.

The Society therefore urges immediate action to save the Indian industry.

THE POPE IN A TALKING FILM

The Pope consented to appear in a talking film. The occasion was the opening of the new Vatican ultra-short-wave wireless station presented by Marchese Marconi, which is the only station of less than four metres regularly functioning in the world.

The Pope, after broadcasting throughout the world via the Vatican longwave station, affably consented to be filmed and sat undismayed smiling in a glare of floodlights.

MUSSOLINI IN A TALKIE FILM

The Columbia Film Company has taken up an interesting theme, the real life of the Dictator Signor Mussolini. It is titled "Mussolini speaks". It is no doubt the dictator's views shall be known to the world through the picture much more easily and clearly than has been possible by tons of literature.

PROFITS OF FILM COMPANIES

Only six important film producing companies in the world made a profit during the year 1932, according to a U. S. show paper. Three of them are European Companies, viz., British International Pictures; Gaumont-British and Ufa. The other two are American: Metro-Goldwyn Mayer and Columbia.

STREET ANGEL

Street Angel, the first all-talking picture of Miss Madhuri, has been completed. Mr. Raja Sandow plays the opposite lead.

BRITISH LIGHT CAR'S TRIUMPH

The supremacy of the British light car has been triumphantly vindicated in Italy's 1,000 mile road race, the world's longest and most perilous motor event from Brescia via Florence to Rome and back via the Adriatic coast, says a Reuters' message dated April 9.

The first two places in the 1,100 cc. class have been taken by British 12 h.p. M. G. Magnettes, driven by Captain Eyston and Lord Howe respectively.

The Italian Nuvolari in an Alfa Romeo was first having completed the course in 15 hours 11 minutes and 50 seconds, with an average speed of 67.46 miles per hour.

Alfa Romeos filled the first four places.

Captain Eyston's time was 18 hours, 1 minute, 4 seconds; Lord Howe's 18 hours, 2 minutes, 37 seconds; Mr. Hughes' 18 hours 38 minutes.

Sir Henry Birkin had to withdraw owing to a holed valve.

Maseratis' challenge to British light cars was a complete failure. The two Maserati cars that had entered broke down early.

The British M. G. team won the Grand Prix for teams, their total time being 36 hours 3 minutes 38 seconds. The Bianchi team was second with a time of 38 hours 29 minutes 34 1-5 seconds.

This is the seventh time the race is run and each year the record has been broken. The Britishers are opposed by the famous Italian "aces" Borzacchini, last year's winner, Nuvolari, and Brauschitsch, though they are in the unlimited class. Borzacchini broke the record for the Brescia-Florence stretch by 3 minutes, averaging 77 miles an hour. Here Sir H. Birkin was ahead of his class, but near Siena he retired owing to engine trouble. In Rome about half way, Mr. Eyston and Lord Howe were the first and second of their class.

WOMEN DRIVERS

There are now half a million women drivers in Britain of whom approximately 150,000 own their own cars. One motoring organization alone has 80,000 women members. All of this has come about since 1926. A girl of 26, driving a small six-cylinder British car of a make which was popular some years ago but is now sold only in comparatively small numbers, is announced as the winner of the R. A. C. Rally to Hastings.

THE FOUNDER OF ROLLS ROYCE

Death occurred recently of Sir Henry Royce, aged 70, a distinguished engineer and the founder of the famous Rolls Royce Firm which, among other achievements, produced Air Engines used in British machines in the Schneider Trophy victories. Sir Royce was earlier one of the pioneers of Electric Street lighting.

FLIGHT OVER EVEREST

The Everest air expedition succeeded on April 3 in flying over Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. In two Westland planes, the expedition reached a height of 35,000 ft. The flight occupied three-and-a-quarter hours. A Reuter message from London says that the Expedition's magnificent achievement is praised throughout Britain.

It is accepted as ranking with Britain's land, sea and air distance records.

Lord Londonderry, the Air Minister, has telegraphed to Air-Commodore P. M. F. Fellowes, the leader of the Expedition.

"Hearty congratulations to Clydesdale, McIntyre, Blacker and Bennett on achieving the first flight over Everest, and to all, whose thorough, careful preparation made success possible."

Lord Wakefield, interviewed by Reuter, said the flight was an event in the history of aviation almost comparable with the first aerial crossings of the English Channel and the Atlantic, equally hazardous and seemingly equally impossible.

Brigadier-General C. G. Bruce congratulated the expeditionists on their fine achievement. He considered, however, that the flight was unlikely to help the party under Mr. Hugh Ruttledge who are at present making their way on foot to the base of Mount Everest. The climbing of the mountain, General Bruce said, was a very different matter from flying over it.

FLIGHT TO BADRINATH

"It took me one hour and ten minutes to fly from Badrinath. I flew at an altitude of over 12,000 feet. From Joshimath to Badrinath one has to be very careful, as one has to fly through a gorge in the mountains," declared Mr. R. N. Chawla, airman, narrating his experiences of his first successful flight to Badrinath.

Describing the situation of Badrinath, Mr. Chawla observed: "As the crow flies, the distance between Hardwar and Badrinath is just about a 100 miles. On foot it is over 250 miles. Normally it takes one 6 weeks to walk the distance.

At Badrinath, Mr. Chawla observed, the snow must be over several feet in depth because the doors of the houses were all blocked with snow. He flew over Badrinath at an altitude of about a 100 feet and could easily discern of the famous Shiva temple.

Mr. Chawla stated that he had a very anxious time of it in the neighbourhood of Badrinath as the mountain peaks were covered with clouds, and there was a risk of his dashing against high peaks. Every now and then he had to mark time by circling round and round, so that the clouds might drift and leave the peaks clear.

"Finally," he observed, "it was impossible to land an aeroplane at Badrinath for the simple reason that no level ground was available which could be utilised for the purpose.

But Mr. Chawla was full of hopes regarding a regular air service between Hardwar and Chamoli, a place 30 miles from Badrinath.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH WORK

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari addressed the members of the Central Legislature on March 24 with a view to acquaint them with the activities of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.



SIR T. V. ACHARYA

He pointed out that the Council had no control over any research work, whether performed by the Provincial or the Central Government. The functions of the Council were mainly confined to tours to places where scientific research was carried on, whether by Government or by University or by independent bodies and to give all possible assistance and advice with the main object of stimulating and wherever necessary of supplementing research activities.

Alluding to the Special Committees, Sir Vijayaraghavachari detailed the work of the Sugar Committee in getting protection for Indian sugar industry and pointed out how, when the industry was in a perilous condition due to unwholesome competition, the Committee obtained a reference of the question to the Tariff Board and led evidence and saw that protection scheme was extended to 15 years so as to place India self-supporting in the matter of sugar supply.

Regarding oil seed, there was a Special Committee and a scheme was in operation in Hyderabad (Deccan) for castor crop.

As for rice, which was the largest crop in India, as 83 million acres were cultivated, they had large schemes in progress. The cost of the scheme in Burma and Bengal was met by funds received from the Empire Marketing Board.

After alluding to cotton and other research committees, Sir Vijayaraghavachari said as regards grants for research, great care was exercised and they were evenly distributed to schemes of All-India utility.

WOMAN LABOUR IN INDIA

During a meeting held recently at Exmouth to discuss the problems and difficulties encountered by reformers working in India to-day, one of the speakers, Mrs. Underhill, formerly Mrs. Starr, said that there were Indian women working 14 hours a day in cheap tobacco factories, who were nothing more than 'factory fodder'. This abuse was possible because the factories were too small to be affected by legislation.

Mrs. Underhill maintained that a new outlook on women and a new outlook for women themselves was needed; an English industrial leader visiting India had said that Christianity was the only hope for Indian women.

The Government, she concluded, was doing its best to improve the conditions of the Indian women in industry, but legislation was easily evaded.

Mrs. Underhill, as Mrs. Starr, will be remembered for her adventures in 1923, when she went to the aid of Miss Ellis, who was a captive of the Afriids in Tirah.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S LABOUR POLICY

In the recently prorogued session of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. R. R. Bakhale raised an important discussion of Government's labour policy by moving a cut of Rs. 100 from provision for Labour. He roundly charged the Government for having done nothing to make recognition and registration of Trade Unions easy and blamed them for not doing anything to introduce conciliatory machinery for preventing at least some of the avertable trade disputes. Mr. Bakhale stated by quoting pertinently from the report of the Whitley Commission that Government have not carried out many of their useful recommendations. Referring to the work of the Government Central Press Workers' Union, Mr. Bakhale pointedly brought out how certain highly-placed officers not only did not help building of trade unions on right lines but actually hindered their growth by unnecessary and unauthorised interference which amounts to harassment.

TRADE UNIONISTS

According to a statement issued by the representatives of the Indian Trades Union and the National Federation of Labour, the two bodies have agreed to amalgamate under the new name of the National Trades Union Federation which comes into being on the 10th of May.

The special session of the Trades Union Federation passed a resolution characterising the White Paper proposals as disappointing, undemocratic and reactionary in certain essential and fundamental respects, but deciding to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee.

MR. GANDHI AND ASTRONOMY

Mr. Gandhi has a new interest. It is astronomy. "It has become a passion with me," he said, when a reporter interviewed him in Yeravada Jail. "Every free minute I get I devote myself to it." Two large telescopes, lent to Mr. Gandhi, it is learnt, by Lady Vitthaladas Thackersey of Poona, present an unusual spectacle in the open yard of the jail. Mr. Gandhi explained that astronomy had always interested him, but now he was devoting himself to it with greater interest than ever.

"It is a wonderful subject," he added, "and more than anything else impresses upon me the mystery of God and the majesty of the universe."

"To be lying on your back in the open air on a starry night and regarding universe after universe in the immeasurable expanse, you cannot help becoming a worshipper of God. My mind leaps with joy as I do so. Oh, it is marvellous," he exclaimed.

It did not require a study of higher mathematics, Mr. Gandhi said, as his interest in astronomy was not professional. He had been reading numerous books on the subject and, with the aid of the apparatus before him, he would see more of those "universes" with his own eyes. The apparatus was easy to adjust.

THE EVEREST EXPEDITION

Lady Houston's generosity and a year's preparation for the great adventure have at last been crowned with success. The flight over Everest—the highest peak in the world—marks the triumph of a great adventure. It is an achievement alike of British skill and genius for organisation. What all that science and the resources of modern civilization could do, had been at the service of the expedition whose magnificent assault on the Everest ranks, as has been said, with the first serial crossings of the Pacific and the Atlantic. But apart from any additions to our knowledge or direct contribution to the world of science, the human factor remains supreme and the epic story of the great adventure will continue to thrill generations of men and women for all time.

LADY HOUSTON AND THE EVEREST

Lady Houston has cabled to Lord Clydesdale: "The good spirit of the mountain has been kind to you and brought you success. Be content and don't tempt the evil spirit of the mountain and bring disaster. Intuition tells me to warn you that there is danger if you linger."

GLASS CURTAINS

Glass curtains, made by a secret process in which silk or cotton can be enclosed between two sheets of glass, may soon be on the market. The curtains will neither get dirty nor wear out.

TYPES OF FLIES

There are said to be 1,100 different kinds of animals and insects in the world, with thousands of varieties of each, including 120,000 types of spiders, 50,000 types of butterflies, and 40,000 types of flies.

The little boy was standing in front of the rabbit-hutch. "What's twice two?" he shouted to the rabbit. There was no response. "What's twice two?" he repeated. "There, I knew teacher was wrong when he said rabbits multiply quickly."

A father was giving some advice to his son, who was going to college for the first time.

"Now my boy," he said, after delivering a long lecture, "you understand perfectly what I mean."

"Yes," said the youth. "It boils down to this, doesn't it? If I do well, it's because of heredity; if I fail, it's my own fault."

TEACHER: "If one maid can clean a room in two hours, how long does it take two maids working together?"

PUPIL: "Four hours."

A small boy dashed up to a policeman. "Come quickly!" he shouted. "A man has been fighting my father for over an hour!"

The policeman started to run. "But why didn't you call me sooner?" he asked the child.

"Father was getting the best of it till a minute or two ago!" was the reply.

"Daddy, John asked me to-day to marry him," said the sweet young thing, "but I told him I couldn't leave mamma."

"That is all right," said father, brightly; "take her with you."

Dolly was just home after her first day at school. "Well, darling," asked her mother, "what did they teach you?"

"Not much," replied the child. "I've got to go again."

TAG GIRL: "Will you buy a tag for the hospital?"

MOTORIST: "No, thanks. I contribute regularly to the hospital."

TAG GIRL: "But we're collecting money to-day—not pedestrians."

DOCTOR: "As I was saying, you're just coming round. I'm Doctor Peter, and I think—Why, what's the matter?"

PATIENT: "You gave me such a shock for a moment. I thought you said you were Saint Peter."

"Why don't you show your wife who's master of the house?"

"She knows."

Gossip is due to the fact that the world contains more talkers than thinkers.

I must apologize for not having a watch with me. A VOICE: "There's a calendar behind you, mister!"

"Have you seen Kitty's engagement ring?"

"Yes—I wore it all last year."

KEEPER: "Hi! Get away from that elephant!"
SMALL BOY: "Garn, I ain't hurting him."

MENTAL RATIONALISATION

A Remarkable Movement—A Course of Training Which Doubles Your Mind's Efficiency and Earning Power—Write For Free Descriptive Book "The Science of Success To-day."

IN modern industry what is known as Rationalisation is eliminating waste effort and increasing output with less expenditure of human effort.

A parallel movement is now proceeding amongst thousands of men and women in every Profession, Trade and Industry, who are practising upon themselves what might be called a method of Self-Rationalisation.

These men and women know that in many directions Science and Machinery are beating the inefficient and the semi-efficient and they are therefore making themselves super-efficient by training their minds on scientific lines.

Increasing Mental Output

By this means they are increasing their mental output and general business capacity and eliminating waste-effort in their own mental processes and lives.

The results are startling and are recorded in thousands of letters from men and women describing the benefits they have gained by adopting the Self-Rationalising methods in their own lives and careers. Some of these results are given in a little book entitled "The Science of Success," published by the famous Pelman Institute.

Mental Faults Eliminated

It has been mentioned that Self-Rationalisation, which is attained by everyone who practises Pelmanism, eliminates waste mental effort. It does this by completely banishing from your mind those weaknesses and defects from which thousands of people suffer to-day. Boredom, Mental lassitude, Depression, Forgetfulness, lack of Self-Confidence, Timidity, a feeling of Inferiority, Indecision, Mind-Wandering, illogical and unreasonable Fears of various kinds, the Worry habit, Procrastination, Morbid thoughts and habits, Weakness of Will—all these detract from efficiency, prevent people "getting on" in life—in fact, in these days more particularly, they often lead directly to unemployment—and rob life of its happiness. By practising Pelmanism you overcome these defects and you develop in their place those fine qualities of mind and character which help to bring you success in business and in your social relationships and happiness to life, such qualities, for example, as—

E. May '33.

—Self-Confidence	—Self-Control
—Strength of Will	—Reliability
—Driving Force	—Mental Balance
—Cheerfulness	—Judgment
—Optimism	—Moral Courage
—Ability to Concentrate	—Observation
—A Good Memory	—Tactfulness
—Presence of Mind	—Business Acumen

and many others.

Readers who wish to succeed in life, to earn more money, to rise to higher positions, to seize opportunity as it flies, to win the confidence of others and to avoid the abyss of unemployment and failure should certainly write to the Pelman Institute to-day for a free copy of "The Science of Success," and particulars of the method by which they can rationalise and realise themselves. **Advocates of Self-Rationalisation.**

Many of the most brilliant men and women of the day are enthusiastic advocates of Self-Rationalisation by Pelman methods.

Sir Herbert Barker writes: "The system brightens our outlook on the glorious possibilities of life. Benefit beyond computation can be secured by all who will follow the directions."

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch writes: "Pelmanism builds up habits of mind as of character."

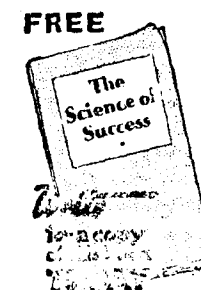
Mr. Compton Mackenzie writes: "I do not hesitate to say that there is nobody who would not benefit by a Course. It is exercise of the mind which keeps one young and keeps one alive."

The Baroness Orczy writes: "There is not a man or woman who would not derive some benefit, and there are thousands to whom Pelmanism would mean just the difference between a life of mediocrity and disappointment and one of prosperity and of triumph."

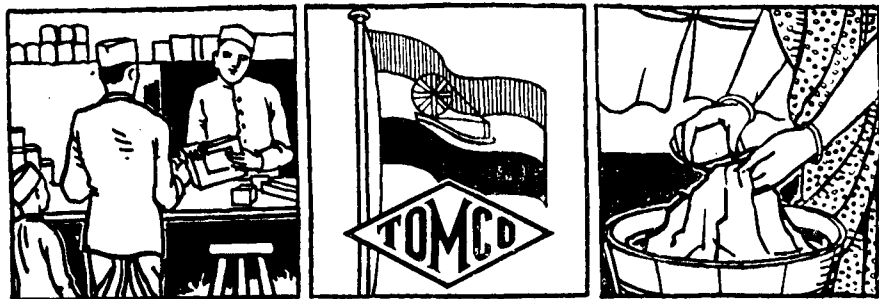
Yet the system is quite a simple one. It takes up very little time—say half an hour each evening

—and it is extremely interesting and not at all difficult. Now is the time, when the evenings are long, to train and rationalise your mind on the Pelman plan. Write to-day to the Pelman Institute, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 8 or Branch 57/8 Park St., Calcutta, and by return of post you will receive a free copy of "The Science of

Success" and full particulars showing you how you can enrol for a full course of Pelmanism and Mental Rationalisation on specially convenient terms.



THE FINEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICE...



Although 501 Soap costs so little, thousands of users find that there is no better quality washing soap on the market.

501 Soap is a national experiment. It is entirely Swadeshi and made from pure vegetable oils—no animal fats are used.

The soft, rich lather of 501 Soap thoroughly cleanses and purifies all cotton goods without coarsening their texture.



501 Soap is equally useful for scrubbing floors, furniture, woodwork, etc. It removes dirt and stains easily and quickly.

Unlike many washing soaps, 501 Soap contains no harsh chemicals and many people use it for face and hands.

501 Soap is obtainable in various shapes and sizes—see that it bears the name and the Tomco diamond.

501
India's **SOAP**
finest washing soap
for all purposes



SALES DEPT., POST BOX 31, MADRAS.

E. May '33.

THE quality of 501 Soap is as good, and in many ways better than the finest imported washing soaps. Yet because it is absolutely Swadeshi it can be sold at a much lower price. Purchase a few cubes next time you go shopping and see how well it washes Khaddar. Notice how long it lasts, too.

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HOME



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ALMOST ANY CAREER FOR A FEW SHILLINGS MONTHLY.

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TO STUDENTS LIVING ABROAD or on the high seas a good supply of lessons is given, so that they may be done in their order and despatched to us for examination and correction. They are then sent back with more work, and in this way a continuous stream of work is always in transit from the Student to us and from us to the Student.

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Management
A.M.I. Fire E. Examination
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B.Sc. (Estate Management)
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Chemistry
Civil Engineering
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Engineering, all branches,
subjects and examinations
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Pattern Making

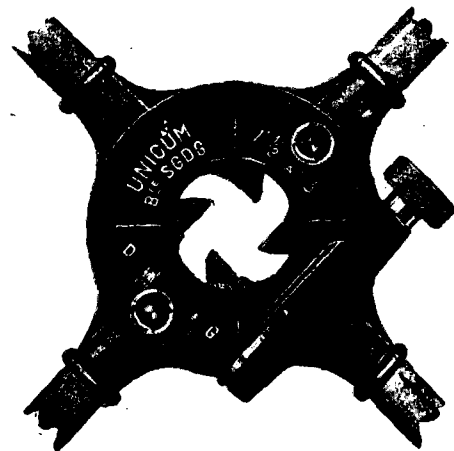
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IT COSTS NOTHING TO ENQUIRE.

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E. June '33. D. J. K.



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"UNICUM" Die-stock
 which is the only **one** in the
world that can cut either Right or
 Left Hand thread with the same set
 of Chasers in **one** operation by
one man.

We manufacture:—

**BODY FITTINGS,
 PARCEL RACKS
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 (with Rustless Steel or
 Brass Sleeves)
**WATER TANKS
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**INTERVEHICLE
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We make:—

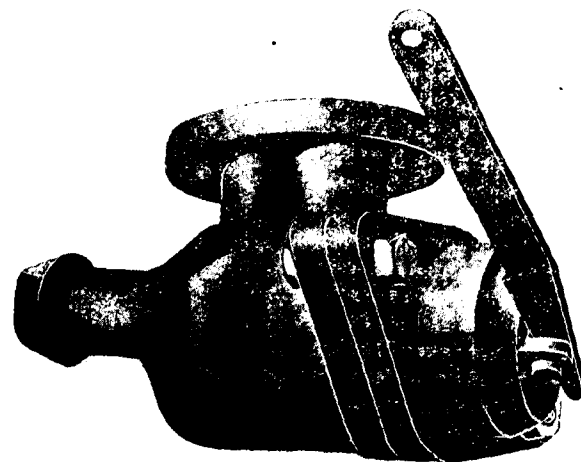
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CHOICE FITTINGS
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B, Aug. '35. Rajan.

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Life's scarcely worth living without good health, yet thousands of people expose themselves to infection DAILY. Unknowingly they allow germs to gather in tiny crevices of their teeth. Infection sets in, and the whole system is poisoned. Guard your health this sure way—use Lion Tooth Paste's fragrant, germicidal foam to keep your mouth healthy and ABSOLUTELY clean, to maintain your gums in good condition, and to preserve the whiteness of your teeth. Buy a tube to-day.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores for As. 6 per tube. A small Vanity Mirror will be given FREE to each purchaser of one tube of Lion Dental Cream.

LION DENTAL CREAM

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HEBATBHUY ABDEALI

15, Mirza Street, - - - - - **BOMBAY 3.**

E. May. '33. G. T. Co.

W O N D E R F U L

READ it: it concerns YOU

(1) **Son Birth Pill.** By taking this Pill but once according to directions a newly married healthy lady or a girl's mother will by the Grace of God surely have a son next. Cheap at any price. But if you apply mentioning this Paper giving full history of your case along with a consultation Fee of *Rupees Ten* (Foreign One Guinea) only, with Word on your honour to give me a *suitable reward* (naming the amount) according to your means or position in life, just on the accomplishment of your desire in due course of time, you can have the same now Free, *Absolutely Free.*

(2) **Birth Control Pill.** By giving One Pill to a lady but once according to directions conception is prevented for one year. If two or three Pills are administered at a time she cannot conceive for two or three years. It is absolutely harmless. No more need of seeking medicines every day or at the nick of the time or putting delicate ladies to undesirable agonies. To be had for a Fee of *Rupees Ten* (Foreign One Guinea) only per pill *in advance.* Too cheap in view of the daily, monthly and yearly charges on this head.

(3) **Retentive Power without Drugs.** Kings, Rajas, Maharajas and the Rich all the world over have all along been trying to find such a thing but in vain! After lifelong study and research, I have at last been able to discover a simple, easy, practical Yogic (scientific) knack to check loss *at will* as long

as desired. It may be mastered on one reading only within five minutes and brought into use almost immediately. *Rejoice.* Cheap at any price. Price Rs. 1,000. But if you apply mentioning this Paper and give me word on your honour to keep the secret strictly private in your own writing, you can have it now for *Rupees One Hundred* (Foreign Ten Guinees) only *in advance.*

(4) **Drugless Healing.** Short or detailed, effectual, individual drugless prescriptions (or Home treatment by Thought force, Telepathy, Psycho-Suggestive therapeutics or easy, practicable, natural, different scientific and numerous other unique remedial instructions, ways, knacks, methods, etc.) as demanded by the circumstances of the case, for every disease—male and female (including children's diseases)—physical and mental—supplied (or undertaken) on receipt of full history of case. Treatment of complicated, chronic, afflictive, serious, obstinate cases considered or pronounced "Hopeless" and of threatening or existing dreadful Old Age or waning health, youth and beauty is my *Specialty.* My Healing Agents, methods, etc.,—Eastern and Western—known and unknown—as the nature of the case may require—by the Grace of God, frequently succeed when all others fail. *Distance no barrier.* Secrecy guaranteed. Consultation (One Guinea). *Free* if you apply with full history of case mentioning this paper *Now to:—*

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FINE TOILET SOAP

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AVANTI ANTISEPTIC DENTAL CREAM

A highly concentrated dentifrice having remarkable cleaning and stimulating properties. It removes film and tartar, polishes the teeth and strengthens the gums.

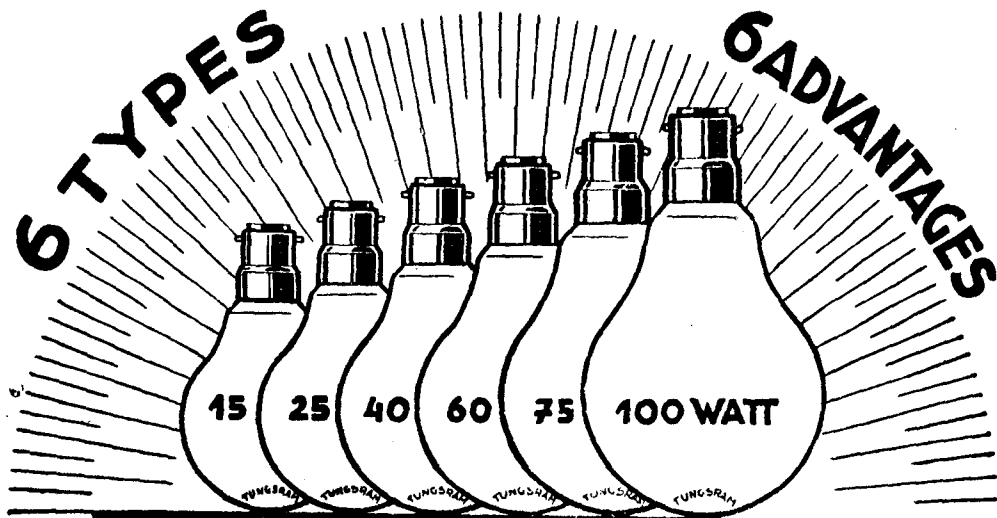
Free from acid, alkali and irritants.

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THAT
NEVER
FAILS



TUNGSRAM
INSIDE FROSTED

UNIFORM SHAPE, NO GLARE, NO WASTE OF LIGHT,
SMOOTH SURFACE, EASY CLEANSING, DECORATIVE EFFECT.

Sole Agents:

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E. May '88.

BEWARE

of worthless imitations—

**INSIST
ON
FLIT**

for sure protection
against insects



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E. Dec. '33.

LILY BISCUITS

MODERN HEALTH FOOD

*Guaranteed free from vegetable product or animal
fats. Untouched by hand during manufacture.*

Palatable—Nutritious—Economical

Try and be convinced

THE LILY BISCUIT CO.,
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Send four annas in stamps
for our assorted free sample

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Quality maintains the general demand.

—High class perfumed Hair Oil with wonderful efficacy in
promoting the growth of Hair and cooling the Brain.

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E. May '83. C.P.S.

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SPARK PLUGS

Dependable for Every Engine

**Standard For
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CHAMPION

Sole Distributors:—

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General Patters Road, Mount Road, MADRAS.

E. May '33. R.K.M.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

NOTICE

MILEAGE COUPON BOOKS

With effect from 15th April, 1933, S. I. Ry. Mileage Coupon Books for Mercantile Firms will be valid for the exchange of tickets on the S. I. and M. S. M. Railways either in local or through booking.

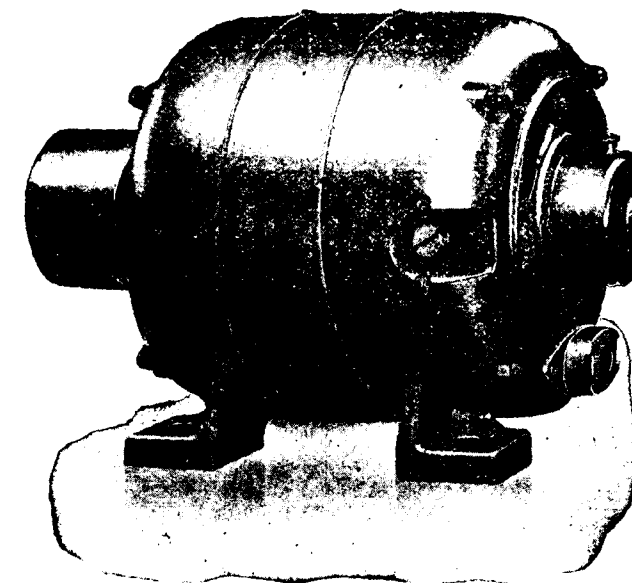
2. On and from the 15th April 1933 the price of M. S. M. Railway Mileage Coupon Books is reduced to Rs. 280 in the case of 1st class and to Rs. 140 in the case of 2nd class, i. e., the same price as on the S. I. Ry. Consequent on this, the M. S. M. Ry. Coupon Books issued on and after 15th April 1933, are accepted for exchange of tickets up to the period of currency mentioned in the Coupon books on the M. S. M. and S. I Railways either in local or in through booking.

3. Mileage Conpon Books issued up to 14th April, 1933 by either the S. I. or M. S. M. Railway will be accepted for exchange of tickets up to the period of currency mentioned in the Coupon Books only in local booking over the S. I. or M. S. M. Ry. as the case may be, and are subject to the other rules and conditions under which they were issued.

4. The other rules and conditions mentioned in para 58-A of S. I. Ry. Time Tables will remain unaltered.

E. May '33.

CROMPTON "MINOR"



D.C. & A.C. Motors.

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THE CROMPTON ENGINEERING Co. (Madras) Ltd.,

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SECOND LINE BEACH,—Post Box No. 205,

Telegrams :
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E. Aug. '33.

CHYABANAPRASH Re. 3 Per Seer. ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S MAKARADHWAJA Re. 4 Per Tola.

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Estd. 1901.

Has brought about the regeneration of Ayurvedic Medicines.

The premier, the cheapest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Factory in India

Factory.—Swamibag Road, Dacca. Head Office—Patuatuli Street, Dacca. Calcutta Branches :—
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Madras, Gorakhpur, Gaya and Rangoon, etc.

**SARIBADYARISHTA—Rs. 3 per seer (ideal blood-purifier
tonic of the day).**

H. E. Lord Ronaldshay, Ex-Governor of Bengal, says: "I visited the Sakti Oushadhalaya (Dacca) on July the 17th, and was shown everything by the proprietor Babu Mathura Mohan Chakravarty, B.A. I was very much interested in all that I saw and was astonished to find a factory at which the production of medicines was carried out on so great a scale . . . Babu Mathur Mohan Chakravarty seems to have brought the production of medicine in accordance with the prescriptions of the ancient Shastras to a high pitch of efficiency." 17-7-20.

H. E. Sir Henry Wheeler, the Governor of Behar and Orissa, says: "I had no idea that the manufacture of indigenous drugs was carried on upon so large a scale. The whole thing bears marks of enterprise and success." 29-7-20.

Deshabandhu Sj. C. R. Das says: "I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the work of this factory. The business is carried on in an orderly and organized manner. Supervision leaves nothing to be desired. I congratulate the Proprietor on the success which this business has already attained." 24-10-22.

Proprietors :—Mathura Mohan, Lal Mohan & Phanindra Mohan Mukhapadhaya Chakravarty.

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"WILLINGDON BRIDGE"

BALLY. (Near Calcutta.)

Opened by His Excellency—

Lord WILLINGDON,

Viceroy and Governor-

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This Bridge

Spans are painted

with RED LEAD

PAINT and Girders with

"MURABIT" Black, the

well tried and approved

products of—

THE

Murarka Paint & Varnish Works Ltd.,

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—The Premier Indian Paint Makers in India.

Super qualities at Defying Prices.

For all purposes—Household, Steamship, Railways,

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PRICE-LISTS, COLOUR-CARDS, obtainable on request.

E. Aug. '33.

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ALL CLASSES OF PAPER

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THE LARGEST MILLS IN THE EAST.

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DEPENDABILITY.

All that you demand in a
Perfect Toilet Soap can be had in

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP.

We give you our assurance

Available Everywhere.

Government Soap Factory, BANGALORE.

E. May 33.

WHY BUY FOREIGN CLOTH?

Calico and Jubilee Mills supply all your needs in cloth
You can get everything to your taste and yet it is cheap and lasting.
Guaranteed quality, finish, durability and fast colours.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHUDHHA SWADESHI MERCERISED COATINGS.

ATTRACTIVE SAREES,

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CORD POPLINS,

FINE DHOTEES,

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FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC. ETC.

Calico and Jubilee are the hall-marks of quality.

The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co., Ltd.

AGENTS:

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AHMEDABAD.

E. May. '33.

THE RALEIGH

LOW IN PRICE
HIGH IN QUALITY AND
SMART IN APPEARANCE.

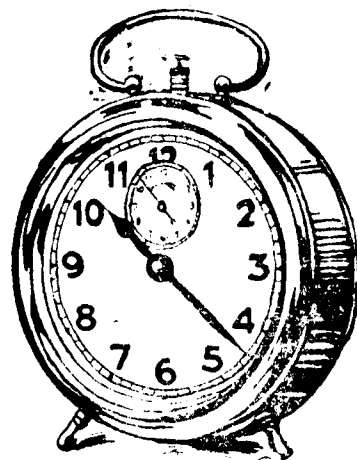
The Raleigh, built on generous lines and incorporating many desirable refinements, is a Timepiece of outstanding quality and merit. Very reliable movement with automatic Alarm Stop (self releasing); back bell Alarm; 4" dial with clear and well designed figures and guaranteed for two years.

Rs. 6.

(Packing and postage extra.)

JALAL & SONS,

Govt. & Railway Suppliers,
Rattan Bazaar, MADRAS.



E. Oct. '33.

THE JUPITER GENERAL Insurance Company Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

Mg. Agents: **LALJI NARANJI & Co.,**

ONE OF THE LARGEST COMPOSITE INSURANCE OFFICES OF INDIA.

LIFE,	MARINE,	FIRE,	MOTOR	CAR,
WORKMAN'S	COMPENSATION		RIOT	etc.

Bonus of Rs. 15 per 1000 Whole life
" 12 " " Endowment

The Consulting Actuary says: "No other Indian Company has been able to show such result at the end of three years only from the commencement of Life Insurance business."

Applications for Life Agencies invited from respectable persons in unrepresented areas.

Local Managers: Narayandas Girdhardas, 10 Maclean Street, Madras.

E. May '33.

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MOTOR OILS
MOTOR GREASES
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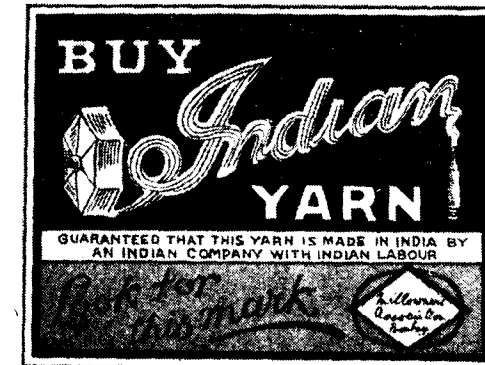
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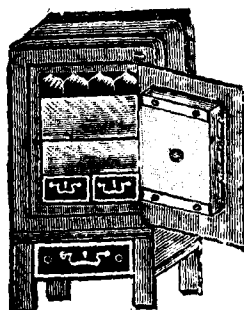
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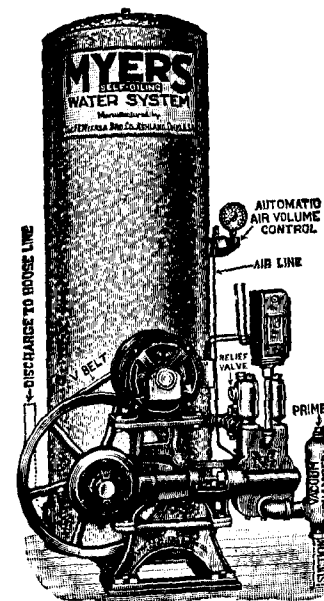
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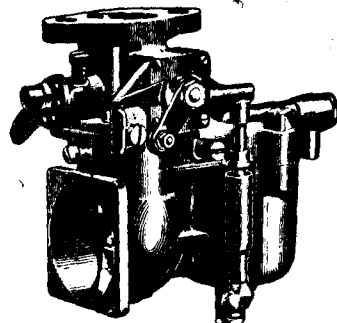
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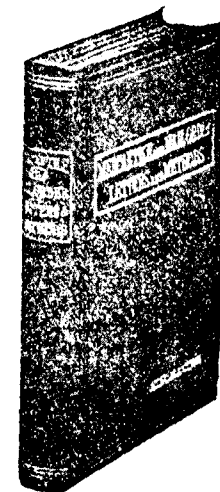
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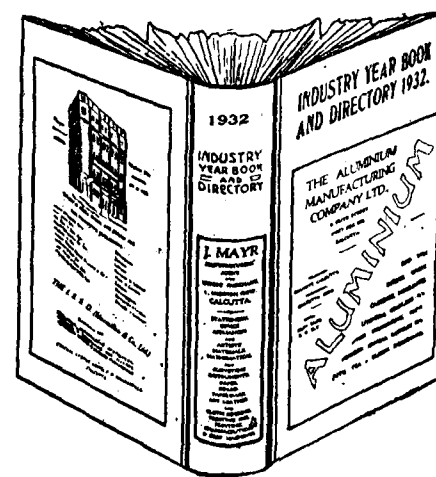
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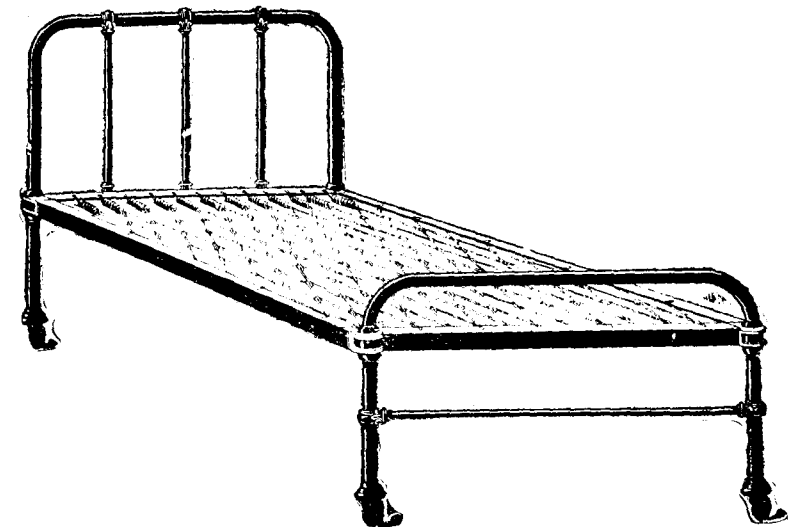
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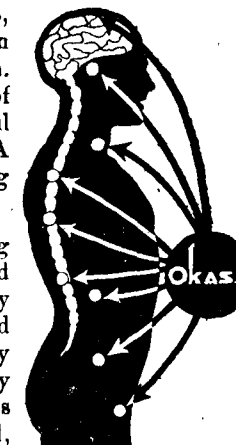


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EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

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[NO. 6.]

THE NEXT STEP

MAHATMA GANDHI'S fast has overshadowed all other developments during the last four weeks, and the feeling of goodwill and prayerfulness which the happy termination of the great ordeal has evoked augur well for the future peace and progress of this distracted land.

Almost the first symbolic act of this spirit of peace was Gandhiji's statesmanlike gesture in suspending civil disobedience, even on the eve of the fast. Unfortunately Government did not rise to the height of the occasion by reciprocating this admirable lead. For Gandhiji's gesture was genuine and above board. To quote his own words:

Now I would make an appeal to the Government. If they want real peace in the land and if they feel there is no real peace, if they feel that Ordinance rule is no rule, they should take advantage of this suspension and unconditionally discharge all the civil resisters. If I survive the ordeal, it will give me time to survey the situation and to tender advice both to the Congress leaders, and if I may venture to do so, to the Government.

It is not too late even now for Government to respond to this gesture in the true spirit of statesmanship. For the suspension is but a stepping-stone to complete abandonment if Government should make the Congress course easy. Since a number of members of the Congress Working Committee are now at liberty, the authorities, as the *Times of India* shrewdly observes,

might have released the others to enable the Committee to reach a decision; judging from the tone of Mr. Gandhi's statement it seemed likely that the decision would have been favourable to the complete withdrawal of civil disobedience.

Government have shown enough of the strong arm and they will not suffer in prestige by a timely appreciation of the situation. The strong arm, though efficient for the moment, is no substitute for proper government, and it would be sheer political unwisdom to ignore the prospect of peace and co-operation. The next step, therefore, is with the Government who

should make the best of this opportunity. Mr. Gandhi has made a fine and courageous gesture, and we sincerely hope

that the Government of India will show equal courage in meeting the situation generously without imposing humiliating conditions. Large political issues of an abiding character cannot be decided in terms of victory or defeat for one party or the other.

Now that civil disobedience has been suspended, the centre of gravity should naturally revert to the constitutional issue. And it will not be the fault of the Congress if the opportunity for co-operation is lost or unheeded. Let there be no mistake about it—the spirit of nationalism cannot be cowed down. It is true indeed that a considerable section of the people are decidedly opposed to civil disobedience; that some leading politicians have thought fit to join the Joint Committee as the only hope under present conditions; that there is an increasing demand for council entry; and that a good number of people do not countenance Mr. Gandhi's hectic methods of dealing with the age-long thralldom of the Harijans—but these divergent views are by no means an indication of their preference to the rule of the bureaucracy and the ordinances. For the Congress as an institution with a great tradition, and Mr. Gandhi as its supreme spokesman, represent the yearning of the millions for the fullest national development. "Englishmen were living in a fool's paradise," said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru the other day, "if they imagined that the Congress had been finished. Outward manifestations may have changed, but the spirit actuating it remained and was not confined to any particular section of the people." And "no Government, much less a foreign Government, could afford to keep large masses of Indians in permanent opposition". Hence it is that from every quarter goes forth the demand for the release of all political prisoners, the withdrawal of the ordinances and an immediate invitation to the Congress to participate in the making of the New Constitution for India.

The Nemesis of Gold*

BY

DR. GILBERT SLATER

THE functions of money, the text-books tell us, are to facilitate the exchange of commodities, to serve as a standard measure of value, and to be a store of wealth. It exercises all these three functions simultaneously when one man, either to meet a pressing need, or to improve his means of production, secures a loan from another, to be repaid at a future date. True, such a loan may sometimes be arranged without the use of money, as when a ryot borrows paddy from a neighbour at seed time to be repaid when the crop is harvested. But only a small minority of loans are of that character. In all others the borrower, whether an individual, a company, or a government, borrows it or he borrows money, uses it to buy goods or services or both, and later, has to sell goods or services for money, to repay the loan and to pay also the interest on it. But the conditions needed to make sound and honest business in the two ways of borrowing and repaying are similar. If paddy is borrowed before harvest and repaid afterward, the weights and measures used must not vary in the interval. If the Madras measure is used, that measure must not contain 20 fluid ounces at one time and 40 at another time; the maund must be the same maund, not one of 25 lbs. when the paddy is borrowed, jumping to 82 lbs. when it is repaid. Similarly, when debts are incurred in money, the money ought not to vary in purchasing power between the time of borrowing and that of repayment of a loan. If it so varies, it is a false and delusive standard of value, causing injustice either to borrowers or to lenders. If the variation is slight and gradual it passes unnoticed. But if it is large and rapid, it is calamitous to the community, in proportion to the magnitude of debts and in proportion to current production.

In consequence, just as it is one duty of governments to provide honest and unvarying weights and measures of length, area, and cubic capacity, so it is also their duty to provide in their currencies money standard measures of value which shall vary as little as possible from month to month and from year to year. Such currencies are the only "sound money". There

is a delusion still current in America, and apparently also in the mind of the Governor of the Bank of England, that gold money is sound money. It is not. Of late years it has become very unsound money. A given weight of gold would buy in the world's wholesale markets only half as much in 1920 as in 1914—to-day it will buy three to four times as much as in 1920. Between 1914 and 1920 borrowers of gold were unjustly favoured by its depreciation; now, when still required to repay in gold, or in currencies of the old gold value, they are crushed beneath the added burden of its appreciation. There is an ancient fable telling of a mule which was carrying a load of salt, and fell accidentally when crossing a stream. The salt dissolved, and the mule rejoiced in the lightening of his burden. Next time he had to cross that stream he fell intentionally, but that time he was carrying a load of spangles, under which, as they sucked up water, he staggered painfully, and finally fell exhausted. So it has been with borrowers of gold moneys, whether states or private businessmen.

The turning-point in the currency system of the last 100 years was the first International Monetary Conference of 1867. When it was held, the United Kingdom was the one state with a gold standard: America, France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland had currencies based on silver as well as gold; other countries were on silver. But the Conference decided that gold was the better medium for the settlement of international accounts, and that decision, together with the financial prestige of the United Kingdom, which was then in a position of industrial and commercial supremacy, made the leading nations desirous of linking their currencies with gold. The change began with a rush after the Franco-Prussian War. In 1873, Germany and Holland changed from a silver to a gold standard, America made the gold dollar the basis of its money, and France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland also abandoned bimetallicism for gold. Other silver using countries followed suit later: and India, in effect, did much the same thing when in 1893 the mints were closed to the free coining of silver.

The results were not altogether happy. The exchange value of gold, which means its purchasing power, like the exchange value of

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any other commodity, depends on the balance between supply and demand. From 1873 to 1893 the world's annual gold output, though it had fallen off somewhat from the £30 millions of 1853, was still about four times as high as in the period before the Californian and Australian discoveries. It was large enough to more than neutralise the annual leakage from gold stocks, and therefore to increase slightly the total supply. But against this slight increase in the supply, there was a vast increase in the demand, and gold accordingly appreciated. When a given quantity of gold buys more of other commodities, necessarily a given quantity of other commodities must be sold for a smaller quantity of gold—in other words, prices reckoned in gold must fall, and falling prices make it more difficult for producers to meet their overhead charges. Hence every period of falling prices, when the fall is not due to favourable seasons and good crops, but to monetary changes, brings with it trade depression, and efforts on the part of employers to reduce wages.

From 1873 to 1893 India suffered a threefold injury from the appreciation of gold. In the first place the pressure of its sterling debt and of the "home charges" was increased automatically as sterling prices fell—more and more Indian produce had to be sold abroad, to secure the sterling necessary to pay those charges. Secondly, because the prices of primary products fell more than those of manufactured goods, India's imports of commodities had to be purchased by a proportionately greater volume of exports. Thirdly, though this was relatively a minor matter, foreign exchanges fluctuated, and international trade became more of a gamble. If, during this period, Indian money had also been on a gold basis, the last inconvenience would have been avoided, but not the other two. And there would have been added a still greater injury to Indian prosperity, as the pressure of internal debts would have increased in the same measure as that of external debts. As it was, the purchasing power of the silver rupee remained very stable, which was equally just to borrowers and creditors.

Other debtor-countries suffered similarly; and though creditor countries gained what debtor countries lost, this did not fully compensate them for the upset of the balance of the internal distribution of wealth. Thus in England, the world's greatest creditor country, while recipients of fixed incomes gained by the fall of sterling prices, farmers were plunged into despair through inability

to pay their rents when the prices of their produce slumped; many went bankrupt, many more were only saved from bankruptcy by rent remissions; land went out of cultivation, and hosts of agricultural workers had to leave the country-side to seek employment in ports and manufacturing towns. The bimetallic agitation, all over the world, was the leading economic question of the period, and revolt against the injustice to debtors of the gold standard grew in proportion as people began to understand its nature.

But just when it appeared probable that the gold standard would have to be abandoned sooner or later, the tide turned, and it was given a fresh lease of life by the great increase in the world's annual gold output which began, slowly at first, from 1890, when it was only £20 millions, and later more rapidly, till before the end of the century it reached £90 millions. The use of cheques was also increasing, economising gold for currency, and the supply of gold soon began to increase faster than the demand. In 1896 gold prices ceased to fall, they began to rise perceptibly before 1900, and then in a more marked manner. Debtors were relieved all over the world, commercial confidence was generally recovered, and trade and industry expanded rapidly. It was very fortunate for India that this change took place just at the time when the linking of the rupee to sterling at the 15-to-1 ratio became effective. India was on the silver standard during the period when silver was a more stable measure of value than gold; it shifted to the gold exchange standard just when gold became the more stable measure. Rupee prices rose, but they did not rise as much as they would have with free silver coinage.

The Great War produced monetary chaos all over the world. Of belligerent countries, America, which came in late, was the only one that maintained the gold value of its currency. All the others took to inconvertible paper, and issued it in vast quantities; nor did the inflation stop with the armistice. The United Kingdom did not carry inflation nearly as far as belligerents on the continent of Europe, and ceased inflation, and began to deflate by cutting down the supply of paper money in 1920. In India the inflation was less again than in England, but even in India it was enough to drive up prices to unprecedented figures. But the European countries most devastated or crippled during the War, Germany, Russia, France, Belgium, Italy and others, had, when fighting ceased, to face urgent problems of

* This article was written before America was off the gold standard.—[Ed. I. R.]

reconstruction involving greater expenditure than could be met by either taxation or internal loans; and they could see no other way out than by printing more and more paper money. The more they printed, the less each note of a given denomination would buy, and the more they had to print. I was in Vienna in August 1922, and came in and out from the outskirts to the centre by tram. The tram fare was a note for a thousand *krone*, a printed promise by the Government to pay £40 in gold to the holder on demand. These notes had cost me three farthings each. In Russia and in Germany the over-issue of notes, the depreciation of the currency and the upward rush of prices went to even greater extremes than in Austria; it was great, though not so extreme, in France, Italy and the rest of Europe. Nor did even America and neutral countries like Switzerland and Holland, which maintained their pre-War gold standards, escape monetary depreciation and greatly enhanced prices. Bad money drives out good; the paper money of the belligerent countries drove out their gold, and in most cases even their silver, and the expelled precious metals went to the countries still on a gold or silver basis. In consequence they also had a plethora of money, and prices rose in response to a degree which was inconvenient and injurious, but not, of course, as calamitous as among the belligerents.

In the minds of millions of Europeans, the memory of the post-War period of inflation lingers like a nightmare, a vision of horror. It forced on them a monetary creed, which has been held since with a semi-religious fervour, to the effect that (1) gold standards must be restored, and rigidly maintained, (2) that national governments cannot be entrusted with the control of the nations' money, and (3) that nations must entrust that control to Central Reserve Banks, the direction of which is kept as free as possible from governmental control. This policy was adopted by one country after another, and we can now see the results.

In the efforts to restore the gold standard, the British Government alone was foolish enough to endeavour to return to the old parity. It began deflating in 1920, cutting down the supply of money, making it more difficult for producers to sell their goods, forcing down sterling prices and forcing up the number of unemployed, creating in consequence an epidemic of wage-cuts and strikes. But because England is a great creditor country, its sterling income from foreign investments increased in real amount by the

fall of prices, made it possible by 1925 to attain the old gold parity; and then the Bank of England was given the sole control of British currency, with the duty laid upon it of maintaining the convertibility of that currency into gold at the pre-War rate, so that however gold fluctuated in value, sterling was to undergo the same fluctuations. Other countries, when they returned to the gold basis, were wise enough to select rates for exchange of notes into gold in accordance with their market value, so that at the time they suffered no such disastrous consequences as in the United Kingdom, and on the other hand they experienced a great and immediate gain through the avoidance of rapid exchange fluctuations, and the revival of confidence in their moneys. In 1926 the world, outside Great Britain, when monetary deflation produced the great labour conflict in the coal mines and the general strike, appeared to be getting well through its monetary troubles, and that was the most prosperous year since 1914.

But soon the fundamental defects of the gold standard revealed themselves. Return to a gold basis involved an increase in the world demand for gold, and in the five years from 1926 to 1930 the balance between the supply of and demand for gold was upset with cumulative effects. In consequence gold prices of commodities and wages reckoned in gold money were being forced back to lower and lower levels. If there were no such things as long period liabilities in existence, and if retail prices fell *pari passu* with wholesale prices, this would not, in itself, have been any great calamity. But debts were enormous and complicated. There were huge War debts owing to America, with the annual charges payable only in gold dollars. There were vast commercial dollar debts due also to America. To these must be added inter-allied debts in Europe, German reparations, rents contracted to be paid to land-owners, mortgages, internal debts of governments and local authorities, all on a scale far exceeding anything the world had known before the War.

As gold prices fell, producers had to sell more goods to pay rents, taxes and interest. To force sales, they were driven to reduce prices still more, and so to enhance still further the burden of their gold debts.

Moreover there are differences in nature as well as in magnitude between the international debts of to-day and those before the War. Pre-War international debts were mainly for industrial and commercial equipment, railways, docks,

roads, electrical and irrigation works, and the like. The loans created assets, which yielded incomes generally much more than sufficient to pay the interest. Nations, in fact, borrowed money to enrich themselves. During the War they borrowed instead in order to ruin one another, and after the War they went on borrowing in order to pay the interest on the previous loans, and postpone bankruptcy—which is, after all, the natural end of such borrowing. Then before the War, England, the chief creditor nation, having adopted free trade, allowed debtors to pay in whatever goods they produced. After the War, America, the great creditor, by tariff barriers, refused to accept the goods its debtors could send, and insisted instead on being paid either in dollars, unobtainable by them except by further borrowing from America, or in gold. In 1929, America stopped lending to Europe, and then it was payment in gold or nothing. And Europe produces practically no gold.

What were the debtor countries to do? They had to endeavour to get money acceptable to the creditors somehow or other, and the only possible way appeared to be to increase their exports and cut down their imports. To increase their exports, they cut down wages to lower costs of production; to reduce their imports, they increased tariffs and so reduced the purchasing power of a given wage. And any way the effort was futile, as one country's exports are another country's imports, and when imports are cut down all round, exports must be reduced equally. Ever increasing misery, fierce discontent, and a most dangerous political position were the results.

Creditor countries gained nothing by driving their debtors into bankruptcy. They had debtors at home who were also being bankrupted, as, for example, the great body of American farmers cultivating mortgaged lands, who had obtained their buildings, stock or plant by borrowed money. Money borrowed by farmers when the price of wheat was reckoned in dollars had to be repaid when its price was reckoned in cents. The farmers had been big buyers of manufactured goods, their purchases stopped and workers in manufacturing industries were thrown out of employment by millions. The cities of the wealthiest nation of the world have multitudes of starving people.

In 1931 there came what might have been a gleam of new hope. Britain "went off gold", not because it meant to—the Government, and

particularly the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was scared out of its senses at the prospect—but because it had to; gold was being drained away so fast from the cellars of the Bank of England. There was some immediate relief, not in Great Britain only, but also in all countries saddled with sterling debts. But the benefit was quickly neutralised. The Bank of England still aspires after more deflation and a return to gold, and the panic election of 1931 put the Protectionists into power, so that now Great Britain is following the evil example of America, in demanding payment of debts from abroad, and refusing to accept freely the goods in which payment must be made, and, like America, is itself being impoverished in consequence.

The slow and moderate appreciation of gold between 1873 and 1893 depressed world industry very seriously. Its great and rapid appreciation since the post-War world restored gold standards has produced a calamitous state of affairs, which may yet bring still greater disasters in its train. It is for India to mark and study the facts so briefly and inadequately summarised here, and insist on having sound and honest money. Gold has proved to be the reverse, and is now a curse to the world.

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AN INDIAN CHAIRMAN IN GENEVA

BY MR. K. KURIYAN

A SERIES of events have taken place during the last two or three years in the international sphere which illustrate in a striking fashion the steadily growing universality of the international political institutions with which the post-War world community is equipping itself. In this short article we are concerned only with the increasingly world-wide character of the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations) as further illustrated by the recent appointment of an Indian Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

At its inception the Organisation was composed of the original Members of the League of Nations (signatories of the Treaty of Peace) and the States which were invited to accede to the Covenant, i.e., a total of 44 States, without counting the United States which signed but did not ratify the Treaty. The leading extra-European States in the original list of Members were: *Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, India, Japan and Persia*. In pursuance of a decision of the Supreme Council and by Resolution of the International Labour Conference at its First (1919) Session at Washington, *Germany and Austria* were admitted to membership of the Organisation with the same rights and obligations as the other States. Among new admissions during the subsequent years, it may be noted that *Bulgaria* became a State Member in 1920, *Hungary* in 1922 and the *Irish Free State* in 1923. In 1930, the membership of the Organisation stood at 55. *Mexico* became a State Member of the League of Nations and *ipso facto* of the International Labour Organisation during the year 1931. In 1932, *Turkey* and *Iraq* followed in rapid succession, which with *Persia* brought the total number of Islamic countries in the League to three. In the case of *Iraq* it is further interesting to note incidentally that it is the first time that a mandated territory has acquired the status of modern Statehood. Another Mohammedan country, *Egypt*, was represented by an official observer at the Sixteenth (1932) Session of the International Labour Conference. It is to be hoped that *Egypt* will become a State Member of the Organisation at no distant future. The United States of America and the Soviet Republic of Russia are the only two countries of industrial importance which have not yet accepted the full obligations of membership.

The Sessions of the International Labour Conference held in 1931 and 1932 were remarkable for the prominent part played in their proceedings by delegates from extra-European countries. In 1932, for example, the Conference was presided over by Senator Robertson of Canada. Important Committees, such as the Selection Committee, the Credentials Committee and the Standing Orders Committee of the Conference elected delegates from overseas countries as their Chairmen. It was also in 1932 that *Ethiopia*, which became a State Member in 1923, took part in the work of the Conference for the first time. It may further be noted that in adopting the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age of children for employment in non-industrial occupations, the Conference, taking advantage of the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles, included special provisions with a view to taking account of the peculiar economic and social conditions which prevail in India. In this respect the Conference was however only continuing the precedent which it adopted at Washington in 1919 when special provisions for India were included, for example, in the Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in the day and 48 in the week.

One of the most interesting and important events in this series is the action of the Madrid (October, 1932) Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in electing as its Chairman for the year 1932-1933 Sir Atul Chatterjee, representative of the Government of India. Under the amended Standing Orders adopted by the Governing Body in 1931, the Chairman is elected in rotation from among the Government members of the Governing Body, and the system is such that a non-European chairman must be elected at least once in 3 years and occasionally twice in 3 years. It is under this procedure, which was adopted with a view to ensuring the co-operation of extra-European countries in the work of the Organization, that the new Chairman was elected.

It would be of interest to recall here some of the more outstanding of Sir Atul Chatterjee's varied achievements of the past. After a brilliant career at Cambridge, Sir Atul, in 1897, passed into the Indian Civil Service taking first place in what is perhaps the most searching competitive test in the world. In the Service itself, Sir Atul's rise was rapid and at length he became Secretary

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to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, and subsequently Member of the Viceroy's Cabinet in charge of that Department. In this capacity he had to deal with the ratification and application by India of some of the Draft Conventions which were adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919. Indeed, a great deal of the credit for the prominent part that India has played in the work of the Organisation is due to Sir Atul personally. After completing a subsequent period of 5 years as High Commissioner for India in London, he is now a member of the Secretary of State for India's Council in London. Sir Atul has been a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office since 1926. He represented the Government of India at the First Session of the International Labour Conference in 1919 and has been a delegate to every Session from 1924 to 1932. In 1927, he was unanimously elected President of the Conference. Sir Atul therefore has taken charge of his new duties with a distinguished record of association with the work of the International

Labour Organisation. At the January and April 1933 Sessions of the Governing Body, he distinguished himself greatly by the firmness and impartiality with which he conducted the proceedings of what is recognised to be one of the most difficult international bodies to preside over in view of its tripartite (Governments, employers, workers) composition. He is thus an excellent example of the bureaucrat successfully transformed into a parliamentarian.

Reserved by temperament but possessed of a clear and analytical mind and a cheerful disposition, Sir Atul is the very embodiment of refinement and dignity. Whether judged as a civil servant or as a parliamentarian, Sir Atul would stand comparison with the ablest representatives of the different countries who foregather in Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations. The high intellectual achievements and personal charm of Lady Chatterjee, an Englishwoman by birth, have also contributed in no small measure to the wide popularity that Sir Atul enjoys in international circles in Geneva.

MORE ABOUT "WHITE COLLARS"

BY MR. FRANK C. BANCROFT, B.A. (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY), B.D. (VIRGINIA)

ONE is naturally gratified by kindly references to his native land in the columns of a magazine published in that of his temporary and foreign residence; and when these touch closely upon his own particular concerns in both places, interest verges upon avidity. Such was my state of mind in reading an article of the *May Indian Review* entitled "India's 'White Collar' (Unemployed)" by Mr. Eralil A. Varghese. Having graduated from the same University in which "Rockefeller the third ran an elevator" (I knew the young gentleman in question well, but must confess I have no memory of the existence of an elevator in my Alma Mater), I can attest to his simplicity of life and democracy of spirit. And I can further remember that my own collar was often far from white after serving two meals a day to fifty or more of my ravenous class-mates. But Mr Varghese's observations were in effect correct, and I write only to supplement them from personal experience as an undergraduate who worked his way through the university and has since that time been in constant touch with the student and *badralog* classes in India. As to the Rockefeller facts, it

should be stated that "Rockefeller the third" has a younger brother who went to another University (Dartmouth), where there may be elevators, and where they are no doubt just as hopeful as at Princeton that one day college loyalty may develop into substantial endowments.

When I matriculated in Princeton University in the Autumn of 1922, I knew what was ahead of me. Being almost entirely without means of support from home, and deliberately having chosen one of the most expensive universities of the country, it was inevitable that I must work. And such was the case with many of my classmates, as can be seen from the fact that one-fifth of them took employment in the Commons dining-halls while more than half registered with the Bureau of Student Employment for partial self-support. Now, the interesting fact is that all students who aspire to lucrative "white-collar" student employment in their upper-class years must be willing at the beginning to wear dirty collars or none at all. If they show themselves able to go through the hard and unpleasant daily disciplines of dishing soup and cleaning up scraps, they are accounted worthy of subtler and more

remunerative types of work later. Fortunately one could earn his board by working at only two meals a day and during the third he sat at table on terms of fullest equality with his class-mates, an attitude sometimes mingled even with a little admiration.

Those devoid of initiative and intelligence (a combination sometimes called luck) continued to "push trays" for four years and one had to admire their persistence at a dirty job; but there were really ample opportunities to evolve into better types of work. Some became private secretaries to professors; others drove the cars of wealthy New York and Philadelphia families who had retired to the academic and idyllic atmosphere of Princeton for their declining years; others got concessions for the suit-pressing and shoe-shining of the sartorially correct upper-classmen; and my best friend created an afternoon playground for the young hopefuls of professors' families, a work which eventually won him, after graduation, the head-mastership of the elite Junior High School of the town.

Your correspondent was fortunate enough to become affiliated with a very fascinating bit of undergraduate endeavour known as the Press Club. Our duty it was to comb the University for news to be sent to the numerous metropolitan dailies and news-services, and this news included scientific discoveries, literary research, athletics, interesting student statistics, interviews with the famous men of the place, accounts of academic functions, and anything else which might emanate from the teeming, if immature, brains of our lively coterie. As I look back over this experience, I see many points of value in it. From a rather crass angle, it enabled me to become a real member of the "white collar," and even occasionally to buy especially nice collars from the travelling tailoring firms who came to prepare us for Spring Dances and all that goes with them. But it also went far to supplement the college training itself. Presumably (a consideration easily lost sight of in India and by no means always remembered in America) the purpose of a university career is two-fold; to give a student the inner resources with which to appreciate and enjoy life and the practical abilities with which to provide for its economic continuance and development. Working for the Press Club not only allowed me to remain in college, but it made remaining there worthwhile. Interviewing men in every department, one was able to supplement the restricted offerings of his own and to get some inklings of the

catholicity and wholeness of knowledge. And in writing about them for the fastidious editors of the big cities, he learned a profession, which is much more than most men are so fortunate as to have when leaving the portals of their colleges in any country in the world.

This is the experience of tens of thousands of American undergraduates, and it is sad that there is not more opportunity for similarly fruitful work in India. Here the educational system itself fails even worse to produce inner culture and outer independence, and some type of student employment system is grievously necessary from both the economic and intellectual point of view. But, as I have found out in two years of constant association with undergraduates in almost every province of India, there is very little to do.

A student in Lucknow once asked me for a loan, to which request I gave an oft-repeated answer: For every anna you earn I will lend you three. At first he was shocked at my suggestion—that he shine shoes for two pice a pair on the Mall (it seemed that his "izzat" would suffer, but evidently it did not suffer in asking for a loan!) At length he did it, however, and his own personal and inner "izzat" rose tremendously when he found that he could actually earn a few Rupees. The point is that the dirty collar and the greasy hands are the only way to deserve starched necks and manicures; and, incidentally, one thereby develops a sympathetic understanding of labour which may go far to discount the snobbish atmosphere of most colleges.

Only one more word—about the Summers. The day college closed most of us got to work; some as counsellors in boys' camps, some cutting wheat in the Western prairies, and some selling maps and books. My own type of Summer employment was selling aluminium cooking utensils, preliminary to which came evening "kitchen-parties" in which the values of the ware were demonstrated by cooking a meal for thirty housewives and giving a swift little talk on household economics and scientific child-rearing, all learned previously from a most ingenious book! Three Summers of this taught me more about people than all the psychology and logic I ever came across in the graceful collegiate Gothic buildings of Princeton.

As India gets increasing control of her own economic life, perhaps more college students can have the fun, the freedom, and the broadening effects of such supplementary university training.

Companionate Marriage

BY

MILLIE GRAHAM POLAK

THE propagation of the race, as shown in the sex-instinct, is probably the most fundamental urge in life, an urge that every state of society, primitive and highly organised, has sought to place in what it considers to be a proper relationship, not only to the life of the individual, but to the life of the group as a whole. Marriage, a union recognised by the group, which had in it a large measure of permanence, practically all states of society decided to be the most beneficial to the group. Such unions at once controlled, restricted, and gave to the sex-impulse a motive for its expression, the motive being the carrying on of the race in that state of group life that the couple entering into sex relationship found themselves.

But society is never really a static thing. As soon as its forms become crystallised and allow no room for expansion, it breaks up. When it re-forms—which eventually it does—it is in a slightly different pattern. The War and the after years of stress quickened in the non-Catholic peoples of the West a belief in the wisdom of attempting to control the begetting of human life. Large families and their attendant terrible anxieties the people began to realise, brought hunger, hatred, and war into being through over-population. Man must, therefore, they said, seek to produce the race intelligently and only in such numbers as the means at his disposal can support. And so for some time in England constant agitation has been proceeding for the dissemination of birth-control information and, if necessary, free contraceptives, to enable the married couple to limit their family and to give the best to the few children produced.

But birth-control information has done something more than limit the family. It has produced a new set of circumstances outside the idea of family life altogether, and we have in our midst to-day a growing problem of the possibility of publicly recognising what is called "companionate marriage", an experiment in sex-relationship that is impermanent in character and sterile in offspring, but which, at a later date, may be made permanent by the recognised form of marriage.

Advocates of the companionate marriage see in it the solution of the problem of prostitution, and the placing of men and women on a level of sex equality, a position, it is claimed, striven for by modern women. Some of their reasoning they owe to Russia, where, it is said, the sex relationship is held as a loose bond and is a happy one, for it can be broken at will by either party, and offspring is limited. The protagonists also claim that the large number of divorce cases now disgracing our Courts would be eliminated, and divorce itself, as we understand it, become an entirely negligible affair.

In making the latter assertion they have apparently not studied the ages of persons in divorce cases. If they had, they would realise that marriage is not often dissolved at the end of a few weeks or months, but more often after years. And no experiment of a loose union, probably lasting only a few weeks or months, could help a couple to know what would be their reactions to each other 10 or 20 years hence. Neither could they know if, after the birth of their first child, they would continue to be responsive to each other in their sex life.

But apart from any arguments that may be used for the recognition by public opinion of the companionate marriage, the element that seems left outside of them altogether is the essential and primary one, the propagation of the species. The gratifying of the sex-impulse is not the primary object of marriage. Without the feeling of linking up with the past and the future by the begetting of children—though the latter may be wisely limited—the recognition of mutual sacrifice, the self-control that the needs of a family, however small, necessitate, and above all, the recognition of one's link to the life of the community or state through the production of its future members, the intrinsic aim of sex relationship is betrayed. No experiment in gratification can qualify people for the fuller and larger life with its demands upon all that is best and noblest in human relationship. Should public approval of the companionate marriage be given, it would tend to weaken character and to disintegrate the state; for any action taken by a thinking adult, without a recognition of the responsibility that accompanies it, is a retrogressive step.

In the chaos of ideas that has been all around us and the breaking up of old institutions, permanent monogamous marriage and the ideal of chastity before such marriage takes place was bound to come up for enquiry and judgment.

The economic stress also has contributed very largely to the new thought that has taken shape. It has put back the age of marriage until the first flush of youth has passed and has placed a strain upon the young that the latter is fretting under. Young men and women see the years that should be rich in the forming of new ties pass by in disappointment and sterility. It is therefore little to be wondered at that the more adventurous of them who have also cast off the restraining hand of religion, and see in ideals but unreal dreams, should seek to enter into a union based on a purely physical and material conception of life without any restraining obligations.

Loose sex-relationships have never been absent from life. All through the ages they have played their part and though to many they have been looked upon as necessary evils, religion has condemned them and society deplored them. Would it therefore now be of benefit either to the person, or the state, to give public approval to a form that makes for race suicide?

Perhaps from the present period of experiment we shall see the state emerge where the sex impulse will be more wisely regulated and family life more intelligently established. Companionate marriages may be tried, and to the onlooker it may seem that sex laxity is a growing and destructive evil, but already one is being brought to realise that youth itself senses the danger in the experiment of indulgence, even while it proclaims its belief in it and seeks to justify it.

HOPE

BY SUSI P. DAVID

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On the sea of doubts and sorrows floats a bark
With hoisted sail; the waves are tossing high
Around the bark which seems to seek the sky;
But lightly floating on the checking waves,
Mute, she defies the hopeless sea that raves.
For a little moment th' friendly wind is stilled,
And the bark lingers; but is newly filled
With fresh wind and she like Shelley's lark
Heavenward soars with a smothered fragrant smile,
Softly singing wordless lays the while.
When it is night and dark she does not grope
For a star is on her prow: they call her Hope
And say she'll never stop or rest a while
Till she is drawn upon the nameless isle!

Is Civilization Decaying?

BY MR. S. Y. KRISHNASWAMI, I.C.S.

THE violence of the Bolshevik Revolution with its frank disavowal of every orthodox political doctrine has rudely awakened the intellectuals from an opiate acquiescence in a pleasant jog-trot movement that went by the name of "Progress", and they now rub their eyes and discover that what the Bolsheviks presume to do is not a little tinkering here and a little tinkering there, but a radical reconstruction of the structure of society, and a change in the very motives that actuate political and social conduct. In England and America, while enthusiasts in the Bolshevik cause are not absent, a considerable volume of thought has ranged itself against the principles of Bolshevism as well as the *modus operandi* adopted in Russia to translate these principles into practice. Mr. Lothrop Stoddard is a very vociferous champion of the anti-Bolshevik cause, and in about 250 pages of flamboyant prose ("The Revolt Against Civilization", Chapman and Hall), he attempts to demonstrate how the socialist tendencies that are corroding into modern politics point the way to the decay of our civilization.

The Polemics that is elaborated in the book is perhaps open to debate, but is certainly both original and interesting. For civilization to arise at all, a superior human stock is first necessary; while to perfect or even to maintain that civilization, the human stock must be kept superior. Civilization thus depends upon quality and quality in turn depends upon inheritance; environment may bring out all there is in a man, but heredity pre-determines what there is to bring. Given a high-type stock, producing an adequate quota of superior individuals, a civilization might be immortal, and if this has not occurred till now, it is because civilizations have succumbed to structural over-loading, to a tendency to biological regression. Structural over-loading occurs when the complexity of a civilization, and therefore, its burdens, increase with tremendous rapidity, whereas the capacity of its human bearers remains virtually constant, or positively declines. Biological regression results from the tendency of the better classes of society to have fewer children and of the inferior classes to multiply freely. This latter process is helped by the absence in civilized society of the natural checks that would weed out the unfit in an uncivilised state. These "under-men" are always seething with an instinctive discontent, and are ripe for revolt against a society that

imposes burdens on them, and awards, from their point of view, no corresponding benefits. All men, however, cannot be made equal. The study of modern biology and eugenics points to the conclusion that the "iron law" of inequality pervades life, and that all levelling doctrines are, in the last analysis, not intellectual concepts, but religious cults. This fact is ignored by many. What is now happening is, individuals and groups placed at cultural levels above their inborn capacities display a desire to revert from these uncongenial surroundings. These forces are to be seen first in destructive criticism of the existing order, second in revolutionary theorizing and agitation, and finally in revolutionary action. A fundamental characteristic of destructive criticism is its glorification of the primitive, and it is eugenically unsound minds like Tolstoy and Rousseau that gave impetus to the movement. This kind of criticism and glorification of the primitive has led to a gradual revolt which the author traces through the various stages of the French Revolution, the idealistic socialism of Owen, State Socialism with its plea for the nationalization of production, the anarchism of Proudhon, and finally, the crashing outburst of Bolshevism, the enthronement of the "Proletariat" by which one means a motley crew, the rejects and misfits of society, casuals, unemployables, down-and-outs, 'declasses', victims of social evils and bad heredity, paupers, defectives, degenerates and criminals. A frightful array! This is a war against civilization, and of the hand against the brain. "The under world is to become the only world. As for our world, it is to be destroyed; as for us, we are to be killed. A clean sweep!" To purge the world of this imminent evil, the author calls for intelligent action, by which he means careful education of public opinion about the basic issues involved, and a ruthless extermination of the irreconcilable rebels. The hope for the realization of such an ideal lies in the creation of a "neo-aristocracy" of men and women with sound heredity. To this end steps should be taken to ensure that a larger proportion of superior persons will have children than at present, that the average number of offspring of each superior person will be greater than at present, that most of the inferior persons will have no children, and that other inferior persons will have fewer children than now.

The thesis of the author is so obviously anti-socialist that in spite of the recruitment of eugenics and biology to aid his theories, one naturally feels that the book is but an exposition of brilliant half-truths. Exception cannot be taken to the plea for a closer study of eugenics. It is a fascinating speculation whether facts create theories or vice versa, but it is a matter for historical observation that the disappearance of the one has always been concomitant with the disappearance of the other. The doctrine of equality would naturally go hand in hand with the emergence of democracy, and to-day when political practice has pragmatically swerved towards the dominance of the strong man, one is not surprised at the stress laid on heredity, and the iron-law of inequality. To the impartial student, however, the casual and iconoclastic derision of the old gods is as repugnant as the apotheosis of the new, and an exclusive belief in heredity alone seems to ignore such vital influences in life as the public school and the church, which mould one's point of view towards life, and belief in right and wrong. Granted that race-betterment is possible only by concentrating on increasing stock of good quality, a ruthless extermination of inferior stock is both difficult and inadvisable. It is difficult in that there is no standard pattern for a good stock, a brawny body often going with intellectual mediocrity and mental acumen with frail physique, both being desirable, and brawn very often found only in the inferior classes. It is inadvisable because no society will tolerate in peace the complete sterilization of a large number of people without their consent in the supposed interests of society, as this ignores the claims of the individual to a certain amount of physical happiness and a certain opportunity for the exercise of filial and parental affection that the family alone can give. The problem was solved to some extent in Sparta, and Plato modelled his ideals of marriage on Spartan conditions, but such a subjection of the individual to society is well-nigh impossible in modern society.

Nor is the apprehension of 'structural overloading' justified. The mere increase in the total volume of knowledgable facts cannot constitute a subject for alarm: on the other hand, the high degree of specialization, which is a feature of modern education, enables the student to concentrate on lines of study for which he displays a special aptitude and makes for the discovery of fresh facts and for originality of expression. Granted that human intelligence

has, on the average, remained at the same level through the ages, a system that calls upon the individual to absorb a general mass of knowledge, and endeavours to render his intellectual equipment self-sufficient and all-embracing, is certainly inferior to one which makes each individual pursue one line of intellectual enquiry and the entire body of knowledge an inter-dependent whole, of which each of these enquiries is a necessary but not a self-sufficient part. The analogy of a large machine factory holds good. Any way, this process has reached a stage when the possibility of a set-back is of academic interest only.

The interpretation of socialism advanced in the book is wholly untenable. For one thing, the "lure of the primitive" is a movement utterly alien to the ideals of socialism in any form. The picture of early man as living a life of sylvan happiness has had its own uses, and one of them has been a sincerer approach to nature than was current in the highly sophisticated thought of the eighteenth century. It is difficult to exaggerate the charm of so elegant a thought as

I will arise and go now and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made,
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

Socialism, however, is essentially an urban movement, craving not for the abolition of the luxuries that civilization has given, but for a different method of distributing them among the members that constitute a society. Nothing is farther from the truth than that every form of thought which attempts to increase the share of the working man is the result of neurosis and bad heredity. Sentiments such as "To-day, most of the abuses against which Marx has inveighed have been distinctly ameliorated", will, like church-going on Sundays, ease the conscience of the capitalist, but, beyond doubt, will also harden the working classes against him. The author's plea for "intelligent repression" need be mentioned only to be ignored. "As for our world, it is to be destroyed; as for us, we are to be killed" is not the attitude of a strong man towards a new movement; it sounds like bleating. Enough mud has been flung at Bolshevism, but one doubts very much if it has proved the worse for it. The prophets that winked at each other and said that Bolshevism would die of whooping cough and measles are in hiding, and the impartial observer shrugs his shoulders with a resignation which is not apathetic but which is born of a feeling that it is too early to generalize.

Language in National Life

BY PROF. ISH KUMAR, M.A.

LANGUAGE springs from what we call the primary group in a society—the family, the neighbourhood. It is colloquial in origin, as a symbol of expression for fundamental needs and hankerings. Being born with the birth of those needs and employed in a family, it becomes intimate and comes to be cherished with the love of personal possession. The language with which we lament our wants, in which we make love becomes a very part of our being. It gains a local colouring, a reminiscent emotion. The neighbourly experiences, the family incidents, the intimate happenings—all lend a charm to it. It becomes lovely.

It is so easily recognised by the ear that it becomes a symbol of unity extending from a family group to the whole nation group. It is to the ear what race is to the eye. People speaking a common language not only readily understand but come to have a liking for one another. Language is a strong bond that knits the whole nation. With what enthusiasm Wordsworth talks of the people "who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spoke"! The tie of language extends even beyond the territorial limits. It unites different countries. There is no stronger link between England and America than their common language. The same bond exists between the French and Belgians, between the Austrian and the Germans, between Switzerland and many other nationalities. The same bond worked so much for Greek civilisation by knitting the ancient city states. Latin linked the whole of Europe in the Middle Ages. To-day English and French are serving the same purpose in the deliberations of the League of Nations. If language can cross national boundaries, how much more does it mean for national unity? In fact one may confidently assert that there can be no nation without a common language. India is one of the most conspicuous examples of that fact. One of the greatest difficulties in the way of Indian national solidarity is the diversity of Indian languages. A man from the Coromandal does not understand whether a Punjabi 'says' or 'no'. A Bengali knows as much rather as little of Telugu as he knows of Greek. Nothing is a commoner sight now than to see two educated persons from different parts of the country conversing, being able to converse, in English—a foreign language. English has removed many of Indian difficulties; it has made the Assembly meetings possible, but English, in fact no foreign language, can become

a symbol of national unity. It may have been to some extent responsible of the national awakening of India but it cannot, no external language can, make India a nation. The language must come from within the country; it must have reminiscent emotional experiences. It must possess a national literature, giving intimate expression to a nation's achievements and aspirations. There, then, lies another secret of language being a symbol of unity—the literature which is expressed in it.

Literature is the treasury of the best thoughts of the best minds of the nation. It is their very life-blood. It unites the nations by giving expression to its mind as well as by setting common national ideals before it. It is the repository of the noblest words that have been said, of highest thoughts that have been uttered. It provides a silken tie that knits the whole race. Now India can no more adopt the English language for national unity than she can borrow the whole of English literature and make it her own. The national language must have indigenous growth; it must be a vernacular; it must have a national literature behind. To find a language like that in India is difficult. But the difficulty must be solved, the evolution of some form of expression common to the whole country must be found if India is ever to become a nation. The real bond required is not between the legislators that sit in the assembly-chamber, not between the English-knowing Punjabis and English-knowing Madrasis, but between the peasants of the Gangetic plain and of the Deccan plateau, between the shopkeepers of Peshawar and Dacca, between the cotton-growers of Berar and the tea-planters of Darjeeling. English can never enter the intimate circle of the peasantry as a means of intercourse; it can never turn out vernaculars. It will always remain as an artificial scholastic language, a means of communication of India among the educated people.

Fortunately no effort in India has been made to thrust English by force. It is by choice and perhaps by sheer necessity that we have taken to it as a means of communication. Where this effort has been made, it has failed signally. A familiar instance is afforded by Ireland. For centuries Ireland has been speaking English under compulsion. The educated people gave up their vernacular. English became the common language of the majority. But the peasants, though in a small minority, persisted

in speaking in a tongue of their forefathers. When Ireland got freedom a dozen years ago, only 12 per cent of the population understood Irish and 3 per cent knew only Irish. Statesmen realised that the nation could not live without a national language. The first sign was seen in the naming of the Assembly as Dail Eireann, and efforts were at once made to conduct deliberations in Irish. Politicians and Lords went to the peasants to learn their language and are spreading it throughout the country. Norway lost her language, being for centuries under the Danish and the Scandinavians. In 1914, a movement was inaugurated to revive the ancient language. The townsmen flocked to the fishing villages to learn to read and write. The illiterate villagers have saved the national language and the language will save the nation.

We are quite familiar with the brutal method of Bismark in uprooting the Polish from the country of its birth. Bismark knew that if German rule was to become perpetual, the Polish nationality must be destroyed, and to destroy Polish nationality it was necessary to strike at the root of the language. He made it illegal to teach children or to hold assemblies to be addressed in the native language. Whether he succeeded or not is a different story. Here we are concerned with the fact. We may not give credit to Bismark's moral sympathies, but we must own his sagacity. The Poles, on the other hand, realised that no more cruel blow could be struck at their land than to deprive it of

its language. It became a religion to teach and learn Polish. Bismark's restrictions failed as miserably as those of the Russians had failed in the same field. Russians tried to crush Polish culture by force. The result was that Polish was studied as it had never been studied before. The children learnt it with a Russian book on top of the desk, a Polish one beneath.

Another illustration is afforded by the history of Czechs. They, too, were pitilessly subjected to the tortures of the German Kultur. They, too, realised that they must live or die with their language. The revival came in 1848. It was a wonderful success. We hear of a story of a waiter in a Bohemian restaurant who, though understanding German, refused to serve a customer speaking German. To-day, the Bohemians keep their schools even in America.

History abounds in illustrations, especially those of the Western countries, where conflicts of ideas and civilisation have been frequent and violent. To come nearer home we know of the attempt of Japan to thrust its language on Korea. The Koreans resented the intrusion and resisted all attempts. It has become a patriotic duty of all the Koreans to check the encroachment of a foreign language. Japan, like Germany, has failed. The language cannot be ousted, because it has become a part of the nation's being; because it appeals to the ear organ intimately; because it has emotional associations around it and, lastly, because it has been the language of the national bards and the national heroes.

ELECTRICITY FOR AGRICULTURE

BY MR. K. V. GIRI, B.A., M.Sc., A.I.I.S.C.

IN these days when electricity is commanding universal attention as a great force capable of being made subservient to humanity, it is a matter of importance to deal with the subject from the agricultural point of view. If electricity is available, experience shows that it will be soon employed for a variety of other purposes. Agriculture is one such. As a result of careful investigation and much experimental work during the past few years, considerable progress has been made in the application of electricity in agricultural operations. In view of the rapid strides made in this country in the development of hydro-electric power, the co-ordination of the electrical undertakings with agricultural development is an important factor in developing this industry.

The use of electricity on farms could be divided into three main heads:

1. Power uses in the farm buildings and barns;
2. Power uses on the fields and arable lands, and use in connection with the treatment of crops; and
3. Uses which are specially and peculiarly electrical such as electro-culture.

The use of electricity is essential for the most successful operation of farms, from the point of view both of cutting down the total cost of power and labour, and of obtaining an increased output and an increased efficiency. Further the electrical equipment of a farm ensures that the

various operations are independent of the weather, since they could be carried in spite of the bad weather, e.g., artificial hay making, corn-sheaf rying, etc. Incidentally the application of electricity to agriculture will do much eventually to raise the status of the labourer.

A very important use of electricity in agriculture for driving the water pump for general farm purposes and also for domestic use. For such purposes electric motor is more efficient and cheaper than the oil engine. These motors are now manufactured as portable units, complete with starters and flexible cables. It can be carried very easily from place to place by a couple of men.

Among the uses of electricity on land that could be seriously considered, are electric ploughing and cultivation, electric stimulation of crops, and electric treatment of silage. Electric ploughing is found to be cheap and produces better crops. On a small farm of area below 50 acres, the machinery can be driven by a 1 h.p. motor. In France and England electric ploughing is now being used extensively.

The electrical energy can also be used to improve the quality and increase the production of crops by treating the seeds or plants with electricity. The possibility of this aspect of the problem is being explored in the Indian Institute of Science. Investigations conducted in the Indian Institute of Science on the stimulation of crops by high tension electric discharge, have shown that the treatment is very favourable for crops like ragi and javar. Although the prohibitive cost of the equipment is somewhat discouraging, the definite indications as to the beneficial effects of electricity on crop production only emphasize the need for further work. Electrical treatment of seeds, with a view to increase the yield of crop raised from the treated seeds, has been tried by several investigators. A method of treating barley seeds with electricity has been developed in the bio-chemical laboratories of the Indian Institute of Science, by which the quality of the seed with regard to its germination and maturing has been developed to a considerable extent. It is not improbable that the same method of treatment can as well be applied to other seeds with success.

The use of electric light as a means of producing more eggs in winter and bringing on young stock to earlier maturity by more winter feeding, artificial light, is one of the most

important commercial developments in the poultry industry. By duplication of summer lighting conditions during the dark days of winter, the productiveness of the hens can be increased enormously. The hens do not lay many eggs during the winter months because they spend more time on their roosts and lose opportunity for scratching about for food. If the hens are given a day of from 14 to 16 hours to enable them to eat more food and more exercise, the egg supply will be increased by from 20 to 50 per cent. Considering the lucrative value of the industry with a little care and attention, any poultry man can successfully introduce light into his fowl-houses. The intensity and the best location of light are the factors which are to be taken into consideration for the success of this undertaking. The use of electric incubators for a continuous hatching of eggs is of great help to the poultry man.

If a dairy herd of more than 10 cows is kept, it is advisable to employ a motor driven cream separator and a milking machine. For driving milking machine from 2 to 3 h. p. is required. Milking machines have proved a very valuable asset to the farmer, and where run under the direct supervision of the farmer are highly successful. It saves a great deal of time, and from a hygienic point of view they are ideal as the milk is not contaminated in any way.

Another novel application of electricity is artificial lighting and heating for bees in the early spring. The hives are usually kept in a building provided with electric light and heat, thus producing the ideal condition for the bees.

The science of application of electricity in farming is practically unknown in India, while many countries are now dealing with the problem and much encouraging progress is being made all over the world. Our villages must have electricity, and the latest methods and machinery should be popularised among the farmers. In Mysore State already a beginning has been made in this direction. It may be as His Excellency the Governor, in opening the Pykara project, remarked that some critics may scoff at the idea that a peasantry could be persuaded to realise the value of electricity; yet in a very short time the seeming impossibility has come to pass. Prejudice at first there no doubt will be, but one should not think such a vision incapable of fulfilment.

CHOLA HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

BY DR. D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D.

THE tradition associated with the Chair of Indian History in the University of Madras has been one of valuable research and sober scholarship. And it is a matter of delight that this tradition has been kept up by Prof. Nilkanta Sastri. This is evident from his "Studies in Chola History and Administration" which has been just published by the University of Madras and embraces seven essays.

In all attempts of this kind, the duty of the historian of South India has consisted principally in utilising the materials available from literary sources for the purposes of historical reconstruction. One of the interesting features of South Indian History is the vast wealth of literary material available to the researcher. But inscriptions also have been found, and found in shoals, throwing a flood of light on different periods of South Indian History. Besides, as most of them are contemporary records, they are far more reliable for historical purposes than literary materials. It is therefore not quite clear why they are not systematically studied by writers on South India. It was Dr. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar who first utilised epigraphy as well as literary sources for his historical lucubrations, and his successor Prof. Nilkanta Sastri seems to have combined the two with equal if not perhaps with greater success.

The book, as stated above, comprises seven essays. The first lucidly discusses how far the Purananuru is valuable as a source of history. The second is concerned with the early Chola king Karikala, and is an attempt to distinguish Karikala in history from Karikala in legend. The third deals with some aspects of rural life and administration in Chola times, and the fourth and fifth with the working of the Sabhas of two villages, namely, Nalur and Uttaramerur. In the sixth essay the celebrated Parantaka inscriptions of Uttaramerur are studied very closely, and their constitutional provisions subjected to a rigorous scrutiny. The texts of these inscriptions have been revised, generally on the lines indicated by the most celebrated Tamil epigraphist Venkayya. The seventh and the last essay traces the life and work of Naralokavira, a feudatory and leading official of the Chola king Kulottunga I. and his son. All these 'Studies' have a brilliance of treatment, and contain a number of conclusions drawn with care and sagacity from original

sources. There are hardly any serious inaccuracies which detract from the value of the work.

That Prof. Sastri is endowed with both destructive and constructive powers of a high order will be patent to any reader who peruses the book. Anybody who carefully reads Chapter II thereof, which deals with 'Karikala in History and Legend' will be convinced that he is a merciless dialectician. He has spared no scholar who has written about Karikala—neither Dr. S. K. Aiyangar nor Mr. P. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar. Though it may not be possible to agree with Prof. Sastri in every item, it cannot be gainsaid that he has levelled criticism against all these scholars which it will be difficult for them to repel. What again is a noteworthy feature of his criticism is that though it is terse and incisive, it is not couched in unnecessarily strong or personal language. That he is possessed of constructive powers of a high type can scarcely be doubted by any student of history who reads the last five Chapters of his book. What strikes one is the sobriety of judgment which Prof. Sastri has evinced throughout these Chapters. What we have to note about a historian is the mentality with which he has approached his subject or problem. And in many a place the Professor has betrayed his mentality which every young writer on the history of India will do well to contemplate and imitate. Here is an observation worth noting:

Nothing seems easier than to discover, if one is so minded, in the records of past ages traces of the latest devices in political and social organisation. And the quest for the new in the old sometimes imparts colour and feeling to a task in itself not so attractive.

A little further on, he says:

But it seems hardly worth while to make the attempt; for the doubtful satisfaction that may be derived from claiming modern wisdom for our ancestors is purchased at the cost of any chance of our knowing them as they were. From this point of view, it is perhaps an advantage that democracy does not rouse the same enthusiasm at the present day as it did some years ago. To cast a doubt on the democratic nature of ancient Indian society and government is no longer a mortal sin against patriotism.

We wish this sobriety of judgment and sagacity of conclusion had been displayed by many scholars in North India who wrote on the republics or polity of Ancient India.

PENAL METHODS OF THE PAST

BY MR. HORACE WYNDHAM

(Author of "Judicial Dramas", "Feminine Frailty", Etc.)

AT one period in the history of the English Criminal Code a man accused of felony could have no protection, beyond the right of challenging the jury; and, if convicted (as generally happened) his property was forfeited to the Crown. To avoid pleading, he would sometimes "stand mute". Still, this did not avail him much, as the practice was then to subject the prisoner (woman as well as man) to *peine forte et dure*, that is, to be "pressed". The last case on record of this horrible practice being carried out in England occurred at the Cambridge Assizes in 1741.

Public opinion, however, was so much against "pressing" that the penalty was (but not until another thirty years had elapsed) expunged from the Statute Book; and in 1772, it was directed that anybody who, when called upon to plead, "stood mute" should be convicted forthwith. Since 1828, however, the practice in such instances has been to enter a formal plea of "not guilty".

With the passage of time certain long established legislative measures have disappeared, not because they had outlived their usefulness (for they never had any), but because we have become more intelligent in our methods. Among such are "Sanctuary", "Wager of Battle", and "Benefit of Clergy".

"SANCTUARY"

What "sanctuary" meant in England was that a fugitive from justice had gained the shelter of a church or its boundaries. Provided he had committed neither sacrilege nor treason, he could then demand protection from arrest for a varying period. At the end of that period he was required to go, clad in sackcloth, to the coroner, to whom he would admit his guilt and give an undertaking to leave the kingdom. If he did not leave, or returned without permission, he was liable to serious consequences. Such individuals were even required to start from an English port within a definite period. They generally made for Dover or Plymouth, where organised gangs of murderers and thieves crossed the Channel, to resume their temporarily interrupted depredations on the Continent.

Although "sanctuary" was theoretically abolished by James I, it continued in civil processes until much later. In London the principal districts set apart for the purpose were Westminster (which served as an Alsatia and a

vast Cave of Adullam combined), Blackfriars, (handy for journalists), Southwark, and the Savoy, all of which were filled to overflowing with ruffians and fugitives.

"WAGER OF BATTLE"

Another piece of legislative mummery to be abolished is "Wager of Battle", which, first introduced into England by William I, was also known as "Trial by Combat". Under its curious provisions, if a man brought a charge against another that he could not prove, the latter could challenge him to "combat". The pair were then required to fight "until the stars came out, or as long as the Parties could stand". If the accused won, he was held to have established his innocence, whereas if he lost, he was declared guilty and hanged forthwith. Although the naive idea was that, this being a direct appeal to Providence, the cause of virtue would necessarily triumph, both contestants were required to give an assurance to avoid witchcraft. The authorities were taking no risks.

In 1818 a successful attempt was made to revive this absurd custom, when one Abraham Thornton was indicted for murdering a young woman, Mary Ashford. On being acquitted he was challenged in the Court of King's Bench by the dead girl's brother, who, as heir at law, claimed that the issue between them should be subjected to "Wager of Battle". Since the Act had never been repealed, the learned judges concurred. "It is our duty," said Ellenborough sententially, "to pronounce the law as it is, and not as we may wish it to be." Thornton was quite agreeable, but the challenger, being a youth of inferior physique, showed his discretion by withdrawing at the last moment. Since "Wager" was abolished, disappointed prosecutors, who have been tempted to revive the practice on their own account, have got into trouble for assault.

"BENEFIT OF CLERGY"

It is only just over a 100 years ago (1827) that "Benefit of Clergy" (which had lasted in some form or another since the 12th century) was finally abolished. Under its provisions, anybody who was able to read a Psalm could not be subjected to the penalties that applied to the illiterate. Education among them not being of a lofty standard, the privilege was afterwards extended to peers of the realm who failed to pass this simple test. One of the last of their order to avail himself of "Benefit" was (but not

on the grounds of illiteracy) Lord Byron, who, in 1765, was adjudged guilty of manslaughter. It was really a cowardly murder, although the noble defendant declared that his victim's final words to him were: "My lord, all I have to say is that you have behaved like a gentleman."

TRANSPORTATION "BEYOND THE SEAS"

As a result of the general callousness of the ruling classes, the number of crimes for which death could be (and usually was) inflicted began to swell enormously from the year 1688 onwards. At the beginning of the last century it had reached the appalling total of 200. In the year 1805 the number of capital convictions was 350. But it did not follow that a death sentence would be carried out. Jack Ketch could not work overtime. In practice, "transportation beyond the seas" was often substituted.

As a convenient method of getting undesirables out of the country, transportation was adopted in the Stuart era. Originally, the system was that the condemned man should remove himself, under penalty of being hanged if he did not. As such numbers avoided both alternatives, in 1718 the Government appointed a contractor, whose business it was to ship them off to the American Colonies, where they were practically sold into slavery. When the War of 1786 made it impossible to use this part of the world any longer for such a purpose, penal settlements were established in Australia; and afterwards Bermuda and Gibraltar (where the notorious Charles Peace once "did time") also served as convict stations. There the wretched outcasts died off like flies, and the settlements at Botany Bay and elsewhere stood forth as cesspools of iniquity and corruption and cruelty.

But there were still people who would not hear a word against the practice. Thus, Sydney Smith found it in accordance with his clerical functions to sneer at what he dubbed Romilly's "humanitarianism run riot"; and Lord Castlereagh, speaking in the House of Commons in 1819, positively declared that "the general system of transportation was one in which the utmost mildness and humanity and full attention to the health and morals of those subjected to it were exposed".

It was the Colonists themselves who put an end to transportation by the simple expedient of refusing to let their adopted homesteads be regarded any longer as a dumping-ground for convicts from Great Britain. But it was not until

the year 1867 that their efforts were successful; and during the three quarters of a century or so that the system lasted a total of 134,000 men and women (and, with them, numbers of mere children) were compulsorily exiled. Still, they were not all the scum and off-scourings of the Mother Country. Quite a proportion of them, indeed, afterwards "made good", and rose to positions of honour and trust in the new lands overseas.

Yet, from jealousy, or some other cause, they were not always allowed to forget their unhappy past. In this connection a story is told of an "ex-transport" who, with the passage of time, had received his "ticket" and become a wealthy squatter. It happened that once, when he was giving evidence in a case, the opposing Counsel, with a view to discrediting him, inquired how he had first arrived in the Colony, and, when it was resisted, pressed the question. "Well, if you really want to know," returned the witness, stung by this unfair attack, "I'll tell you. Fifty years ago, I landed in Australia, handcuffed to your father."



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E. May '34.

THE LOFTIEST DAGOBA IN THE WORLD

By MR. EVERARD H. MIRANDO

THE Mahawansa, the most accepted version of Ceylon's history, states that a canopy used to be formed overhead of the loitering pilgrim in the ancient times by the flying of the Arahans. Verily, something akin to this was seen at the Ruanweli Seya Dagoba—a dagoba built by King Dutugemunu over 2,000 years ago—on the afternoon of the 29th of December 1932. The place of the Arahans was filled by a vast concourse of pilgrim-Bhikkus or, Buddhist priests from India, Burma, Siam, China and Japan, forming an unbroken ring right around the three dais of the dagoba or, the base rings of Ruanweli Seya; and as they squatted around on the three dais of the Ruanweli, girdling the whole of it and chanting holy Pali hymns or *Pirith*, the imaginative picture in the mind of the pilgrim would have been little short of the description mentioned in the Mahawansa. At the appointed auspicious hour at 3-30 p.m., the relics of the Lord Buddha were brought in procession to the wooden stairway which reaches the direct height of the dagoba, amounting to 320 feet, by a spiral and perilous stairway of a length of about 420 feet. In about half an hour the treasure casket of gold, embedded with precious stones, and its bearer arrived at the summit. Till it reached the top and the ceremony of enshrinement had been completely gone through, the air was filled with cries of *Sadhu* uttered unceasingly by the pilgrims and the ears were dinned by the firing of crackers. The whole dagoba was practically draped in vari-coloured streamers and buntings offered by holy Buddhists. The longest of these hung down from the pinnacle to the very foot of the dagoba Ruanweli Seya. On the five sides of the presently completed pinnacle, which is known as the Dewathakotuwa there are 108 little niches or compartments for the accommodation of the treasures and relics brought by Buddhists even from Zanzibar, Germany, and Italy. Each one of these little niches are let out to the devotee for enshrinement of his relics for a sum of Rs. 50, the levying of this fee being deemed essential to ward off the large number of pilgrims who come with relics or offerings of less importance. Between the masonry interstices in the presently completed pinnacle, pilgrims had enshrined their humble offerings ranging from the copper coin to the silver coin. The message of the chanting of holy *Pirith*, which had been done without a break by two priests accommodated in a temporary shed gorgeously decorated

with tinsel and brightly coloured paper since the 24th of December, was conveyed to the summit by the linking-up of a thread from the desk at which the priests chanted to the summit of the dagoba. It was like a telephone wire. This was the manner in which the dagoba was consecrated after its restoration.

Four thousand Buddhist priests and about one million pilgrims—the largest crowd which has assembled at one spot in Ceylon for one purpose ever after the British occupation of the island—witnessed the ceremony of enshrinement of the relics in the Ruanweli Seya. The Buddhists watched with delight the presently completed stage of the dagoba. More than three quarter of the great undertaking has been finished, and only the placing of the brazen pinnacle, which has been ordered from America, I understand, at a cost of about Rs. 25,000, is yet to take place. In about another 5 years' time this is expected to be consummated. Thus, a pleasure which had been denied to the very author of this task, has been provided to the present-day Buddhists. I mean King Dutugemunu whose last words were to his brother, Saddha Tissa, asking to consummate the gigantic undertaking which it was not his pleasure to complete and to admire.

When seen from a distance the restored Ruanweli Seya looks vast, clean and bald; only the millions of tiny rectangular lines of cement plaster relieve the outline of the dagoba from its baldness. This looks picturesque especially in a well-taken photograph.

Just as the Lotus is significant of Hindu architecture and Hindu philosophy, the Buddhist dagoba is significant of Buddhist philosophy. The body or, the stout cupola portion of the dagoba, signifies that human life is full of suffering and evil and all other ills which flesh is heir to. The quadrangular Dewathakotuwa is representative of the four stages of ascetic perfection such as Sohan, Sagara-dagami, Anagami and Arihath, attained by meditation. The eight rings which taper towards the pinnacle represents the Ariya Ashtanga Marga or the noble eight-fold path. The very pinnacle, which usually ends in a pointed precious stone, white or transparent, signifies Nibbhana or the stage of nothingness and annihilation of all human weaknesses. The Ruanweli Seya itself is significant of all this; and it is more especially holy to the Buddhists because of the Lord Buddha's relics enshrined in it.

IN India, the study of the child once attracted the attention of many eminent thinkers. There is a significant literature in ancient Sanskrit meant for the use of the children on which they could reasonably be expected to form and develop their incipient character. Corresponding to the Aesop's Fables and other stories of common knowledge on the subject, there are in Sanskrit volumes of literatures for the education and entertainment of children. Even in modern times among the growing literatures in provincial dialects those for the little persons form no insignificant part.

The brilliant poetry of Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali as well as English truly marks an epoch in the recognition of the child's position in society. The glowing beauty of the growing child, the efforts at stuttering realization of current language, the transparently innocent laughter and the serio-comic movements—who has not been moved by them from the bottom of his or her heart? And yet at the background of all these lie those who may in future be either leaders of human beings or scums of society. The efforts of modern society tend to mould them into useful citizens of the future.

British rule has brought about through Western education a significant change in outlook among adults towards their progeny. It may be stated here that during and after the Moslem rule in India the position of the child, significant in ancient Hindu ideals, was lost sight of, and hence no practical efforts were directed towards this essential part of the society. The child was held to be a sort of necessary evil and had only claims on the ancestral bequeathments. The rearing of the child became a matter of mere accident. The contemporary Hindu also caught the same spirit and seemed entirely oblivious of its potentialities. Even in matters of inheritance the opinion of the Hindu law-giver was divided. Be it here said to the credit of the Moslem law-givers that among Moslems the female child has been given a share in the property of the ancestor, thus giving her relief and an opportunity of better equipment for future life. Among the Hindus, on the other hand, the female child has been wiped out of existence in society.* Her claims are of remote occurrence.

* I am not, however, referring to the matriarchal system which is in existence in some parts of South India.

According to Dayabhag law in existence in Bengal and in certain parts of Madras Presidency, children are supposed to be the personal properties of the parents who are allowed full liberty to make or mar their future. The Mitakshara law prevalent in other parts of India deals with greater consideration in the matter and compels the society the recognition of joint ownership of the property along with the ancestor. All the same the practical attitude of the parent towards the child has been one of apathy and indifference, and neither the State nor the Society has taken steps to correct this position of anomaly.

Since the advent of British rule in the country, as has been mentioned before, Western enlightenment has been bringing about a change in the angle of vision. The industrialization of the country has opened the eyes of the public towards the possibilities of exploitation of child-labour, which may thus cripple the age of usefulness. As a result, in spite of adverse circumstances, efforts are being made to save the child from the grips of the exploiting industrialist by measures of legislation as well as healthy propaganda. Several laws, though still inadequate, have been framed to improve the position and status of child-labour.

The education and training of the child in India is also attracting increasing attention of the State and the people. The poverty of the country, as well as other attendant circumstances, have not enabled the introduction of compulsory universal education in the country yet—a measure whose urgency cannot be gainsaid at a time when the march of civilization in other parts of the world is so striking and rapid.

The world has stirred to-day to a due recognition of the child. Everywhere, particularly in urban settlements, child welfare societies and baby clinics are springing up to bring about and encourage normal physical development of the little ones. In the wake of Dr. Montessori several thoughtful workers have made their lifework for the educational and cultural evolution of the youngsters. The Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements have in modern times been directed towards making them useful citizens of the State and for general service to humanity. One of the greatest achievements of modern era is the recognition by the different States of the rights of the child. It has been mainly through the after-War awakening that has

opened the eyes of leaders of society to the rehabilitation of the true character and personality of the child with tact, sympathy and ready assistance.

II

The story of the Declaration of Geneva is a story of the miracle brought for the upliftment of the child. It originated under humble auspices by that noble-minded lady, Miss Eglantyne Jabb, who brought success to the movement by dogged persistence, and is in fact the Declaration of the Rights of the child. She started in 1919 the 'Save the Children Fund'—an organization devoted to the rescue of children dying of hunger and want in the War zones of Europe. The organization grew rapidly into the 'Save the Children International', and the response to her appeal for co-operation from different countries was amazing. She was able to collect for the international a magnificent sum of more than £4,000,000 in a short while and a fund was created which was devoted to the service of children of more than 30 countries. Miss Jabb died in the year 1928 and had the satisfaction of seeing the noble mission of her life completely fulfilled. In 1924 the humane document, the Geneva Declaration, drawn up under her personal inspiration, had received the approval of the full Assembly of the League of Nations. This is what the remarkable document says:

By the present declaration of the rights of the child, commonly known as the Declaration of Geneva, the men and women of all nations, recognising that mankind owes to the child the best it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty, beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality or creed:

1. The child should be given the means for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.
2. The child that is hungry should be fed; the child that is sick should be nursed; the child that is backward should be helped; the erring child should be reclaimed; and the orphan and the waif should be sheltered and succoured.
3. The child should be the first to receive relief in times of distress.
4. The child should be put in a position to earn a livelihood, and should be protected against every form of exploitation.
5. The child should be brought up in the consciousness that its talents are to be used in the service of its fellow-men.

No nobler document of human charity is found in the pages of world's history. It received the hearty approval of all the eminent statesmen of different countries and leaders of thought and action of the world. When Mahatma Gandhi

visited England on the last occasion in connexion with the Round Table Conference, he willingly signed the document as the representative of the Indian masses. Most of the European nations, including Bulgaria and the newly formed Spanish Republic, have heartily endorsed the Document and are devoting their attention through legislation towards the amelioration of their potential manhood in accordance with the standard laid down thereon. Even the Pope of Rome has given blessings to the Movement and helped in the collection of funds for the furtherance of the noble ideal.

What is the position of India in the humane movement for the upliftment of the child? When the Imperial Conference of the British Commonwealth met in 1930 at Westminster, this significant Document was signed by the Indian representatives along with the delegates from other parts of the British Empire and ratified by the Government of India. Unfortunately since its introduction in India, no earnestness has so far been shown in giving practical effect to its working among the unfortunate children of the Indian masses, and its progress has rather been slow. No doubt measures are being wrought through legislative bodies and outside for the creation of public feeling in this direction.

But there is no cause for disappointment. The Sarda Act has gone a long way to free the child, before it is mature enough to undertake the responsibilities of life, from the shackles of a wedded life. But this alone is not enough. The door of free and well directed life of the child in the midst of conservative social atmosphere should be opened wide enough. The spirit of conservatism that pervades every sphere of human life in India—socially, politically and economically—has to be cleared, and the instinct of rationalism—sane and healthy—in the face of stuffy traditions and caste-prejudices, must sweep away all that clog the wheel of human progress for the freedom of body and soul. Such freedom alone can bring about national prosperity and national liberty and keep us apace with the rest of the civilized world. The root of the problem must be tackled with energy and grit, and a movement parallel to the 'Save the Children International' started with a view to reap a nation of well developed and useful manhood in place of the sick and enervated race that characterises the Indian soil to-day.

UMA : THE HEROINE OF KALIDASA

BY MR. LAXMIKANT SHIVARAM BHANDARE, B.A., S.T.C.

AMONG Kalidasa's heroines, Uma has that beauty and grandeur of character, which charms, elevates and overawes us. Her soul is "like a star and dwelt apart". She is a goddess and yet how human in her thoughts, feelings and actions with all the bashfulness, tenderness and delicacy of a woman! The story of her love has a spiritual meaning which we miss in the loves of heroines elsewhere in literature. We propose to reveal, however feebly, the beauty and grandeur of her character, as it is depicted by Kalidasa in his great poem "Kumarasambhava". Uma is the child of the towering Himalayas, the measuring rod of the earth and the divine Mena, honoured even by the sages. From her father she inherited high-soaring spirit and snow-like purity, and from her mother enchanting beauty and capacity for meditation and penance. She was brought up amidst the beautiful and sublime scenery round about the Himalayas, and her beauty of form and feature was moulded and perfected by the sights and sounds of Nature in midst of which she lived and had her being. Her face combined the loveliness of the moon with the beauty of a lotus. Her neck was so wondrously graceful that it was difficult to say whether the pearl necklace encircling her neck lent beauty to it or the neck imparted beauty to the necklace. The beauty of her long, arching brows put to shame the beauty of the bow of the god Cupid. Her hair was so magnificent that the female Chamari deer, on seeing her tresses, would undoubtedly have slackened their love for their hair, if lower animals were endowed with a sense of shame. Her feet, while walking, gave to the ground the ever-shifting beauty of land-lotuses on account of the red splendour issuing from her prominent and great toe and nails. Hers was peerless beauty such as would captivate the hearts of the denizens of heaven and even entice the minds of ascetics hoary with age and penance. Uma passed her childhood in happy freedom, in playing with balls, dolls, and altars built on the sands of the Ganges. When she began to learn, her progress was marvellously quick, as the lores acquired in her previous birth came to her. When she attained youth she desired to win God Siva for her husband, disdaining all the lords of the quarters, the great Indra and others. She thus aspired to be the wife of the Lord of the Universe; for the aspirations of the great know no bounds. She therefore began to serve God Siva, who was practising penance on one of the peaks of the Himalayas.

Siva allowed her to wait upon him, although she was an obstruction to contemplation; for they alone are steady whose minds are not affected in the presence of allurements. At this time a demon named Taraka, who had obtained a boon of invincible power from God Brahma, was harassing the gods and the worlds. The denizens of heaven, headed by Indra, went to the abode of Lord Brahma and begged of him to create a leader who would destroy the mighty demon. Brahma told them that he could not undertake to create a leader who would slay the demon, since he himself had bestowed the power upon him; for it was improper to cut down a tree reared by one's own hands. A son born of the union of God Siva and Uma would be the leader of their host and slay the demon. They should therefore continue to entice the mind of God Siva by the beauty of Uma. In accordance with this advice Indra, the leader of the Gods, summoned Madana and informed him how the gods wanted a general capable of destroying their enemy and how such a general was to be born. He then charged Madana to use his bow against God Siva and inspired in him passion for Uma, who waited upon him while he was practising penance on a Himalayan peak. Madana accompanied by his wife Rati and friend Vasanta accordingly went on his mission to the Himalayan resort of God Siva. Vasanta at once infused new life and animation into the sacred forest, so that Nature, both animate and inanimate, deeply felt his influence. The atmosphere in the sacred grove was surcharged with the passion of love. Madana now prepared himself to discharge his task even if it cost him his life. Seeing Uma standing near God Siva, Kama seized this opportunity to fulfil his duty. While Siva made ready to accept the offering of his devotee, Madana laid on his bow his unfailing arrow "Sammohana" (captivator). Siva was perturbed in his heart, as the sea is agitated at the rise of the moon and he cast his eyes on Uma and looked around to find out the cause of his perturbation. He espied Madana in a posture ready to strike with his beautiful bow. In his anger at the disturbance of his austerities, Siva opened his third eye from which shot forth a blazing fire which burned Madana to ashes in a moment. Uma, who was thus foiled in her object, seeing Madana burned to ashes in her very presence, found fault with her own beauty. She then resolved to achieve by her penance what she failed to win by her beauty. Her mother tried

to dissuade her from taking the vow of asceticism, but she of inflexible will, remained firm in her resolution. With the permission of her father she began to practise penance on a peak, abounding in peacocks. She who would feel pain by the touch of the flowers dropped down from her hair while rolling on her soft bed, sat and slept on bare ground, using her tender arm for pillow. She who was fatigued by playing with balls, now entered on the hard rigid life of ascetics. In Summer, sitting in the midst of four blazing fires, she gazed fixedly at the sun, having got the better of his dazzling light. Resolutely standing in cold water, she passed the nights of the cold season when winds scattered around masses of sleet. The extreme form of penance lies in subsisting on leaves fallen from the trees, but that also she spurned; hence she was called "Aparna" by the old sages. By this and other kinds of penance, she wasting her frame, delicate as a lotus fibre, day and night, far outstripped ascetics practising penance with their hardened frames. One day God Siva, who was moved by Uma's penance, went to test her sincerity, in the disguise of a young ascetic, to the penance-grove where she was practising penance. Uma, hospitable to guests, went forth to receive him and offered worship with great reverence. Having accepted the worship, the ascetic addressed her in the following strain: "Are the sacrificial wood and Kusa grass easily obtained for holy rites? Dost thou get water suitable for bathing? Is thy penance in proportion to thy strength? For the body is the principal means of performing religious duties. The saying that beauty never leads to a sinful life is quite true, since, O thou of noble form, thy conduct has become a model even to ascetics, thou shouldst not regard me as a stranger, since special hospitality was accorded to me by thee. The friendship of the good is to be formed after seven words have been exchanged between them. My curiosity has been roused and I am desirous of asking you something. If it is not a secret to be kept, thou wilt kindly reply. Thy birth is in the family of Brahma; thy body is as it were formed of the collected beauty of the three worlds; the happiness of wealth is thine; thou art in the very prime of youth. What blessings other than these canst thou seek by thy penance? Why is it that having discarded ornaments, thou hast in youth put on bark garments suitable for old age. Say, if the night, at its beginning, with the moon and stars shining brightly, is fit to receive the dawn? If thou art seeking heaven, vain is

all your labour, since the regions of thy father are as good as the land of gods. If thou desirest a husband, where is the need of this penance? For a jewel is sought after and does not seek. Thy hot sighs betray thy secret and yet my mind is plunged in doubt. I do not see any person who is at all to be sought after by thee; how can then be any one difficult for you to obtain, when sought after. The young man thou lovest must indeed be hard-hearted, since he is not still moved by thy tawny matted hair hanging loosely on thy broad cheeks, which have long become void of the ear-lotus. O, Gouri, how long wilt thou put thyself to these tortures? I will give you half of my religious merit acquired in my first stage of life. Do thou get thy desired husband by it. I, however, wish to know fully about him." Uma thus addressed by the ascetic, could not reply through bashfulness, and so looked at her friend standing by. Her friend then told the ascetic how Uma disdaining Indra, and others, sought God Siva for her husband. But the Lord was not to be conquered by beauty, as was proved by his destruction of Madana. From that time, overwhelmed by love, she had passed days and nights in deep agony and finding no other way to win the Lord of the Universe, with the permission of her father, had come to that sacred forest to practise austerities. And though the trees which she had planted and which had been the witnesses of her austerities, had borne fruit, yet her love for the moon-crested God did not seem even to be near sprouting-time. Thus informed, the ascetic asked Uma if all that her friend had told was truth or a mere joke. Uma most respectfully replied: "O thou most learned in the Vedas, what thou hast heard is truth. I am ambitious of attaining the highest position and my austerities are the means of attaining it. There is no height to which desires will not climb." The ascetic then said to Uma: "Maheshwar is well known and yet thou lovest him. Considering that he is a lover of inauspicious things I cannot approve of thy fancy. Thou hast fixed thy affection on an unworthy object. How can this thy hand with the nuptial ring tied round it bear the first clasp of Siva's hand, encircled with snakes! Do thou consider well, whether these two things ever deserve to be united—thy bridal silks adorned with the figures of swans and Siva's elephant hide dripping with blood. Is there anything more incongruous than this that the ashes of the funeral pyres so plentiful on the bosom of God Siva, should find home on the bosom which is only fit for sandal paste. Again there is another

humiliation for you in the very beginning. Good men will smile on seeing thee fit to be borne by a lordly elephant, mounted on an old bull, after marriage. Then again his appearance is distinguished by hideous eyes, his parentage is unknown and his wealth is shown by his nakedness. Does he possess even one single quality of those that are expected in a husband? Drive away this evil desire from thy heart. What a difference between him with all his inauspicious associations and thee endowed with auspicious marks! A stake in the cemetery is not honoured by the good with the Vedic rites fit for a sacrificial post." Uma, on hearing him, who was thus traducing Siva, looked at the ascetic with her eyes red at the corners and with her brows knitted up in a frown and with her lower lip quivering with anger, answered him thus: "Indeed, thou dost not know Siva in truth since thou talkest thus to me. The stupid find fault with the course of life of the great which is out of the common, and the motive of which is difficult to divine: Auspicious things are used by one, who is anxious to prevent misfortunes, or to attain prosperity. What has he, who is the protector of the world and who is free from desires, to do with these things, which corrupt the soul by creating desires? Himself poor, he is the source of wealth; living in the cemetery he is the lord of the three worlds; of terrible appearance he is called Siva (of gentle aspect.) There are none who know the true nature of the Trident-holder. The form of him, whose form is the Universe, cannot be determined; it may be adorned with ornaments or enriched with serpents or it may be clothed in elephant-hide or in silken garments or have on its crest a skull or the moon. Certainly the ashes of the funeral pyres become sanctifying by the touch of his body; and hence they are rubbed on their heads by the denizens of heaven when dropped down in the course of his dance. Indra, whose vehicle is the lordly-quarter-elephant, bends down and touches with his crest the feet of that wealthless God, who bestrides a bull. Thou, of debased soul, although desirous of describing the faults of the Lord, hast said one good thing about him. How can the origin of him, who is considered the parent of even the self-existent Brahma, be known? Enough of disputing; let him be entirely what you have him known to be. My heart's affections are entirely fixed upon him. A self-willed person cares not for slander.* O friend, stop this boy who seems desirous of saying

something. Not only he who speaks ill of the great, but he who listens to him is a sinner." Having said this, Uma at once started to go away from the place. God Siva, now convinced of the purity and sincerity of her love and penance, immediately assumed his own form and holding her by the hand, with a smile said to her: "Oh, thou of stooping limbs, henceforth I am thy slave, bought by thy penance." Thus did Uma win God Siva by *tapasya* and her *tapasya* was not only bodily but spiritual as well. At first, she fondly hoped that she would captivate the Lord by her beauty, but when she failed she learned her lesson and resorted to penance for gaining her object. How otherwise could she win the Lord of the Universe for her husband and be the mother of the warrior-son who was to become the general of the gods and destroy the tyrant of the three worlds? There is nothing that cannot be attained by *tapasya*. Beauty is vain unless chastened by spiritual discipline. Love, when purged of its grosser elements, triumphs and blesses all. This is the moral lesson we can learn from the love-story of Uma whose character is drawn with a masterly hand by the greatest of Indian poets.

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The Nutritive Value of Some Vegetables

BY KUMAR T. V. G. MENON, B.A., B.Sc.

THE necessity for writing an article on this subject was brought home to me when I recently toured in the Bihar and the United Provinces and found to my great surprise that many of the well-to-do people with whom I came in contact would not even touch many of those vegetables more commonly known as "English Vegetables" either due to a woeful lack of knowledge of their high nutritive value or to a strange superstition. Though in India the majority of the population is vegetarian in habit yet it is regrettable that the necessity of growing and consuming the better class of vegetables from the health-giving point of view has never appealed to them. To impress on them the usefulness of these vegetables by giving a brief and popular account of the results of the more modern scientific investigations on the subject of Nutrition is the main object of this article.

The "Vitamin" theory has taken such deep root in the mind of the modern dietician that he judges the richness of any food more by the amount of vitamin present in these than those of the other food constituents like Fat, Carbohydrate or even that of Protein. The name vitamin has been given to a class of every important substance which though present only in minute quantities are absolutely necessary to a continuation of the life processes. They are in short essential food factors. As the Fats and Carbohydrates supply the fuel to the body, the proteins the materials for the tissue supply and the mineral salts for the bone formation, so the vitamins supply the body certain very essential food factors which the body is not able to manufacture by itself. Though the vitamins have not been so far isolated, their presence in many articles of diet have been definitely proved. There are five classes of vitamins called after the alphabets A, B, C, D and E each of which has a particular action on the system or rather the absence of each of which has a deterrent effect. In the absence of vitamin, A for instance, a person develops the disease of Ricketts, while the absence of B causes 'Beriberi'. The absence of C causes 'Scurvy' and of D the weakness and other allied diseases of the bones. The weakness of reproductive functions in many cases is indicated by the absence of the last named vitamin.

The vegetables Celery, Carrots, Cabbage, Spinach and Turnip tops are very rich in

vitamin A. Lettuce and Tomatoes contain appreciable quantities of this; French and Broad Beans, Peas and Asparagus contain this only to a small degree.

The vegetables very rich in vitamin B are Carrots, Cabbage, Lettuce, Spinach, Turnip Tops, Tomatoes and Asparagus.

The vegetables Carrots, Cabbage, Lettuce, Spinach and Tomatoes are again very rich in vitamin C. It is also found to an appreciable amount in French and Broad Beans, Peas, and Turnip Tops and in a lesser degree in Asparagus.

From the nutritive point of view the Proteins, Fats and Carbohydrates are also important. The amounts of these in the vegetables named above, as given in the analysis of Col. McCarrison, is reproduced below:

Name of Vegetables.	Protein in gram per ounce.	Fat in gram per ounce.	Carb. in gram per ounce.	Calories.
French Beans ...	54	03	136	8
Broad Beans, ...	266	11	645	8
Fresh				
Peas ...	185	12	475	28
Celery ...	17	03	107	...
Onions ...	37	03	306	14
Carrots ...	25	03	226	10
Cabbage ...	39	03	127	7
Lettuce ...	31	06	54	4
Spinach ...	51	06	82	...
Turnip Top ...	119	17	178	13
Tomatoes ...	20	03	127	6
Asparagus ...	68	169	66	14

The last column refers to the amount of calories of heat each is able to generate in the human system from an ounce of each. For an adult a complete food should provide 90 to 100 grams of protein; 360 to 450 grams of Carbohydrates; and 80 to 90 grams of Fat to give a total Calory heat of 2,520 to 3,150.

Kitchen gardening is a pleasant and useful pastime and if taken to kindly will be found fascinating. By introducing the kindergarten system of Froebel in all the schools, every boy and girl will naturally take a liking to this and find it a useful hobby in later life. This will also remove any bad prejudice among our boys for work as *infra dig* and also prepare them for a sound knowledge in agricultural practices, which is so essential for the prosperity of a purely agricultural country like ours.

THE MAHATMA'S FAST

As we go to Press, the country heaves a sigh of relief at the happy termination of the 21 days' fast which Mahatma Gandhi imposed on himself on the 8th of May. We join in the universal chorus of thanksgiving that the Mahatma has come out of the ordeal unscathed. May he live long to further the cause that is so dear to his heart!

The Mahatma is 64, and his friends and physicians naturally doubted if he could stand the ordeal. They endeavoured in vain to move him from his stern resolve. But the fast, explained the Mahatma, was "in obedience to a peremptory call from within", and there was nothing further to be done but to watch and pray. We may not all understand the logic of the fast, but who could question his wonderful courage and optimism and his infinite faith in God? These alone have sustained him through the three weary and agonising weeks that have elapsed. And truly indeed has Mrs. Sarojini Naidu described this penitential fast as "the miracle of the spirit's victory over the frail and failing flesh".

THE RELEASE AND THE SEQUEL

When, on the 8th of May, Mahatma Gandhi drove to Lady Thackersey's mansion, he had spent exactly 491 days in Yerawada prison. His statement after the release was quite in tune with the spirit of the fast. Every line of that document is marked by his characteristic generosity and humility. We can picture him stepping out of the prison gates wreathed in smiles and holding forth an olive branch in token of goodwill. It was a magnificent gesture of statesmanship when he announced the suspension of civil disobedience for 6 weeks and appealed to the Government to withdraw the ordinances. In making the appeal, Gandhiji said:

If they (Government) want real peace in the land . . . they should take advantage of this suspension and unconditionally discharge all the civil resisters. If I survive the ordeal, it will give me time to survey the situation and to tender advice both to the Congress leaders and to the Government.

'I would like to take up the thread at the point where I was interrupted on my return from England.'

This pleasant surprise which has been hailed on all quarters is yet another proof of Mahatmaji's masterful grasp of the realities of the situation.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE

"Bearing in mind the circumstances in which it (the Mahatma's statement) is made, who can doubt its sincerity?" asks the *Statesman* of Calcutta. But what is the Government's response to this generous gesture? Instead of welcoming the opportunity for peace and co-operation, they seem to have spurned it in derision. We cannot congratulate the Government on the *communique* issued "with a precipitancy", says the *Pioneer*, "that suggests a desire to force the hand of the British Government".

A mere temporary suspension of civil disobedience movement, says the *Communique*, in no way fulfils the conditions which would satisfy the Government of India. . . There is no intention of negotiating with Congress for a withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement. . .

Surely, this is not the temper in which to meet the demands of the situation. This is no time for pettifogging obstinacy. For the *communique*, as our contemporary points out, is as uncompromising in substance as it is aggressive in tone.

It not only does not go a step to meet Mr. Gandhi, it slams the door in his face without doing him even the courtesy to mention his name or to acknowledge his action. There is no attempt at conciliation, still less concession. Civil disobedience must be called off unconditionally, though it is still not explained how and by whom, if not by Mr. Gandhi, this can, with any validity, be done. Government evidently believe that, since the enemy shows signs of weakening now is the time to press home their advantage.

THE REVOLT AGAINST THE MAHATMA

While it is universally agreed that Gandhiji, on the eve of this great "purificatory" ordeal, has shown remarkable gifts of leadership in calling off civil disobedience, there comes from over the waters a voice of protest and denunciation from the two invalid Congressmen in Vienna. For, the Patel-Bose statement is a warning that the failure of Gandhi will mean the passing of the Congress into more extreme hands—that is, into the hands of men who have no faith in his methods of non-violence. We do not know how these men in far off Austria are more competent to judge the situation in India than the men on the spot, but they have not hesitated to condemn Mr. Gandhi's renunciation of civil disobedience as "a confession of failure" and demand "the radical organisation of Congress on a new principle with a new method for which a new leader is essential".

The unkindest cut of all!

THE BURMA IMPASSE

It is a pity that a session of the Burma Legislative Council, specially called to give a definite verdict on the question of federation or separation, has failed to give a direct answer. We are told that Parliamentary tricks and manoeuvres were pressed into service to prevent a straight vote being taken on any resolution. But the fact remains that though two sessions of the Council tackled the question nothing came of it. In the circumstances, just as in the case of communal dispute, it rests with the Government to settle the matter once for all with their decision. In this, of course they should be guided by the will of the people of Burma. That will was sufficiently and clearly expressed in the vote of the electors in the last general election. There is no point in seeking another election to confirm the unequivocal verdict of the electorate. Now that the Council has twice considered the subject at inordinate length and left the matter where it was, it is up to the Government to carry out the clearly expressed desire of the electors to federate with India.

MR. POLAK'S IMPRESSIONS

Few Englishmen have had more opportunities of acquiring first-hand knowledge of India than Mr. Polak who, with Mr. Andrews, shares the privilege of intimacy with many leading Indians. A friend of the Mahatma and an old-time passive resister in South Africa, his views incline rather to the liberalism of Dr. Sapru and the Rt. Hon. Sastri. But Polak has a genius for friendship, and he counts among his friends Congressmen, Liberals and Independants and scores of men, young and old, holding diverse views, with all of whom he discusses with a frankness and persuasiveness peculiarly his own. During his last visit to this country, he toured extensively and brought to bear upon the problems a shrewd, observant mind. And what is his finding? The most glaring fact of the situation, he says, is that "people have no belief in Britain's goodwill and word of honour".

It was staggering to find how few believe that we mean what we say, or have any confidence in our pledges and promises.

The situation has evidently deteriorated and disbelief has rather increased since the publication of the White Paper which, curiously enough, avoids the very mention of Dominion Status, which almost till the other day was the burden of all pledges and proclamations!

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

The Indian was here long before the first British official. He may point to as many generations of useful industry on the coast and inland as the white settlers. Is it possible for any Government with a scrap of self-respect for honest dealing between man and man to embark on a policy of deliberately squeezing out the native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith?

This is not a quotation from Mahatma Gandhi's speeches or from the presidential address to the East Africa Indian Congress, but, wonder of wonders, from a book of travels by Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill was Under Secretary for the Colonies in 1907 when he paid a visit to East Africa. On his return home he published a book in which occurs the above passage. Evidently in those days Churchill had a firmer grasp of realities than he seems to possess now!

KENYA INDIAN CONGRESS

We congratulate our countrymen in Kenya on the success of the recent session of their Congress in Mombasa. It may be recalled that owing to internal dissensions and divided counsels, the Congress became moribund and its resolutions were openly flouted. It is heartening to learn that the Congress has once again been set on the strong foundations of a united community. The discussions and resolutions of the session show that moderate counsels have prevailed and the abandonment of the futile policy of the boycott of the Legislatures is a wholesome symptom of the resurrected Congress. The Congress has done well to resolve

that Indians should resume participation in the legislative and executive councils "under protest" against the communal electorate.

As a corollary, the Congress made an excellent move in asking all adult Indians to enroll themselves on the electoral register.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S CHALLENGE

Pandit Malaviya is a much respected politician revered not less for his sagacious leadership of many causes than for the purity and selflessness of his public life. To say that he lent his name to false charges is an accusation that cannot be lightly passed. And yet from his safe place in the Commons, the Secretary of State for India thought fit to cast this aspersion. The Pandit, as might be expected, has promptly challenged Sir Samuel either to institute a public enquiry or to prosecute him.

If neither is adopted, need we say that the public will draw its own conclusions?

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

A friend of the writer of World Events—Professor F. Alexander of the University of Western Australia—has recently concluded an extensive tour in Europe during which time he has made a special study on the spot of the Corridor question between Germany and Poland and of life to-day in Soviet Russia. He has had exceptional opportunities of travel in the countries and also of discussing present-day problems with representative Germans, Poles, Danzigers and Russians. I wish this month to give readers of WORLD EVENTS an account of some of the experiences and conclusions of Professor Alexander's investigations which he has kindly forwarded to me.

GERMANY AND POLAND

Professor Alexander regards the Corridor arrangement of the Versailles Treaty by which Poland has been allowed an outlet to the sea between the German territory of Prussia and Eastern Prussia as Europe's "Danger Spot" to-day. After a series of most interesting studies, he offers some conclusions as follows:

The conclusion by the Polish Government and Danzig Senat of a Protocol which gives promise of economic understanding, in place of persistent antagonism between the two peoples, is the sole indication upon which one may base the hope that the general solution through economic co-operation might one day come within sight of success. In a word, the question is whether commercial bonds can draw together culturally divergent interests. If Danzig and Poland were left alone, this rapprochement must be only a matter of time. Unfortunately, the difficulties of Danzig are related to the general problem of the Corridor. Thus Polish-Danzig relations become subservient to Polish-German relations. The close contact between Danzig Senat and German Foreign Office is notorious. It was with regret that one heard rumours of attempts from Berlin to frustrate the recent Polish-Danzig agreement. The hesitancy of Polish authorities to consider any concession which might represent them as yielding to German pressure is the reverse side of the picture.

I left the Corridor profoundly impressed by the dangerous potentialities of the major problem of European politics which it represents. Alarmists who regard the Corridor as a likely source of immediate international conflict may be disregarded;

as long as Germany remains preoccupied with financial and armament questions, no demarche on the Corridor is to be thought of. But eastern Germans firmly believe that the policy of Berlin is being directed with calm deliberation towards return of the Corridor. On this view, Germany is just bidding her time. When the hour is come, she will strike—by any one or combination of diplomatic, economic or military weapons.

For the peoples themselves, no less than for the rest of Europe, the consequences might be deplorable. Though the danger is not immediate, the time for precautionary measures may not be overlong. Nothing is to be gained from covering up the problem of the Corridor as Polish policy seeks to do. The fullest public and political discussion is necessary. If Poland is sincere in believing that Germany has set her face against any settlement short of return of the greater part of the Corridor and is making of her economic disabilities only a propagandist bluff, the remedy lies in Poland's own hands if she has but the courage to use it. She should "call the bluff"—and soon.

LIFE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Professor Alexander says that living conditions are growing worse. There is an acute scarcity of foodstuffs.

It would be decidedly misleading to assert that a nation, like an army, always marches on its stomach. Applied to Russian conditions, this dictum means that the problem of the conservative, individualist, food-producing peasants, who at the time of the Revolution formed about 85 per cent. of the population of the country, must continually exercise the minds of Bolshevik authorities in Moscow. Despite the latter's original success in winning peasant support for the Revolution by offering him ownership of the land; despite definite progress in grain production after the famine under Lenin's New Economic Policy; despite vigorous and superficially successful attempts at collective farming, the agrarian side of the Soviet regime is still its weakest and its sorest spot. At no time has failure in the agrarian field loomed larger than it does in this present autumn. Living conditions in the Soviet Union have been growing steadily worse during the last two years, and all well-informed observers join in insisting that the coming winter of 1932-33 will prove the most severe in the history of the Bolshevik experiment.

THE FIVE YEARS' PLAN

The first Five Years' Plan, though productive of some striking results in the sphere of heavy industry, largely neglected the production of consumption goods, while the vast majority of such goods that were produced never got beyond the cities.

The serious results of this situation gradually became apparent to the authorities in Moscow during the middle of this last summer, and belated measures were introduced to encourage the peasant. Factories were instructed to devote themselves to the production of certain consumption goods, and peasants were permitted to dispose of an increased amount of what they produced by private sale. Whether the two concessions combined will help to ease the situation has yet to be seen.

So much for the grain-producing individual peasant. It is equally true that the collectives, through greatly increased numbers over the last 5 years, have had but small success in coping with the food problem.

In the first place, the great drive into the collectives during 1929 and 1930 led to the wholesale slaughtering by peasants of their cows and horses. It has been estimated that the "drive" thus cost the Soviet Union 40 to 50 per cent. of its cattle—a tremendous leeway to make up in a period of increasing financial difficulty. The cattle that have been left, moreover, are not always given the same care as they previously received at the hands of their individual owners.

Of the second obstacle, the difficulty of training ignorant peasant members of the collectives to handle the tractors, much has already been written by critics of the system. Soviet authorities themselves were not slow to appreciate the difficulties—they are under no illusions as to the backward condition of the old peasants. Their attempt to meet the situation by attaching to each collective gangs of mechanics whose sole job was to keep machines in repair met with some success. . . . But it, too, would seem to have fallen short; for the trained men no sooner establish their usefulness in the collectives than they migrate to the cities.

In part, of course, this drift is but a natural corollary to the policy of industrialisation embodied in the Five Years' Plan. But there is more to it than that. Such amenities of

life as exist in Russia to-day are to be had in the towns, and especially in the capital.

This attraction to the towns of the best elements in the young Russia of to-day is at once a source of weakness and of strength to the Soviet State. Obviously it has increased the difficulty of efficient grain production. On the other hand, it provides the Bolshevik regime with one of its surest forms of support. Youth everywhere is on the Government's side, because of the opportunities, actual and potential, which it affords to all—save members of the old regime—from the peasant's son upwards. The latter may advance from his village school to urban universities. What matters it to him that the Bolshevik regime is a dictatorship or aristocracy so long as its ranks are never closed?

This material incentive, not unmingled with a genuine idealism and ready suffering for a future objective—the relative strength of the two elements one does not dare to estimate—is the greatest guarantee of the permanence of the present regime. Add also the strength of the machine now in the hands of Soviet leaders—the Red Army and the G. P. U. 'Take further into consideration the centuries' old patience of the people and you have the essential elements which help to explain the one prophecy upon which, after a visit so brief and geographically limited, I would venture to conclude this series of articles.

During my stay in Moscow and Leningrad, I talked not only with Russians but also with well-informed foreign residents of every different shade of opinion and in various occupations. Some were still enthusiastic, some violently opposed, others frankly indifferent. To almost all questions I put, their answers differed widely. But on one question they were all agreed. Not a single resident would subscribe to the view that the increasing difficulties of the coming year might possibly involve the collapse of the Bolshevik regime. Modifications in its policy, some permanent or temporary return to the N.E.P. were contemplated by many. Hardship might—indeed, would certainly—continue. A few hundred thousand peasants might be suffered to die. The unanimous opinion nevertheless remained that the regime was too firmly established to be shaken. Foreign intervention alone could bring about its overthrow, and this without the slightest prospect of a permanent alternative.

THE TWO LOANS

THE period under review is marked by a most lamentable landslide in the giltedge market. On the eve of the announcement of the last $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rupee Loan there were, indeed, a dour cloud hanging over the market in the shape of a dangerously overbought position. But not the most pessimistic of operators and market reviewers could have presaged such violent shocks as have happened since then. Formerly, it was a case of a mildly expressed wish that the Government had chosen a better time in which to announce the New Loan; for though rates had been going up steadily, the technical position of the market was such that a pronounced weakness and a sharp decline might set in at any moment. But as it now turns out, this fault of omission has been thrown into insignificance by persistent faults of commission. To recapitulate the developments of the month with any reference to the possible psychology of the plans of the Government were a futile task. For no stretch of imagination would enable one to probe into a mentality that could consistently disrupt the giltedge market and leave it in a state of utter helplessness. In this disaster, the market's share of the blame is restricted to the development of an overbought position. Though, it must be remembered, at the same time, that but for such hectic bull operation giltedge might never have seen the rise in prices which alone made it possible for the Government to issue a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan at Rs. 96, and see it actually quoted at 9 annas premium before the opening of the list.

The indictment against the Government, on the other hand, is far graver and contains a number of charges of an irrefutable kind. In the first place, they could have delayed the issue of the loan till the market had liquidated the overbought position. Secondly, having issued the loan they could have kept the list open for a sufficiently long time to admit of a low *pro rata* allotment on applications. Instead of adopting such a course, the Government chose to declare the list closed as soon as applications amounted to the bare requirement of Rs. 15 crores with the result that applicants were left with much more than they could carry, and it was certain that on the first day of the loan there would be a tremendous selling pressure with regard to the New Loan.

There is no reason why the Government should have adopted this course in spite of their knowledge that applications had been made on the anticipation of a fractional *pro rata* allotment. Having committed the blunder, the Government could have extended timely support to the market which they declined to do. At this stage, official circles were prone to argue that no blame could attach to them either in respect of the overbought position in the market or in respect of the closure of the list in pursuance of the terms of the prospectus. In regard to the latter, particularly, precedence was cited in the action of the British Treasury in closing the £300 million of Treasury credits issued in November 1932 which also, it may be remembered, caused a similar set-back in giltedge. This argument, though undoubtedly apposite, was subsequently deprived of all its force by the Government's own action. On Tuesday, May 9, 1933, was announced the 4 per cent. sterling loan at £97½ to be redeemed in 1948-53. The Bombay market, it would appear, had an inkling of the loan a day or two earlier; and this was naturally the signal for an impetuous bear raid before which the giltedge market crumbled like a house of cards. It is natural that giltedge prices should find their level with the yield on the New Loan. But what wrought more havoc was the realisation that in their dealings with the investor, the Government of India are absolutely unreliable and untrustworthy. Within 10 days of a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. issue at Rs. 96, in India, the Government offered a 4 per cent. issue at £97½ to the British investor. It matters little to the market and to the investor whether the Government of India was privy to this conspiracy or not. If it be true that at the time of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. issue the Finance Member and his colleagues had no knowledge of the coming sterling loan, no investor can rely on their ability to protect his interest. If, on other hand, the Secretary of State had taken them into their confidence, it is a case of *malafides* which will remain a stain on their name for a long time to come. There is another fact in connection with the sterling loan which the Indian investor and operator must regard with particular bitterness. They cannot possibly overlook the fact that while in the case of the Rupee loan the Government were quick to close the list within an hour, and necessitated full acceptance of applications, in the case of the Sterling loan the list was kept open

long enough to necessitate so low a rate of allotment as 25 per cent. The results in India and in England are in equally striking contrast. While here the New Loan sank to a heavy discount immediately after the issue and applicants and operators had to suffer heavy losses, in England the New Loan rose to a premium and stags were enabled to make appreciable profits. The last week of the period under review was the climax of these adverse forces. On Monday, May 15, the new rupee loan sank to a discount of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8; $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper dropped down to Rs. 76-8. The Bombay stock exchange had therefore to be closed for forward transactions in giltedge. The Board took timely measures and but for their promptness the position would have been far worse and even irretrievable.

The energetic action of the Bombay Stock Exchange saved a worse disaster. The recovery has been slow and inconsiderable since. The first two weeks have shown that the revival of confidence in giltedge is a literally uphill task and it remains to be seen whether the Government would make this a Sisyphus' task for themselves.

THE MONTH ABROAD

The month abroad was the period of the "talks" between Mr. Roosevelt and the representatives of other nations whom he had invited to a conference at Washington. His economic policy at home has been subject to the impact of a number of unco-ordinated sectional views. America is always the land of chaotic legislation in which sometimes bills under discussion in the House are of conflicting purpose. But generally speaking, two definite purposes may be said to have emerged clearly into view and have been given proper legislative sanction through the Farm Bill, the principal purpose of which was to refinance agricultural mortgages. The two purposes referred to have been embodied in what has come to be known as the "inflation amendment", by which the President has been empowered among other things to reduce the gold content of the dollar to a half of its present value, to issue 3,000 million dollars of fresh money and to accept payment of War debts in part in silver. These powers are optional in the sense that the President is not required to exercise them immediately, so that, considering the wide sphere over which his discretion ranges, President Roosevelt has become a virtual money dictator for the whole of the United States of America. As regards silver, the Senate has recently passed

a resolution asking the American delegation to the World Economic Conference to work for improving the monetary status of silver. Meanwhile the authorities have carried on discussions with a number of countries, *viz.*, Canada, Mexico, and have come to an agreement on the following points:

1. Call a halt in debasing silver coins.
2. The substitution of silver for smaller currency.
3. The return of silver to its natural fineness in coins and
4. The employment of silver in the reserves of central banks.

The most notable outcome of the Washington talks is, that the nations have agreed to what is known as a Tariff Truce. Great Britain has succeeded in watering down the terms of that agreement. While America proposed that no new barriers to trade should be imposed, Britain successfully changed it to the effect that no initiatives should be taken towards the increase of trade barriers. The meaning of this is that Britain should be free to bring to a conclusion the negotiations which she has been carrying on for some time with countries like Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Ireland and the Argentina, and to implement these treaties with the agreed changes in tariffs and quotas. The agreements with most of these countries have been already concluded.

Thus with the Tariff Truce reduced to a nullity one may wonder what the Washington "talks" actually achieved. The statesmen concerned of course indulge in a high sentimental talk. So far what is known is that War debts are outside the scope of the Conference, that negotiations will be carried on concurrently and on parallel lines with the Conference and that in any case the settlement of the War debts would be completed before the Conference "finishes". It may be useful to mention here that much misunderstanding was caused in the public mind by an incorrect report which substituted the word "sits" instead of "finishes".

The prospect of inflation in America has caused a mild boom in the prices of stocks and commodities. It remains to be seen whether the World Economic Conference will accomplish enough to sustain the improved sentiment of to-day and make it the basis of further advance.

Diary of the Month

April 28. An agreement in principle is reached in the Anglo-Persian oil dispute.

April 29. The Venerable Devamitta Dharmapala is dead.

—Mahatma Gandhi decides to go on a three weeks' fast.

April 30. The sentence on Mr. M. N. Roy of transportation for 12 years is reduced to 6 years' imprisonment.

May 1. England-India Radio Telephone Service is inaugurated to-day.

May 2. General Smuts cables to Mr. Gandhi to desist from the fast.

May 3. Abolition of the Oath of Allegiance Act by the Free State Dail.

May 4. Mr. Lansbury appeals to the Viceroy to release Mr. Gandhi.

May 5. The Pope Report on Railway economics is published.

May 6. Manchukuo Government sends an ultimatum to Russia.

May 7. Punjab Mail derailment results in the death of 6 persons and injuries to 13.

May 8. Gandhiji commences a fast of 21 days at 12 noon. He is released at 9 p.m.

May 9. Gandhiji announces suspension of civil disobedience for six weeks and calls on Government to withdraw the ordinances.

May 10. Mrs. Gandhi is released.

May 11. Lord Hailsham speaks of sanctions against Germany in case of non-participation in the Disarmament Conference.

May 12. Dr. Ba Maw sends a Memorial to Government *re*: Burma's federation.

May 13. Mr. Jinnah, addressing Indian Students' Union, urges the need for united front in India.

May 14. Herr von Papen replies to Lord Hailsham in terms of defiance.

May 15. In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare endorses Viceroy's decision not to release the political prisoners.

May 16. Lady Cynthia Mosley is dead.

May 17. Chancellor von Hitler, addressing the Reichstag, states German foreign policy which is moderate and conciliatory.

May 18. Maharajah of Alwar is asked to quit Alwar for 2 years, or accept a commission of inquiry.

May 19. Maharajahs of Patiala and Dholpur interview H. E. the Viceroy on behalf of Alwar.

May 20. H. E. Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief, sails for England.

May 21. Answering a question in the Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare defends gold export from India.

May 22. The Maharajah of Alwar leaves the State for Mount Abu.

May 23. With reference to Sir Samuel Hoare's accusation against Pandit Malaviya, the latter challenges the Secretary of State to prosecute him or order a public inquiry.

May 24. Columbia and Peru sign the Ratification of the Agreement in Geneva.

May 25. The Pope breaking the tradition celebrates High Mass outside the Vatican.

May 26. Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan is dead.

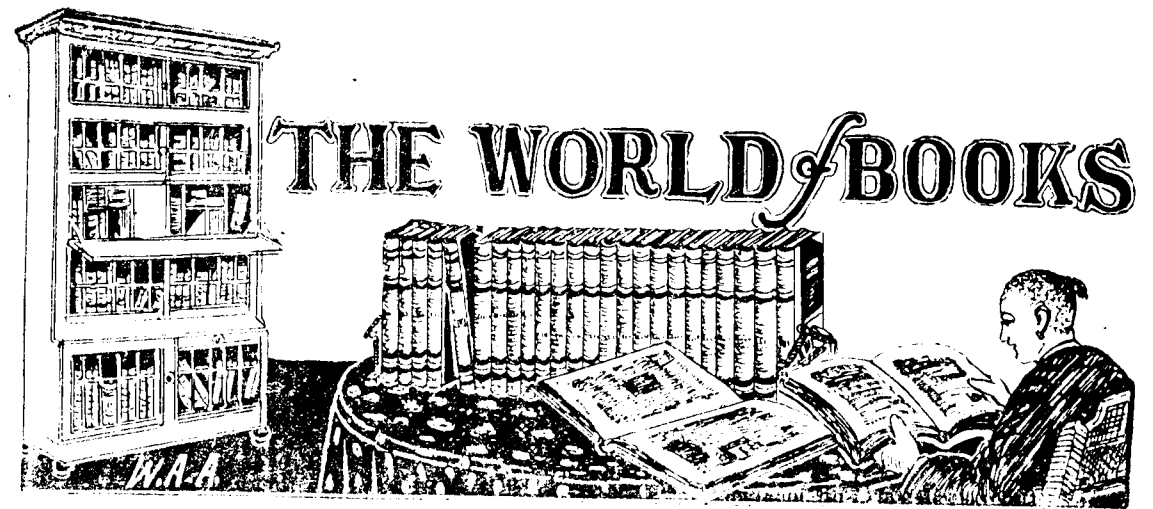
May 27. Mr. Sorabjee, son of the late Rustomjee, offers £1,000 from the Trust for untouchability work.

May 28. Muslim League Council meeting at Delhi ends in fiasco.



MAHATMA GANDHI

May 29. Gandhiji breaks his fast at 12-30 noon.



THE LAST STRUGGLE WITH THE MAFIA.
By Prefect Cesare Mori. Translated by Orlo Williams. Illustrated. Published by Putnam, London and New York.

About the year 1924, the island of Sicily presented a threefold problem to the Administration. There was a predominant and persistent activity of crime coupled with a chronic failure of State action in its preventive and remedial measures and a rapidly increasing tendency of the people to hold aloof from any investigation and punishment of the wrong-doers. The *Mafia*—a generic name given to all those people engaged in such criminal activity—was a peculiar product of the local conditions dominating and controlling the entire social and economic life of the people. Their *Law of Omerta* had a threefold aspect. A refusal to recognise the local power, direct action in getting over rights by one's own hand and complete silence as regards its criminal actions. In that year Mussolini visited the island and promised the people security, tranquillity and freedom to work.

Prefect Mori was the man chosen by Mussolini to deal with the network of criminality in the island of Sicily. This book tells, in his own words, in 1931, the thrilling story of his fight with and the final destruction of the Mafia. It provides a fascinating record in criminal pathology and administrative prophylactics.

HOUSES OF THE LOST. A LA BELLE DE NUIT.
By Jacques Roberti. Translated by Mary Ford. Published by Werner Laurie Ltd., London.

This is an English translation of Jacques Roberti's famous French novel "Houses of the Lost", wherein the author depicts without sentimentality or cant of any kind whatsoever, the wretched existence of French prostitutes, the story of legalised prostitution in the country and the treatment given to these miserable women whom, in many cases, poverty and imprudence have driven to a life of shame. It is heart-rending to read of the methods and manner in which young girls are seduced in the beginning and gradually driven to a life of shame. In writing this remarkable novel, the author has been actuated by the laudable motive of persuading the French Government to give up the practice of legalising "Closed Houses" which, in his opinion, are "a dishonour to France". In a striking and vigorous style the author depicts the tragic story of the Girl "Gaby" who "goes from one hell to another".

Within recent times, attempts have been made in India to blot out of existence the houses of ill-fame in many of the important cities and in view of the Legislative enactments in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, social reformers and vigilant League workers who are interested in rooting out this canker in our social system will do well to study this book.

PROBLEMS OF POPULATION. Edited by G. H. L. F. Pitt. Allen & Unwin, London.

We have before us a well-edited book on the Problems of Population. It is really the report of the Proceedings of the Second General Assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems.

It consists of diverse papers by experts—twenty-three in number and six reports of research commissions and national committees. Some of the papers are of local interest. For instance, the first and second papers relate to Great Britain, the third to Denmark and the fourth and fifth to United States. The sixth relates to Stockholm and the seventh to Germany. But other papers are of universal interest. By far the best of these is the paper by Prof. Fairchild (No. 23). It gives the necessary correctives to Malthus's theory and takes note of facts neglected by him. In the discussions that followed, one will not be surprised to note that Dr. Dublin thinks Malthus is all wrong. We venture to think that most economists are agreed that Malthus is, in the main, right and only incorrect in some details.

Some of the papers are highly mathematical in nature requiring a knowledge of the calculus. These are, of course, very valuable but cannot be understood by the layman whose interest lies in the practical aspect of the problems. But in spite of this drawback, any ordinary person of general culture could get some view of the intricacy of the problem. He would find that it is one involving a combination of various branches of knowledge such as biology, sociology, anthropology, statistics, economics, agriculture, aspects of geography and history. The questions are vast and intricate but at the same time they are not merely academic. They are related to actual movements and tendencies among the population of the world.

Another very interesting paper is that of Prof. Fawcett of the London University (No. 14) who examines the varieties in density of population in different inhabited lands and the factors that contribute to the variations. We in India are too familiar with the restrictions in many British Colonies. The long and arduous struggle in South Africa which first made Mr. Gandhi famous, the restrictions in Australia and other colonies are only an example of the universal tendency in most parts of the world to impose restrictions on immigration.

Another interesting paper is that of Prof. Hankins and relates to reproduction among white people. He thinks that at the back of the decline of the birthrate are many factors and birth control is only part of the story. We think that birth control is a very large part, if not all. Fertility in other countries and food supply are the subject of other papers.

Altogether, a careful study of the book with some discrimination brings out the magnitude and the importance of this, the latest and also the greatest problem with which human civilisation is now faced.

GOETHE'S FAUST. Translated by Bayard Taylor, with Introduction by M. Montgomery and Notes by Douglas Yates. World's Classics, Oxford University Press. 2 Shillings net.

This is a worthy memorial to Goethe in the centenary year. This great nineteenth-century classic is apt to be more praised than read. Only direct study can convince the reader of the profundity of thought involved in the book which is a rare combination of science and faith and artistic expression. The notes in this book are calculated to provide a much needed help to the reader. Taylor's facile verse which reproduces the original metre is pleasant to read. The reader must be thankful also to the valuable introduction provided in this edition.

INDIAN DEFENCE PROBLEM. By Captain G. V. Modak, Poona.

India's constitutional advance must keep pace with her fitness for military *Swaraj*. As it has been well observed: "Provincial autonomy and a responsible Federal Government at the Centre are mere empty words unless the vital problems of the defences of India are satisfactorily solved." As such the problem of India's defence is a part of the greater problem of India's right to be governed by her sons.

Those who desire to equip themselves with a first-hand knowledge of this vast field, will find a valuable guide in Capt. G. V. Modak's "India's Defence Problem". It is not possible for us to agree entirely with the author in several of his conclusions; but Capt. Modak, armed as he is with a long and active military service in a leading Indian State and an elaborate study of military history and present British Indian Army organisation, may be regarded as a technical expert who approaches his theme with an ease and thoroughness, rarely found in the layman.

He divides his book into three parts: in Part I, he explodes the view-point of the jingoes of military science who believe in the efficacy of retaining the British element strong in India's Defence Force. He proves by a series of arguments the superiority of the Indian over the Britisher in greater military efficiency, greater sus-power or physical fitness and less cost. remaining two Parts, he advocates the replacement of British by Indian troops for economy in expenditure if not for other

By immediate Indiaisation of the rank-and-file only, he shows how India n Rs. 28 crores annually. That India's must be her own is an axiom has been recognised even by the Commission which draws the picture of a India where units recruited in Britain and officered by British officers must be mere

mercenaries in India where the ultimate military authority must be with an Indian Minister for War or a responsible Indian Cabinet". Unfortunately however Indian army policy has remained unchanged from the time of the Mutiny of 1857 and the days of Ellenborough and the systematic exclusion of Indians especially from Artillery, Engineers, Aircraft, Tank Corps and Armoury Cars is still persisted in. Capt. Modak pleads for a thorough orientation and sums up his conclusions in 14 points and closes his book by an appeal to the British Ministers and Indian public men.

A CYCLOPEDIA OF INDIAN VEGETABLE DRUGS. Edited by S. K. Nadkarni. Paragon Products Co., Bombay.

Mr. Nadkarni's well known treatise on "Indian Materia Medica" has become a classic in its own way, dealing as it does with a variety of Indian drugs in full detail. But that is a copious volume and is more fit for the library than for constant reference. The need for a handy, pocketable book for ready reference can hardly be exaggerated, and this need is supplied by this brochure which in its abridged form provides an easy reference to a few of the most essential drugs of India. What is of equal importance is, that an attempt is also made to indicate the standardised preparations available in the case of such drugs. The book is, therefore, of exceptionable value to the practitioner.

MESSAGE OF SAKUNTALA. By R. V. Shah. Published by Ramanlal Vadilal Shah. Kalapur, Ahmedabad, India. As. 8.

Mr. R. V. Shah, by whom this book on Sakuntala is written, has suggested a new approach to the study of Sakuntala, the immortal masterpiece of Kalidasa. The book also affords innumerable suggestions as to what comprises true womanhood, or what are the essential attributes of woman in Bharatavaraha.

AN INTRODUCTION TO PNEUMATOLOGY. By James Clark Mckerrow, M.B., London. Longmans Green & Co. 6 Shillings net.

Pneumatology is defined by the author to be the study of man as a religious animal or, in other words, of a spiritual being. The implications of such a study are that religiousness or spirituality is essential to the human being. It is an emergent characteristic and except as and when it emerges, man is no better than the brute. Rationality has too long figured in our minds as the differentia of humanity; it means no more than to entertain some purpose and to plan activity in the light thereof; reason thus understood is not an exclusive characteristic of man since it belongs to the higher animals as well.

Man is a man not by his structure which only makes him a primate, not as having rational ends, not as pursuing them by rational means, but as living by faith of a different kind from animal faith, as having a practical relation with the unseen.

The animal struggles for bodily survival, man struggles for spiritual existence, his chief end being to glorify God in his spiritual progress.

Religious life is more than a religion; the latter is related to the former as language is to thinking. Spiritual life is of much greater importance than cults or creeds; the latter are almost always at the rational level. A good deal of this, if not more than this, is claimed by professed advocates of religion. The novelty of the present work lies in that it is a claim by a scientist that spiritual life is as much a biological phenomenon as conscious life, implying the normal development of body and mind. It is an expression of the higher in man, not the lower. It is not the manifestation of hysteria or of the herd-instinct. All this is very interesting and the thoughtful student will find much that is stimulating in the six chapters. One cannot, however, help feeling that the attempt to justify the religious life on other than rational grounds can hardly be convincing.

THE COMPLETE CROSS-WORD REFERENCE BOOK. By C. H. R. Thorn. The Syndicate Publishing Co. Ltd., 3 and 4 King St., Covent Garden, London. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Rs. 3-12.)

This book will be very serviceable to those of us who are interested in solving cross-word puzzles. The author has successfully endeavoured to present in a handy form a collection of words classified under three heads; firstly, according to subjects; secondly, to the number of letters; and thirdly, to alphabetical order. A great deal of information has also been included which will be of considerable use and interest. A more or less comprehensive list of Synonyms and Antonyms has also been added at the end of this book.

MADHYAMA-DHATUROOPAVALI. By Pandit T. R. Krishnacharya. Madhava Vilas Book Depot, Kumbakonam.

In this compilation which is bound to be of great help to all who desire to learn Sanskrit, the selection of the roots is very judicious and the arrangement of their forms very convenient. The use of Parinian terminology adds much to the value of this book.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A PLAY IN ONE SCENE FROM THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS. By Lewis Carroll. Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

REPORT OF THE MADRAS VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION, 1931-32. Servants of India Society, Madras.

SOME BENGAL VILLAGES. An Economic Survey. Edited by N. C. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L., and L. A. Natesan, M.A., B.L., University of Calcutta.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN BENGAL. By Sachin Sen, M.A., B.L. M. C. Sarkar and Sons, Calcutta.

THE LIGHT OF TRUTH. By Swami Dayanand Saraswati. The Arya Samaj, Madras.

POCKET HEALTH SERIES I. Breathing Methods. II. Rhythmic Exercises. By Shri Yogendra. Srinivasa Varadachari & Co., Madras.

GUIDE TO AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES. By M. C. Mohan, B.A. Ram Lal Suri, Lahore.

A PROPHET OF PEACE: SRI NARAYANA GURUDEV. By Swami Dharma Theerthan, B.A., LL.B., Gurukulam THE HINDU PHARMACOPŒIA. By A. R. S. Sundaram Yogasrama, Royapettah. Rs. 1-4.

INDIAN STATES

Baroda

BARODA ADMINISTRATION

In spite of world-wide economic depression, the financial position of Baroda, judging by its latest Administration Report, the one for 1931-32 seems sound. The budget showed a surplus of Rs. 10.54 lakhs with a revenue of Rs. 249.43 lakhs is against an expenditure of Rs. 238.89 lakhs. His Highness the Gaekwar has long been noted for pursuing a forward policy and His Highness' policy is being faithfully followed by his Government. The efforts of the State have been directed towards improving the economic condition of the people. The activities of the development departments have been co-ordinated. They have been placed in charge of a Commissioner who is assisted by a committee. The way in which this committee functions is interesting. It divides itself into sub-committees each of which deals with groups of inter-related problems, and at the full meetings of the committee, principles and policies are discussed so as to secure co-ordinated action.

During the period under review, Baroda has maintained its reputation in the sphere of education. An appreciable increase of 10,079 pupils, due to the strict enforcement of the Compulsory Act, is recorded. As against 911 in the previous year there were 978 pupils, including 33 girls, in the Baroda College, thus testifying to its growing popularity. Games were given as much encouragement as literary and scientific activities. The school-going population also witnessed a rise in the number of girls who attended the mixed and private schools. Closely allied with the education department, the library branch turned out excellent work, spreading a network of libraries in the State. Surely, the cause of literacy must have been admirably served by the addition of a 100 new libraries.

Thus Baroda, during the period under review, has shown marked progress in every direction.

Mysore

MYSORE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Delegates from all parts of the State, representing various communities and important interests, attended the third session of the Mysore People's Congress which opened on the 10th May. Mr. Satyanarayana Setty, Birur, member of the Mysore Legislative Council, presided.

The President, who delivered his address in Kanarese, made a strong plea for full responsible Government as distinct from responsive Government. He criticised at length the White Paper, particularly the proposals relating to the position of the Princes and States' people in the proposed federal scheme.

The Congress meeting the next day passed a number of resolutions after a keen debate. The first resolution asked for affording greater facilities to the rural population of the State in the matter of education, sanitation, medical relief, water-supply and such other amenities. The next resolution condemned the recently passed local Self-Government Bills and, in particular the entrusting of dictatorial powers to the Commissioner of the Bangalore City Municipality over the head of the Municipal Council. Another resolution condemned the White Paper proposals reiterating the Congress demand for the immediate introduction of Responsible Government in the State. Yet another resolution referred to anti-untouchability.

The session concluded with an exhortation by the President calling upon the people of the State to rally round the banner of the Congress and make it a powerful living political body in the State.

SRINIVASA MANDIRAM

The Yuvarani of Mysore declared open recently the building of the Ladies' section of the Srinivasa Mandiram Charities, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the city. The Mandiram runs an orphanage, a girls' school and provides hostel facilities for poor students.

Jodhpur

JODHPUR ADMINISTRATION

A notification published on the 10th May over the signature of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, announces important changes in the administration of the State and in the personnel of the State Council. The administration of the State will henceforth be referred to as the Government of Jodhpur instead of the Marwar Darbar.

The State Council will be constituted as follows: Chief Minister and Finance Minister: Mr. J. W. Young, formerly designated Vice-President of State Council; Judicial Minister: Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singh of Pokaran; Revenue Minister: Munshi Himmat Singh K. Maheeshwari; and Home Member: Thakur Madho Singh of Sankhwas.

In addition to the foregoing, all State work hitherto done by the Member of Council-in-Waiting as Private Secretary to His Highness will be done by the Chief Minister, and as a temporary measure, pending further orders, the Chief Minister will also act as Personal Private Secretary to His Highness.

JODHPUR HIGH SCHOOL

The annual prize distribution of the Durbar High School, Jodhpur, was performed by Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singh, Minister in charge of Education.

In his report, the Headmaster drew attention to the increased prosperity of the school. A keen interest in games was displayed by the boys, who this year in the Inter-school competitions won the senior shield for sports and the senior-volley-ball shield and were runners-up in the Middle Football League.

Thakur Chain Singh expressed his appreciation of the high standard of work done and referred to the great improvement which had taken place since he himself was a pupil in the school.

Travancore

TECHNICAL EXAMINATION

The Government of Travancore propose to conduct local technical examinations from 1934 and have decided to appoint a Committee presided over by the Director of Public Instruction to draft a scheme. Among other subjects the Committee will consider what examinations may be held immediately after the scheme is introduced. The Government in the course of their order appointing the Committee state that they will be glad if the report of the Committee can be submitted to Government within two months.

Under a long-standing arrangement dating from 1895, the special text examinations conducted by the Government of Madras are being held at centres in the State, the Travancore Government meeting all local expenses and arranging for the proper supervision of examinations. In course of time however many of these examinations were not held in Travancore owing to their becoming superfluous or other reasons and now examinations in only Madras Government technical subjects such as drawing, commerce, engineering, weaving and printing now continue to be held in Travancore.

TEMPLE ENTRY IN TRAVANCORE

A Committee to enquire into the question of temple entry in Travancore is appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. V. S. Subramania Iyer, retired Dewan, and eight members. It will tour in the State and elicit public opinion by examining individuals and representatives of associations. Rs. 8,832 has been sanctioned for the expense of the Committee.

Rampur

PRIME MINISTER OF RAMPUR

Sir John Thompson, formerly Chief Commissioner of Delhi, has, it is understood, accepted the offer of the post of Prime Minister, Rampur State.

Bhopal

REFORMS IN BHOPAL

In his speech at the State Banquet recently in honour of the visit of H. E. the Viceroy, H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal said:

In view of the world-wide abnormal economic situation, I have in order to avoid any burden on the State curtailed the functions usual on such occasions, but following the traditions of my house I am anxious to associate all our people in our happiness by announcing certain gifts and grants to them so that it may add to their rejoicing and be a regard for their devotion and loyalty to our house. These will be announced in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, but people may be impatient to know something about them now. I will therefore with Your Excellencies' permission take this opportunity of announcing some of the important ones:

Remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 19½ lakhs; grant of forest rights to Jagirdars; restoration of half the cut in the salaries of Civil and Military officers. I hope that the announcements which I am making will ensure that the occasion of our rejoicings will be a happy memory for all our people throughout the State—a memory to which we can all look back with pride and pleasure in the years to come.

Indore

RELIEF TO HOLKAR AGRICULTURISTS

A recent notification in the *Holkar State Gazette* states: In view of the bad condition of the kharif crops and the necessity for giving relief to the cultivators in the Nemawar district, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to order that all agricultural produce of the year and agricultural cattle in the Nemawar district be exempted from attachment in execution of civil court decrees till the end of January 1934.

Alwar

ALWAR CRISIS

Sensational developments have taken place in connection with Alwar. It is understood that Col. Ogilvie, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana States, has advised His Highness the Maharaja to choose between one of two courses:

1. To quit Alwar for a period of two years, or
2. To accept a commission of inquiry to investigate the conditions of Alwar.

The notice, says a Correspondent of the *Hindustan Times*, is of a peremptory character, giving as it does only 48 hours for His Highness to make up his mind. Surprised at the new development, His Highness has lodged an appeal with His Excellency the Viceroy inviting him to say what are the reasons governing the decisions of the Government.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of Dholpur have in this connection sought an interview with the Viceroy at Simla.

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Indians Overseas

EAST AFRICA INDIAN CONGRESS

Among the resolutions passed at the last session of the East African Indian Congress at Mombasa were the following :

That this Congress resolves that a sub-committee of three persons be authorized to organise an effective constitutional resistance against the proposed double Non-Native Poll Tax.

That this Congress places on record its emphatic re-affirmation that the present constitution of the Legislature of Kenya provides totally inadequate representation of Indian and African interests and is definitely opposed to any increase of representation of Europeans or the demand for control of finances of the Colony by elected European members and this Congress further requests His Majesty's Government to implement that part of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which requires the re-examination and readjustment of the Indian and Native representation on the Legislature.

That this Congress desires that inter-territorial restrictions on the free movement of immigration in the three main land territories of East Africa be removed.

That this Congress is of the opinion that the ban on the participation on the Legislative and Executive Council should be removed and that the Indian community should now participate on the Legislative and Executive Councils under protest but the efforts for the attainment of the Common Electoral Roll be vigorously carried on.

That this Congress recommends all Indian adults of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya to register themselves as voters on the Voters' Roll for the Legislative Council.

JOHANNESBURG INDIANS

On Sunday, April 2, a mass meeting of Indians under the auspices of the Transvaal Indian Congress was held in the Patidar Hall, Johannesburg. Various speakers denounced the action of the Indian Commercial Association in asking the Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission to set aside segregated areas for Indian occupation, to which the Congress has always been opposed.

EXPULSION OF INDIAN BANKERS

Sir John Simon informed Mr. Morgan Jones that representations made on behalf of the Government of India to the French Government with a view to the postponement of the orders of expulsion against four Indian bankers deported from Indo-China were unsuccessful and that further representations were being made.

INDIANS IN MALAYA

There are about six and a half lakhs of Indians in Malaya, the majority of them being employed on rubber estates.

On account of the unprecedented depression during the past few years in the rubber industry, the position of Indians in Malaya has become extremely unpleasant. During the past three years in particular, more than three lakhs of Indians have returned to the home-country, the figure for 1932, including a vast number of repatriates.

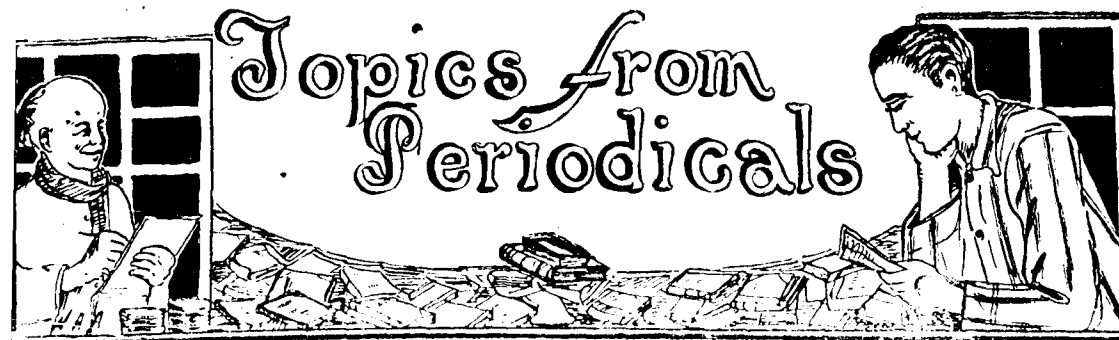
Wages in Malaya have dropped anything between 60 and 70 points, while the average standard of comfort of Indians in that colony, both estate workers and others, has shown a like if not an identical downward tendency.

This and other items of distressing news were submitted by the Indian Association of Ipoh in a memorandum to Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he visited Malaya during the cold weather in 1932.

INDIANS IN CHINESE TURKISTAN

The Central Asian Traders' Union, Hoshiarpur, has passed the following resolution :

Resolved that this Union views with great concern the situation in Chinese Turkistan. The news about the cold-blooded assassination of the 9 Hindu traders has caused great consternation among the people concerned and there is a great apprehension regarding the lives and large amount of money staked in trade there being sacrificed to blind fanaticism. In the interest of justice and humanity, it is most pertinent that the Government of India should move and take urgent and immediate necessary diplomatic action for the safety of the helpless Indian subjects and their property.



INDIAN ART

It is almost a commonplace to say that the dominant note in the Indian mind, its inherent temperament, is essentially spiritual. "Thus Indian Art," as Mr. Shishir Coomarr Mitra says in the May Number of the *Prabuddha Bharata*, "has never been the product of any independent creative effort, but a spontaneous revelation of the different ideations of Infinite Beauty."

Art in India counts not so much on the physical as on the supra-physical. It has very little to do with the outward manifestations either of Nature or of any material artificiality. And while it discourages the mere worship of form, it loves life and its psychic vivifications. Its supreme function lies in its distinctive power of suggestiveness. In representing a man, the Indian artist unlike the Western would not stick to a strict observance of the anatomical details of the human system, but to his conception of man, a mental image of what he understands by it; for, it is not human anatomy only in which he is interested; it is rather an idea and not a picture of which he strives to evoke in the mind of the spectator.

Indian art has always been the handmaid of Indian religion. Religious imagination needs everywhere the help of art-creations for its development and fulfilment.

The intense religious fervour of India's soul has made immense contribution to the growth and evolution of her consummate art which is undimmed by the ravages of time, and man proclaims to this day its deathless glory and unparalleled excellence. The Hindu art has been a handmaiden of the spiritual experiences of the Hindu devotee and saint. When the Hindu realized what is called the Motherhood of God, his soul could not rest satisfied with his inner spiritual beatitudes only. He wanted to seize and enjoy the presence of the Supreme Mother with all his being, his inner consciousness and emotions as well as with his outer senses. And in his attempt to meet this crying need of his soul, he created a form of the Mother God, though he knew all along that this figure made by his own hand, or conceived by his own soul could never be the Universal Mother whom he wanted to worship; nevertheless he would not fail to taste the delight in suggesting through the figure at least a fragment of the immensity of his love for his mother.

The Indian artist thus expresses not what he sees but what he feels, not what he experiences through his sensory organs but what he realizes through his intuitive power.

The practice by the Indian artist of this Vedantic method of self-realization indicates that art in India is interwoven in the fabric of her spiritual life. In India artists were called Sadhakas or spiritual aspirants who were men of religious turn of mind, and in most cases, led ascetic lives keeping away from worldly distractions, living in solitary caves or monasteries, always in touch with the religious heads of the people. There were monks who were adepts in arts and crafts, so much so that almost the whole of the Ajantan art is the work of groups of such monks residing in the caves for the Sadhana of spiritual illumination. The selfless character of these artists—monks and ascetics—explains the fact that nowhere in the entire range of ancient Indian art-expression could be found a single name of the master-artists who conceived and elaborated them in the most striking terms of rhythmic beauty.

Sculpture is another form of art in which India specialized in the sense that the image or the icon is considered not in its fine exterior or its well-built or anatomically perfect form, but in the degree of its efficacy as plastic figuration for imitating divinity or any spiritual conception.

Indian architecture did not arise out of any secular need of the people.

As religion was the soul of Indian culture, temple, its symbol, was the centre of Indian architecture of which the utilitarian values are far outshone by the spiritual quality breathed into it by the idealism of Indian thought. The music of architecture is of universal appeal, its poetry enchants every soul irrespective of creed and race. This mystical virtue in architecture solidifies matter as it rises at the bidding of thought into magnificent temples. Each type of temple in India is an articulate symbol of a great thought. The Indian ideal of the Godward endeavour of human life finds its eloquent expression in the Indian temples with conical towers which diminish and taper off to a spiral, as the matter aspect of human life thins out with the gradual dawn on it of the Brahmic consciousness till it mingles and loses itself in the infinites of One Absolute.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

"The great two-thousand-years-old Wall of China has figured in recent news," writes the Editor of *World Dominion* in his Magazine. Japan's Foreign Minister, Count Uchida, maintains that historically, the Great Wall was the boundary which separated Manchuria from China, and that Jehol is thus an integral part of the new State of Manchukuo. This contention means an extension of Manchukuo into Inner Mongolia—an extension which was envisaged in the early days of this conflict.

The Great Wall, built by the Emperor Tsin Chi, who has been called the World's greatest mason, stretches from the Yellow Sea into Central Asia for a distance which would have meant a year's travel in those days. It is the most marvellous monument ever reared by man. Like a great dragon it stretches for 1,500 miles, now on high hills, then in deep valleys.

Twenty thousand soldier-masons, protected by 400,000 troops, built it. Some of the bricks weigh over half a hundredweight! Thirty thousand other men formed a Transport, Porters and Quarry Detachment. In all, well-nigh half-a-million men wasted their labours for 10 years and, by peopling the region around, increased the danger which the Great Wall was meant to prevent. Incidentally, too, these toiling multitudes tinctured Russia with Oriental blood.

In parts the Wall is 25 feet across at the base, 25 feet or more high, and 15 feet wide at the top. When completed, there was enough material in it to build a wall 9 feet high around the world!

Tsin Chi's ambition decreed that history should date from his reign, and he did his best to destroy all books and records and burnt 500 priests who had memorised them.

This relic of a past age was built when China feared incursions from the north, as she fears them now. Then it was a protection, now it is none. For, modern artillery could blow it to dust.

As one sits upon it, one sees the towers upon the lonely hills where beacon fires warned the defenders to man the wall. Now, telegraph wires flash the messages, and aeroplanes drone above the crumbling bastions.

In those days the Chinese feared Mongols and Manchus, and despised 'the dwarfs' (Japanese). In these days the Japanese are consolidating their position in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, but the Chinese multiply and persist, and will persist all through these vast regions so that the tale is not yet told.

THE INDIAN MISSION OF FELLOWSHIP

The Rev. A. Ralli Ram, writing in the *Church Overseas* for April, gives his impressions of the Indian mission and their work in the West. The mission, he says, was first conceived during the deliberations of the International Missionary Council on the Mount of Olives at Easter, 1928.

It was recognised that religion was no more regional; that facing the common foes of materialism and secularism it was essential that the Christian forces of East and West should realise their fellowship in the proclamation of the Christian message; that if ambassadors from Eastern Churches should go to the West and share with the Christian people their own spiritual heritage, it would not only refresh and strengthen their faith but prove a stimulus to them to give of their very best to the East. The Churches in Great Britain were the first to respond to this suggestion, and it was they who first sent an invitation to the Churches in India welcoming a mission.

The mission was composed of four members. Bishop Bannerji, representing the diocese of Lahore, proved to be a most valuable leader "because of his Christian grace and humility". Principal Varki, of the Union Christian College, Alwaye, as a member of the ancient Syrian Church, "made a unique contribution of his own". Ma Nyein Tha not only represented Oriental womanhood, but also the Mongolian type of Christianity. The fourth member, the writer, represented the youth of India and the Church in Northern India.

The mission stayed for three months in Great Britain and visited important centres in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

In most of these places a week was spent. Almost everywhere a civic reception was given by the Mayor on the first day, and on the last day there was a public meeting attended by large crowds. On Sundays the missionaries preached in some of the principal churches. There were sectional meetings for ministers, for women, and for students, and besides all these public gatherings numerous opportunities were afforded for making personal contacts and for addressing smaller groups.

The mission in bearing its message to the Christian people of Great Britain laid emphasis on the essential need of exalting Christ in personal life and of serving under his lordship, applying his principles and teachings to all

problems of life. It spoke also of the implications of Christian fellowship.

The Christian message itself aims at wholeness and harmony within, bringing about a fellowship with God and with one's fellow-men. A Christian ought to enter into fellowship with those not of his persuasion in order to share with them his inmost convictions. He ought to befriend those who have failed in life, and through fellowship bring to them a new hope and redemption. It is through Christian fellowship that racial barriers are transcended and the world is knit together into a brotherhood. Through fellowship in Christ, men and women enter into relations of mutual respect for each other's personality. In all missionary work it is of crucial importance that all relations of masters and servants should cease and that fellowship groups should take their places.

KEMAL AND THE NEW TURKEY

With the advent of Mustapha Kemal's reign Constantinople underwent important changes. Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, in the course of a careful study of the progress of Turkey, writes to the *Triveni*:

Kemal set about modernizing Turkey his motto being: "Turkey for the Turks and a Clean Sweep with the Past." He established a republic and set himself as President and then he separated religion from the State and divested the priests of their powers. He did not stop at that. To the amazement of the Western World, he emancipated the *purdah*-ridden women, forbade the wearing of the fez, introduced a new alphabet and initiated a score of other reforms.

The reforms introduced by the Republican Government have gone far towards improving the economic and moral standards of life in country districts. Even so backward a province as Hakkari is now reported to be modern both in her buildings and schools. When the Gazi went on a tour to the different provinces some 18 months ago, he started a co-operative movement and seized every opportunity to encourage agricultural producers to form groups in order to protect their interests and market their produce to the best advantage.

Farmers are now forbidden to plough behind the slow oxen and water buffalo. The order of the Government demands that where tractors are unavailable, horses must replace the old slow pullers. Tractors, harvesters, ploughs, harrows, disks and other agricultural implements are imported in large quantities from the United States, and experimental demonstrations are held for the benefit of the Turkish peasants and to encourage them to use such machinery in the cultivation of their own farms.

To wipe out ignorance and to make the Turks better businessmen and loyal citizens, the Republican Turkey is developing a new system of elementary and primary education. At the invitation of the Turkish Government, Dr. Beryl Parker of the School of Education, New York

University, is now in Turkey under a three-year agreement to help in organizing a more suitable primary school system.

Besides these developments, we find that the New Turkey, under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal, has been greatly secularized.

The Caliph of Islam has been got rid of, the Koran has been set aside and all forms of religion have been disestablished. The Turkish Government has placed a wholesale ban on fortune-telling, sorcerers' cures and dervishes. Religious courts have been abolished, and with them the entire body of the *Shariat* law which had been developed but never codified through centuries of varied interpretations of the Koran. In their place civil, criminal and commercial codes of the West have been introduced, making polygamy illegal, and marriage and divorce civil. Muezzins in derby hats cry the call to prayer. Women, casting aside their veils, vote in all municipal elections. And Turkey, shedding its medieval forms of theocratic government, has hastily adopted modern forms of Western secular government. A new alphabet and lunar calendar now mark the scene of Turkish revolution.

In fact, Turkey has made such great progress under Kemal's dictatorship that it may be said without any exaggeration that there is no precedent anywhere in history for so overwhelming a revolution.

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GITA AND ORTHODOXY

Mr. G. V. Ketkar, who is associated with the Gita Dharma Mandala of Poona, writing in the *Aryan Path*, supports Mahatma Gandhi's interpretation of the *Gita*.

Gandhiji is a faithful follower of the *Bhagwat Gita*. In that book he finds a complete guide for moral conduct. To him the *Gita* is the epitome of Hinduism as he understands and interprets it. Naturally, therefore, the orthodox section would be glad if they could turn Gandhi's own favourite text against him. And they have been trying to do so. The question has thus assumed special importance, whether and how far the *Gita* supports the Hindu orthodoxy in its present form. . . . The verses at the end of the sixteenth chapter of the *Gita* (23 & 24) seem to lend support to orthodox view. They are therefore often quoted and relied upon in the present controversy. It is therefore desirable to examine this passage in the *Gita* in order to ascertain how far it supports the orthodox view. A free translation of the verses mentioned above may be given here: "He who gives up the rule of the Shashtra and follows the promptings of his own sweet will does not attain perfection, nor happiness, nor the highest spiritual goal." Therefore, says the *Gita* in the following verse: "In determining right and wrong the Shashtra must be your guide or authority. In this world you should know the rule of the Shashtra and act accordingly."

At first sight this passage seems to support the orthodox view unequivocally. But closer examination of this oft-quoted passage, and especially of the context in which it occurs in the *Gita*, will make us doubt whether it can reasonably mean all that is attributed to it and whether it lends really the support which is sought from it.

The sixteenth chapter of the *Gita* is devoted to one theme, viz., the two kinds of human beings, godly and demoniacal—virtuous and vicious. The moral of the whole chapter is laid down in the 21st and 22nd verses. This twofold division of humanity is described in order

to show that "lust, wrath and greed" lead us to Hell. When we abandon these three veritable inlets of Hell, we can tread the path of salvation. That is the moral of the chapter. After this moral come the verses about Shastras. In the previous chapters the *Gita* has more than once declared *Kama* (lust) as the source of all evil action, and the avoidance of *Kama* as the way to spiritual advancement. Good and evil actions are discriminated by this criterion. This same view is again stated with emphasis in the 21st and 22nd verses of the sixteenth chapter.

Then follows the passage in question. The *Gita* view of right and wrong obviously comes in conflict with the accepted orthodox view. According to the latter, what is ordained by the Shastras is right, what is not so ordained is wrong. How are the two views to be reconciled?

The *Gita* has here tried to reconcile them with its subtle method of reconciliation. It accepts the view with reservations and with different meaning. The difference is pointed out by the word *Kamakarakatah*. Everybody who abandons the rules of Shastras is not sinful. Out of those who abandon the Shastras those alone are sinful who follow the promptings of *Karma*.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

"It is the avowed aim of Science to set forth an objective view of the universe, of culture, and of life generally, and nothing short of a grave injury to civilisation itself is likely to put back the clock," writes the Rev. Percival Gough in the *Contemporary Review*.

"We had better be quite honest about this. As the ordinary man understands religion with its doctrines, its sacred books, its worship, and its discipline, there is no more in science to-day than there was 50 years ago to give him a firmer basis for his faith. For those whose faith rested upon such knowledge there is considerably less.

This does not mean that there will be a revival of the so-called conflict between religion and science; it means, or at least it ought to mean, that there will be a mutual recognition of the value of both in their own provinces. It means, too, that religion must seek to reinforce faith and aim at extending her influence over men's lives out of her own resources and not seek for confirmation from a level of knowledge whose aims are different."

THE CHILD WORKER IN INDIA

In spite of the fact that during the last decade have had several legal enactments designed in some manner or other to protect the interests of the Indian working classes, little has yet been done to give adequate protection to children of tender years who are still engaged in industrial occupations. There can be no doubt, says Dr. P. P. Pillai in the *Calcutta Review*, that the speediest way to ensure the well-being of India's juvenile workers is the adoption by the Government of India of the programme sketched by the I. L. O.

From the outset the International Labour Organisation was expressly required by its constitution to take an active interest in this problem; the Preamble to Part XIII of the Peace Treaty lays down, in the list of objects to be dealt with by the Organisation, the protection of children and young persons as well as that of women, and the sixth principle set forth in Article 427 of the Peace Treaty is as follows:

"The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limits on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development."

As early as 1919, during the First Session at Washington, the Conference adopted a first Draft Convention concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, which was fixed at 14 years. But it was declared at Washington that the Conference should pronounce in favour of the limitation of the age of admission to agricultural, the commercial and other occupations. And, in fact, a second Convention was adopted at Geneva in 1920, which also limited to 14 years the minimum age of admission of children to employment at sea. A third Convention, adopted at Geneva in 1921, prohibited the employment of children of less than 14 years the employment of children of less than 14 years the hours fixed for school attendance. A fourth Convention, adopted in the same year, prohibited the employment of trimmers and stokers of young persons under 18 years of age. And finally, we have a fifth Convention adopted at Geneva in 1932 to regulate the admission of children into non-industrial occupations.

It is time that the various organisations in India interested in the welfare of children started what the writer calls a "Children's Crusade", and humanise our growing industries by securing to them the protection of the Courts against their ill usage.

THE OXFORD MAJLIS

Mr. G. K. Chettur, in the course of an article in the *Modern Review* for May, recalls his reminiscences of the Oxford Majlis. The Oxford Majlis is to-day an important institution and has a large membership. It plays an important part in the life of the Indian undergraduate at Oxford.

It offers a meeting place for, and thus exerts a unifying influence upon the Indian population, which would otherwise be scattered and lost in the whirl of University life. It serves to make its members feel less lonely in a foreign land. It helps to strengthen national sentiment and acts as a spur on individual ambition. But when it was started over a quarter of a century ago it had only 9 members, after the manner of that (not less famous) society which was, and still is, associated with the name of Johnson. And appropriately enough it was called the Nabaratnam Club. Out of this little club sprang the Majlis of to-day. Majlis, I may explain here, is a Persian word meaning assembly.

I ought, perhaps, to say a word here of the feeling that some of us had, even then, that while the Majlis served an excellent purpose in bringing the Indian students at Oxford together and focussing their national characteristics and aspirations, it sometimes overshot its mark by encouraging too great an exclusiveness. After all, one goes to a foreign country not merely for the sake of an examination degree, but with the object also of enlarging one's views, one's social as well as intellectual horizon; and the Indian student who, for one reason or another, kept himself to himself or confined himself to the company of other Indians, lost a great deal of the charm as well as the profit of his stay in England. It was because some of us felt that there was a tendency in this direction, that in 1920 we started a club which in composition was half Indian and half British, and the object of which was to bring Indian and English students more together.

"And what a procession of important personages," concludes the writer, "goes through my mind when I think of those Majlis meetings!

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her fascinating *sarves* was frequently with us thrilling the hearts of *Young India* with her passionate orations. Tagore came and went like a prophet once. Yeats gave us one unforgettable lecture. Sir J. C. Bose and Sir P. C. Ray were full of valuable advice on different occasions. Rothenstein (now Sir William) assisted at a debate on Indian art and culture. Mr. Fenner Brockway addressed us on Labour problems. Mr. Jinarajadasa, Sir Bhupendranath Basu, Mr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mr. Satyamurti—we had the privilege of listening to all these on art or life or politics, at one time or another."

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Dr. S. C. Roy, Member of the All Peoples' Association, London, writes on "International Travel Facilities" to the *India and the World* for May. Urging that international travel facilities should be encouraged, he goes on to say that as a first step

all members of the A. P. A. or of allied organisations should get substantial reductions in Steamship, Railway or Airway fares. The Association can very easily arrange it with some particular Shipping Company, if necessary, through the Government of the respective countries. With these facilities should be added the arrangements for Hotel accommodation and the services of interpreters at the principal stations. The Branches of the A. P. A. can easily take over charge of this work and not only make the work of the Association more attractive and useful but can be of great help to the visitors, particularly to the members of the Association. The organisation will not mean much capital expenditure and every traveller will be willing to spend for his own expenses. If the troubles of a foreigner are appreciated and arrangements made for his stay under attractive surroundings, I am sure the number of travellers will considerably increase in the course of a few years.

This will not only advance the cause of an Association like A. P. A., but every country will materially gain by such increase in the travelling public. This is also the surest means of increasing international goodwill and brotherhood. The writer urges other facilities for travel and advocates the starting of

a Bank or financial corporation, international in nature and preferably under the guidance of the League of Nations, for supplying some sort of an international coin or paper money, for travelling purposes. Every traveller in Europe must have experienced the serious troubles, inconveniences and financial losses in exchanging the currency of one country to that of another. At some places it is practically a nuisance. You do not know the language and you are bound to accept any coin that is offered to you in exchange. I have seen people actually handing over a note and accepting whatever changes are given without even counting, as they told me that they are to depend on the changemen's honesty. If international travelling facilities are to be increased, some sort of an international paper money or metallic coin must be established, so that a traveller need not spend huge sums in Exchange Brokerage and suffer so much inconvenience.

THE NAZI MOVEMENT

"Those who have had no personal experience of the conditions in Germany since the War should reserve judgment on the Nazi movement," writes Mr. E. W. D. Tennant in the *English Review* for March.

"There is an old Italian proverb which says: 'The world will always stand aside to let anyone pass who knows where he is going.' Our neighbours across the North Sea now know where they are going, are we equally fortunate? It is the danger to ourselves of being outdistanced by Germany that I also wish to emphasize.

The Hitler movement is a movement run by post-War minds. The average age in the Party is probably under 35. Hitler is only 43, Goering 42, and Goebels 36. Furthermore, they are all men who fought in the front line. The old politicians who were responsible for the conditions leading up to the War no longer have control. The men at the wheel in Germany have an utterly different outlook on life from that of the orthodox politician to which we in this country are accustomed, because they have had an utterly different training. Hard they are, ruthless they may be, but they know exactly what they want, and it is certain that the last thing they want is another war.

Nothing can now dislodge the Nazis from a long period of control in Germany; let us, therefore, take it seriously. We made a great mistake in not realising that Fascist Italy was a permanent and not a transient phenomenon. Let us not repeat our error. A friendly hand stretched out now would be the best and quickest way of helping the Jews and others in Germany who need outside help."

STATUTORY RAILWAY BOARD

What is the idea behind the proposal for a Statutory Railway Board? Is the Board to be made a Statutory body to run the railway efficiently, or is it to be a body "which will manage the railways through a staff which will have the confidence of the British investors", asks a Railway expert in the columns of *Roy's Weekly*.

Eight hundred crores of capital, mostly foreign, is invested in the railways. That is the chief argument from the investors' point of view. But 100 crores of annual budget is associated with the railway administration. That is the concern of the general public of India which pay rates and fares and contribute to the taxes of the Central Government which are the ultimate security behind the Railways.

Whose interest is to prevail? If neither, how is the balance between the two to be struck?

It is clear that the revenues of the Government of India are, and will ever remain, the security behind the loans raised for the Indian Railways. To that extent, the claim of the foreign investor may be said to be less exacting on the railways as such.

On the other hand, the solvency of the railways is a matter of the deepest concern to the entire population of India which has ultimately to foot its losses or utilize its profits.

The best way, therefore, to reconcile the two interests is to see that the control of the Indian taxpayer is recognised and that the administration of the railways is conducted on lines as would create confidence in the British investor.

The first essential therefore is that the Statutory Railway Board must be under the authority and control of the Federal Government and its creation must be by an Act of the Indian Legislature.

The Federal Government must exercise its final responsibility through a Federal Minister for Railways or for Transport. This is so far as the constitutional position goes, and it should meet the legitimate claims of India whose Government's revenue are the ultimate sanction behind the Railway loans.

Now for the rights of the investing public. How are they to be safeguarded? One method is, to run the railways through a Board consisting of Railway officials. The other is to constitute a Statutory Board on the model of a Directorate of a business organisation. The writer prefers the latter scheme from the point of view of efficient

administration. That can be done on the basis of the present Railway Board.

The Statutory Railway Board should, in my opinion, consist of 7 Members, all businessmen, who should be prepared to forego political career during their incumbency of the office; they must not be paid any salaries, but only Director's fees for the period spent in attending the meeting of the Board. The daily allowance may be fixed generously at Rs. 100 per day. This may not be an excessive figure. The Chief Commissioner of Railways and the Financial Commissioner should be its *ex-officio* members. The Board should meet at least once a month and it may be assumed that its meeting may last a week on the average.

The Board would be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Railways through the expert machinery which exists at present, and it would formulate policy and submit it for the sanction of the Federal Government. And whatever policy the Federal Government lays down, it would be responsible for carrying it out. The control of the legislature would be only to the extent that it keeps in office the party Government which is ultimately responsible for the administration of railways. The existing rights of questions and detailed interference must be taken away from the non-official members. The Advisory Railway Committees must also be abolished as they serve no useful purpose. And in any case their justification would appear as soon as a popular Government is established at the Centre under the New Constitution.

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SOVIET JUSTICE

The Soviet judicial system has received an excellent advertisement, says the *Indian Social Reformer*, owing to the attitude of the British Foreign Office to the prosecution of some English employees of an engineering firm which has a large contract for constructional work with the Russian Government. The charge against these men were: that they were guilty of espionage and that some of them deliberately conspired to introduce in the works substances which would lead to their destruction at a critical time. "The British Government's first action was to instruct their Ambassador to warn the Soviet Foreign Minister of the dire consequences of persisting in the prosecution of these Englishmen. This, however, had not the desired effect as the Russian coolly told the British Ambassador that his threat might be useful in Mexico but it was misplaced in Moscow. The British Foreign Office next demanded that the British accused should be allowed to be represented by British lawyers at the trial.

The Russian Government refused the demand. Then, we were told that a moderate verdict in the case of the British accused would facilitate friendly relations between the two countries! In the first flush of indignation at their demand not being acceded, the British Government brought in a Bill to end trade relations with Russia." The proceedings at the trial which has been reported fairly fully, have done much to refute the grotesque allegations that have sometimes been made against Soviet justice. In one respect at least, says our Contemporary, the Soviet Court compares favourably with the Indian. "It does not take 4 years over a case. And the sentences! They are far more humane than those passed in the Meerut case for an offence which is not comparable with those of which the Moscow accused stood charged."

BENGAL UNDER JAHANGIR

Professor Shri Ram Sharma, writing in the *Journal of Indian History*, gives a summary abstract of a work bearing on the condition of Bengal under Jahangir, written by one, Mirza Nathan, a contemporary official serving in the province about which he wrote. After commenting on the copy of the manuscript he has utilised, the writer remarks that the interest of the work is manifold; that it provides us with a detailed story of the Mughal conquest and occupation of Bengal and Assam, throws welcome light on many of the administrative practices of the day and enables us to judge for ourselves how far imperial orders were obeyed by the governors of far-off provinces. It further supplies us with a detailed account of Shah Jahan's rebellion in Bengal and Bihar against his father. Its references to social customs and religious beliefs are very valuable. It gives detailed accounts of Mughal siege operations and expeditionary forces which prove the difficulties of warfare in Bengal and the Mughal efforts at overcoming them. Further it preserves a very faithful account of the part Nurjahan was playing at this time in the government of the country. The author, Mirza Nathan, remained serving in Bengal till after the defeat and expulsion of Shah Jahan therefrom. He also served as a partisan of Shah Jahan when he appeared in Bengal after having been defeated in the Dekhan by Mahabat Khan.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN. By Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P. [The Asiatic Review, April 1933.]

THE ORIGIN OF INDIAN CASTES. By Pramathanath Mukhopadhyaya. [The Aryan Path, May 1933.]

REALISM IN BENGALI LITERATURE. By Mr. Humayun Kabir, M.A. (Oxon.) [Trivani, February 1933.]

THE FUTURE OF HAND-SPINNING AND HAND-WEAVING IN INDIA. By Mr. M. P. Gandhi, M.A. [The Insurance and Finance Review, April 1933.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS + DEPARTMENTAL + NOTES

Questions of Importance

GANDHIJI'S RELEASE

On the 8th May the following *Communique* was issued by Government:

On the 1st May the Government of India received the following telegram from Mr. Gandhi:

"For reasons wholly unconnected with the Government and solely connected with the Harijan movement and in obedience to the peremptory call from within received about mid-night, I have to take 21 days' unconditional and irrevocable fast with water, soda and salt beginning from noon on the 8th May and ending at noon on 29th May. The fast might have commenced at once but for my being a prisoner and my anxiety to enable the local authorities to receive the necessary instructions for arrangements during the fast and to avoid all possible embarrassment to Government."

In view of the nature and objects of the fast which Mr. Gandhi is undertaking and the attitude of mind which it discloses, the Government of India have decided that Mr. Gandhi should be set at liberty.

GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT

Mr. Gandhi issued the following statement soon after his release on 8th May:

I cannot regard this release with any degree of pleasure, and, as Sardar Vallabhbhai rightly remarked to me how can I take advantage of this release in order to prosecute the civil disobedience campaign or to guide it. This release, therefore, puts upon me, as a seeker after truth and a man of honour, a tremendous burden and strain. * * *

At the same time, having been released, I should be bound to give a little of my energies to a study of the civil disobedience movement. Of course for the moment I can only say that my views about civil disobedience have undergone no change whatsoever. I have nothing but praise for the bravery and self-sacrifice of the numerous civil resisters, but having said that, I cannot help saying that the secrecy that has attended the movement is fatal to its success. If therefore the movement must be continued, I would urge those who are guiding the movement in different parts of the country to discard all secrecy.

I do not care if thereby it becomes difficult to secure a single civil resister. There can be no doubt that fear has seized the common mass. The ordinances have cowed them down and I am inclined to think that the secret methods adopted are largely responsible for the demoralisation. The civil disobedience movement does not depend so much upon the quantity as on the quality of men and women taking part in it and, if I was leading the movement, I should sacrifice quantity and insist on quality. If this could be done, it would immediately raise the level of the movement. Mass instruction on

any other terms is an impossibility. I can say nothing as to the actual campaign. The reflections I have given, I had bottled up all these many months, and I can say Sardar Vallabhbhai is one with me in what I have said. One word I would say, whether I like it or not—during these there weeks all civil resisters will be in a state of terrible suspense.

It would be better if the President of the Congress, Mr. M. Aney were to officially declare suspension for full one month or even six weeks. Now I would make an appeal to Government. If they want real peace in the land, and if they feel there is no real peace, if they feel that ordinance rule is no rule, they should take advantage of this suspension and unconditionally discharge all the civil resisters. If I survive the ordeal, it will give me time to survey the situation and to tender advice both to the Congress leaders and, if I may venture to do so, to Government.

I would like to take up the thread at the point where I was interrupted on my return from England. If no understanding is arrived at between Government and the Congress as a result of my effort and civil disobedience is resumed, it will be open to Government if they so chose, to revive ordinance rule. If there is the will on the part of Government, I have no doubt that a *modus operandi* can be found. Of this so far as I am concerned, I am absolutely certain. Civil disobedience cannot be withdrawn so long as so many civil resisters are imprisoned and no settlement can be arrived at so long as Sardar Vallabhbhai, Khan Sahib Abdul Gaffar Khan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others are buried alive.

Indeed to call off civil resistance is not within the power of any of the men who are out of prison. It is possible for the then Working Committee to do so. I refer to the Working Committee that was in existence at the time I was arrested. I shall say no more on the civil disobedience movement. Perhaps, I have already said too much, but if I was to say anything, I could say so only while I have strength left in me. I would urge pressmen not to worry me any more. I would urge also would-be visitors once more to restrain themselves. Let them regard me as being still in prison. I shall be unfit for holding political discussions or any other discussions. I would like to be left in perfect peace and I would like to assure Government that I shall not abuse the release. If I come safely through the ordeal and I find the political atmosphere as murky as it is to-day, without taking a single step secretly or openly in furtherance of civil disobedience I shall invite them to take me back to Yeravda.

Mr. Gandhi concludes by paying a tribute to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of which he says: "I hope that Government will believe me when I say that he always showed a remarkable comprehension of the difficulties of the Government whenever we discussed any political problem."

GEN. HIGGINS ON ARMIES

In one of his utterances during his tour, General Higgins said that the main function of armies in the future will not be purely military.

We are out to wipe out every other army in the world except the Salvation Army. We believe in disarmament. We do not believe in fighting with swords or guns, and our weapons are argument, persuasion and reasoning.

We fight for right, and ours is a fight for the banishment of ignorance and the dispelling of darkness. We fight against wrong, oppression and tyranny, and our endeavour is to uplift the down-trodden. It is in this sense that we call our workers 'soldiers' and our organisation an 'army'.

LORD HAILSHAM ON DEMOCRACY

If democracy is to succeed, it is in the field of local government that the people must learn their duties, said Lord Hailsham in a recent speech.

Men and women who say they are too busy to take an interest in local politics betray a trust to their country.

If you have a people which has learned to understand the problems of government and to decide them without bias or self-interest or bribes of public money, then indeed democracy may be the safest for humanity.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH ON UNITY

Sir Muhammed Habibullah, referring to Hindu-Muslim unity in his presidential address at the Malabar Muslim Conference on May 13, said:

All our political ideals, all our aims and aspirations of governing ourselves will be utopian unless the two great communities are animated by one common desire to elevate the status of their Motherland in the international world as equal partner of the British Commonwealth.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S OUTBURST

Any one who knows the conditions in Bengal and Bombay will realise what dire peril that will bring to every British resident in those Provinces. There has never been such a spectacle of a powerful country diverting itself gratuitously and wantonly without need for compulsion of its duties and responsibilities and casting away the title-deeds of its power and fame. A large number of Conservative members of Parliament is known to have profound misgivings which will increase as the Premier's true purpose to India is more plainly revealed.—*Speech at Epping.*

DE VALERA'S EXHORTATION

Let us remove the forms one by one that are out of keeping with Ireland's right as a sovereign nation, so that this State that we control may be a Republic in fact.

LORD BADEN-POWELL ON SUCCESS

The Alfred Fripp lecture on "Happiness and Success" was delivered by Lord Baden-Powell this year. In the course of his speech, he said:

Success was open to all provided that they had a true conception of what was meant by success. The pursuit of riches, power, fame, and position too often meant over-reaching the other fellows and getting the better of them for their own ends. That was not his idea of success. We were put into this world of beauties, wonders, and friendships to enjoy life, and happiness was success. 'The things that were most worth having,' it had been said, 'were the things that money could not buy.'

Life was a jolly adventure, and there was so much to enjoy in the world if they only kept their eyes open. Contentment was a great step to happiness. A smile and a stick would carry one through any difficulty, but 99 times out of 100 a smile would do the trick.

DEAN INGE ON SUFFERING

Preaching at St. Mary's Church, Dean Inge said, amongst other things, on pain and suffering of humanity:

On this subject we must be careful to avoid cant. Human suffering, yes, and animal suffering, too, is a great mystery. We are told sometimes that pain has a useful function. That is true; but why does pain so often exceed in an immense degree the amount which is necessary to secure its usefulness?

On the other side some of the worst diseases are not painful at first. If they were they could be cured more often, and when a disease has become incurable and the pain goes on getting more violent, how can we speak of the usefulness of pain?

Again we are told that pain punishes wrong-doing. In some cases no doubt it does, but with such random cruelty that I am sure we have no right to speak of it as the judgment of God upon sin.

MR. CLYNES ON POLITICS

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the ex-Home Secretary, in a recent speech in England said:

We should perhaps leave politics alone if politics would leave us alone. But working conditions, education, feeding children, motherhood, picture palaces are all political questions to-day. Matters relating to unemployment, pay, and the world's hours of work are settled politically.

The political development of the co-operative mind must be a natural development. We must not seek to force it into this party or that. We should place the facts before the co-operative mind and leave it to the judgment of co-operators themselves as to when and how they may be allied to any political party.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Following Mr. Gandhi's statement, the Government of India issued this *communiqué* on the 9th May:

The release of Mr. Gandhi consequent on his undertaking a prolonged fast, which, as he has stated, is wholly unconnected with the Government and solely connected with the Harijan movement, indicates no change whatever, in the Government's general policy towards the release of civil disobedience prisoners or towards those who openly or conditionally support the civil disobedience movement. The position of the Government in regard to the release of civil disobedience prisoners was stated by the Home Member in the Legislative Assembly on 1st April last. In the course of his speech, he said:

If, in fact, the Congress do not mean to revive this struggle, why should that not be made plain? Is there a mental reservation that if the policy of the Government is not to their liking, they will hold over the head of the Government the threat of a revival of the civil disobedience movement? There can be no co-operation under the menace of the renewal of civil disobedience. We have no wish to keep these prisoners longer than circumstances require, but equally we are determined not to let them out when their release might lead to a renewal of the civil disobedience movement. We must not risk the re-starting of the trouble by premature action. Our position has been summed up in the words used by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons. He said: "We must have convincing reasons to believe that their release would not be followed by a revival of civil disobedience."

The mere temporary suspension of the civil disobedience movement intended to lead up to negotiations with the Congress leaders in no way fulfils the condition which would satisfy the Government of India that in fact the civil disobedience movement has been definitely abandoned. There is no intention of negotiating with the Congress for the withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement nor of releasing the leaders of that movement with a view to arriving at any settlement with them in regard to these unlawful activities.

DR. SAPRU'S APPEAL

Supporting Mr. Gandhi's appeal for the release of political prisoners, Sir T. B. Saprú in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian* stresses that the Imperial Government now has an unequalled opportunity for repairing the long-standing breach between Britain and the Congress and for creating a new friendly atmosphere for setting up the reforms. 'To insist upon guarantees of good behaviour in the future can only expose the weakness of the position of the Government and would tend to perpetuate the sense of provocation.'

U. P. LIBERALS' CONDEMNATION

The following resolution was passed by the Committee of the U. P. Liberal Association:

The Committee of the U. P. Liberal Association read with deep regret and strong disapproval the Government of India's *communiqué* of May 9 which embodies a policy of intransigence towards the Congress even after the suspension of civil disobedience. The Committee are convinced that this is not the way to ordered progress which is only possible by a policy of trust and conciliation. The Committee re-affirm their conviction in the best interests of the country of the release of political prisoners, abandonment of civil disobedience and resumption of conversations between the representatives of the Government and the Congress on the proposal of constitutional reform.

MR. GANDHI'S POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

"The latest action of Mr. Gandhi in suspending civil disobedience is a confession of failure," declares a joint statement by Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, given exclusively to *Reuter*. The statement proceeds:

We are clearly of the opinion that Mr. Gandhi as a political leader has failed. The time has therefore come for a radical re-organisation of the Congress on a new principle with a new method for which a new leader is essential, as it is unfair to expect Mr. Gandhi to work a programme not consistent with his lifelong principles. If the Congress as a whole can undergo this transformation it will be the best course. Failing that a new party will have to be formed within the Congress composed of Radical elements.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES

In the Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare informed Sir Alfred Knox that the number of Europeans in the Civil Service on April 3 and the Indian Police in January 1932 were 843 and 528 respectively compared to 922 and 569 in January 1928. Provided the present rate of Indianisation continue figures on the basis of the present cadres would be about 670 and 460 in January 1938.

PROF. KEITH ON REFORMS

"It is paradoxical that a new Constitution should be drafted for India when we dare not permit the Congress to meet and express its views," says Professor Berriedale Keith in an article to *Scotsman*.

SIR GANESH DUTT'S MUNIFICENCE

The creation of a princely endowment of no less than rupees two lakhs by the Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister of Local Self-Government, for educational purpose, must be most gratifying to the people of Bihar and Orissa. Sir Ganesh has made over this sum to the Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University whom he has appointed to be the trustee of the fund. The detailed scheme as to how the total annual interest of Rs. 11,000 of the endowment is to be spent, has not yet been worked out, but it is understood that Sir Ganesh Dutt proposes to utilise this amount for helping deserving students by way of loans and scholarships as well as for helping some schools and Pathshalas and for financing some medical schemes. It will be remembered that only last year Sir Ganesh Dutt gave the University a lakh of rupees to be used for granting loan scholarships to students. This present endowment, coupled with his previous endowments for the orphanage and other charitable purposes, brings the amount of his total charities to nearly five lakhs or more, and all these from the accumulated savings of his salary as Minister of Local Self-Government.

GURUKUL CONVOCATION

The Gurukul Convocation was held recently at Hardwar. Professor Mahendranath Sircar, in the course of his Convocation address, observed :

If the Gurukul has a special significance to Arya Samaj, it is the wider significance as an experiment in cultural self-help. If successful, it will solve India's future educational problems on indigenous lines. For, what is necessary for a nation with aspirations to live, is indeed such an educational enterprise as can grow by itself without any extraneous help. For, education in all civilized countries is more or less a social management. Education touches the wider life of the society rather than the restricted life of politics. Since education is the expression of life, it requires elasticity of heart and openness of mind to truly appraise the needs and necessities of a country and this is specially true in a country like India where separate educational efforts are necessary to meet the different cultural expressions. Benares and Aligarh are amongst many, but the unique feature of this institution is that it is thriving on self-help. The country finds here an avenue for its self-expression.

ONE TRACK MINDS

'That modern universities as educational agencies are failures in that instead of developing the faculties of man in harmonious proportion they turn out one track minds' is the opinion of Principal A. E. Morgan, of Hill University College, who, presiding over the recent session of the Cambridge Congress of the National Union of Students, said the universities were producing too many of the kind of persons who were not needed, and they were not producing enough of the people the country wanted.

Undergraduates were going out from the universities uneducated. In most university institutions there were too many lectures. He added :

"Break down this appalling rigidity of specialisation which runs people into a narrow and ever-narrowing though deepening channel with the result that we turn out 'one track minds.'"

The pass degree of the universities, he thought, had fallen into disrepute, because they had forgotten that the function of the universities was to train people as human beings.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The need for a central organisation to co-ordinate the educational activities of the Provinces and States of India was emphasized by Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, in an address to the 25th Madras Educational Conference which met under his presidentship, on May 15, at Trichinopoly.

Mr. Subba Rao observed that there was an enormous wastage practically at all stages of education in this country. He suggested the adoption of the Vernacular as the medium of instruction in high schools and for some of the optional subjects in the universities.

He considered that more provision should be made for vocational training and that universities should organise vocational courses.

SOLICITORS' CARELESSNESS

"A solicitor must be held responsible for carelessness when acting on behalf of his client." This ruling was given by the Chief Justice and Justice Rangnekar at the Bombay High Court. The point arose in an appeal filed by Dhanrajgirji Raja Narsingirji against the judgment of Justice Mirza, who dismissed the appellant's notice of a motion making Payne and Company, Solicitors of Bombay, personally liable for costs of a suit. The Solicitors had filed a suit on behalf of their clients Pietro Guerriere Company, Limited, against the appellants. Subsequently it was found that the company did not exist. The appellant claimed the cost from the Solicitors. Allowing the appeal, their Lordships held that in England, Solicitors acting for a non-existent party were personally liable for costs. The same rule must apply in India as the same privileges as those in England were enjoyed here.

HUSBAND'S RIGHT TO BEAT WIFE

The question whether a Muslim husband has the right to beat his wife came up for decision before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose in a Letters Patent Appeal in the Calcutta High Court recently.

In this matter the husband Afsaruddin Ahmed instituted a suit in the court of the fourth Munsiff at Dacca against his wife, mother-in-law and another, claiming restitution of conjugal rights on the ground that his wife had refused to live with him without any just and reasonable cause. The wife, Sahjannessa Bibi, pleaded *inter alia* that her husband was guilty of ill-treatment and was in the habit of beating her and, consequently, he was not entitled to succeed.

The Munsiff accepted the plea of the wife and dismissed the suit, but on appeal the Additional Subordinate Judge of Dacca decreed it upon the view that slight chastisement and even beating to some extent was permissible under Muslim law,

and that these were necessary for the proper conduct of the family in the class to which the parties belonged.

Against this decision the wife preferred an appeal to the High Court, and Mr. Justice Mukherji reversed the finding of the Subordinate Judge and restored that of the Munsiff, holding that a Muslim wife could successfully resist her husband's claim for restitution of conjugal rights if she could prove that the husband was guilty of a course of conduct which involved danger to her personal health or safety.

Against this decision the husband preferred an appeal under the Letters Patent. Their Lordships upheld the order of Mr. Justice Mukerji and dismissed the appeal with costs.

HINDU RIGHT OF INHERITANCE

A full Bench of the Allahabad High Court recently decided a point of law of interest to Hindus. The question before their Lordships Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mukerji and Mr. Justice King who formed the bench, was whether the word "sister" occurring in the Hindu Law of Inheritance Amendment Act should be interpreted to include a half-sister also. After considering the language of the Act and its bearing on Hindu Law, the full Bench came to the conclusion that the word sister meant nothing more than full sister.

THE LATE JUSTICE MCCARDIE

Mr. Justice McCardie, known as the Bachelor Judge, was found dead in a pool of blood at his London home, on April 27, clutching a string attached to the trigger of a sporting gun, which was between his knees.

Mr. Justice McCardie gained in recent years widespread renown for his outspoken modernist pronouncements on marriage and sex morals. He was Britain's most popular judge and continually brought grist to the mill of the newspapers with human stories, witticisms and courageous expression of views, particularly as a protagonist of birth control and sterilisation of the unfit.

SETTLEMENT OF LIFE POLICIES

In these days of all-round progress it might have been expected that life assurance would be no exception, yet from the day of bullock carts to that of the aeroplane, the life assurance practice in India has in one thing stood almost still, namely, in its method of settling death claims. Fifty years ago, as now, says Mr. B. C. Ray, M.A., in the *Insurance World*, the policy proceeds were paid to the beneficiary for her to use, misuse or lose (too often it was one of the latter) according to her own sweet will or the whims of the guardian to whom she looked for guidance.

The service of the company to its policy-holders was and is considered to have ended with such lump sum payment of the sum assured. Though a considerable change in the direction has taken place in all progressive countries from which India might have taken the example, nothing substantial has been done so far in this country. In more progressive countries most policies are now issued with the option to provide for an income to the beneficiary in place of the lump sum payment. The increasing measure in which this privilege is being availed of, deserves serious attention by our life offices with whom the same way of settling claims, cash down, is still the order of the day.

The usual purpose for which a life insurance policy is taken, is the protection of wife and children as is found in more than 95 per cent. of the proposals. The sum assured, properly applied, will no doubt provide sufficient monies for such protection, but who is to see to such proper application? Here the insurance company has the opportunity, by offering optional modes of settlement, of doing a signal service to the policyholder, the service of doubly insuring him.

Firstly, his life and secondly, the application of the insurance money to the use of the beneficiary. Such service would be a source of future new business as the beneficiary would hardly think of going to another insurance company when he wants his own life covered. Most widows or guardians of orphans are unfamiliar with business and if left to deal with a considerable amount of money, will be apt to lose it in trying to get a good investment. The protection of life insurance is complete only if the insurance money is available ready invested so as to insure the beneficiary a certain income year by year. The options offered may be extended still further, and take care not only of the interests of the wife but those of the children and even grandchildren as well. The retention of the principal at interest may serve the purpose thus: interest to be payable to the wife during her life, then to the surviving children throughout their lives, leaving the principal to be shared between the grandchildren of the insured.

INVESTMENTS

The claims of a profit-sharing Endowment Assurance Policy merit most careful consideration. Such a Policy for, say, Rs. 10,000 creates a capital which can never depreciate, gives full protection for wife and child from the moment the first premium is paid, forms an acceptable security to your banker for the purpose of an over-draft, and materially increases in amount as time passes.

Life Assurance receives practical Government encouragement in the shape of income-tax rebate. It is the only form of investment favoured in this way by Government. It will be wise to take full advantage of it.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN CEYLON

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas of Bombay addressed a gathering of businessmen and members of the Ceylon State Council in Colombo on May 10, expressing the opinion that it was time the Ceylonese concentrated their attention and energy on promoting life assurance in Ceylon. A conference was held the next morning with Sir Lalubhai as president, at which prominent Ceylonese discussed the possibilities of starting a life assurance company and a co-operative housing society.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

The National Insurance Company offers low rates of premiums combined with good bonuses and up-to-date benefits of life assurance. The following is the last five years' progress of the Company:

	New Business Rs.	Total Premium Income Rs.	Total Funds Rs.
1927	93,65,445	22,79,366	1,07,00,181
1928	1,00,34,400	25,50,470	1,18,97,379
1929	1,17,29,766	28,14,286	1,31,77,116
1930	1,13,55,069	30,83,936	1,45,87,932
1931	1,32,30,725	33,26,794	1,49,68,459

JAPAN'S THREAT

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, of Calcutta, interviewed on the subject of the Japanese threat of retaliation, said that this was the most amusing propaganda he had ever seen.

Japan makes herself ridiculous by assuming the position of the aggrieved party. She has done everything possible to become a menace to the world. With high tariff walls, subsidies, cheap steamer freight, adequate banking facilities and other means, she has been helped in every way by her Government to build up her industries, and having reduced her exchange from 208 to 83, she threatens to ruin the industries of poor India.

India must live and protect her industries against such an invasion. Cotton mills, hand-looms, hosiery factories, glass factories, pottery works, chemical concerns, wire, nail and belting works, cement factories and several other industries are all threatened with extinction. These must be protected unless lakhs and lakhs of Indians are to be thrown out of employment and the low standard of living in the country is to be still further reduced.

Japan's threat not to buy Indian goods is mere bluff. She has never bought anything from India unless it suited her to do so. She must continue to buy such goods as will suit her. I hope Japan will cease to put forward such bluff.

RADIO TELEPHONE

Radio telephone communication was established between Bombay and most of the countries in Europe as well as Canada, the United States of America and South Africa on the 1st May. Experimental conversations were carried on between the postal authorities of Bombay and South Africa, and the reception at Bombay is described as having been fairly good though not as good as from London. This is explained by the fact that though South Africa is nearer to Bombay, the call is made *via* London so that the chances of atmospheric interference are greater.

THE INDIAN TARIFF BOARD

The Indian Tariff Board has completed its report on the sericulture industry in India and submitted it to the Government of India.

The Tariff Board will next take up inquiry into the steel industry in India which will be commenced soon after Mr. Mathai returns from leave early in July.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

India is one of the few places in the world where the production of sugar gives a remunerative return on invested capital. This is due to protection and not to the conditions of productions, says a writer in *Capital*. About 20 factories are now in course of erection, almost all Indian owned.

Factories are mainly located in Upper India in areas where cane has been a staple product for generations. They depend almost entirely for supplies of raw material on arrangements with a multitude of peasant small holders. Mills in the same area entering into competition will haul cane over un-economic distances and even past one another. The grower who pays a flat rate for cane has no incentive to develop a strain of high sugar content. There is not protection for investment as large sums may be spent in developing an area to find in a few years a competing factory erected close by with the object of pirating.

The real economic foundation of sugar production lies in well ordered agriculture. In India there has been no amelioration in agricultural conditions or tendency to a reduction in cost of a unit of sugar as in cane delivered alongside the carrier. With little or no incentive to the miller to develop agricultural processes, the illiterate peasant small holder has neither the means, the opportunity nor the developed mentality to enable him to depart from his traditional inefficiency.

India's greatest need is to associate cane-growing and sugar-making for the common benefit of both interests. It could be done by zoning. The miller capitalist, when established in an exclusive zone, should lay out capital or earmark profits for irrigation. The zoning principle could also be applied to providing community mechanical cultivation, to introducing approved varieties of cane, to supplying financial help for the purchase of manures; and the village community or group of communities could deal with the miller as a unit.

Government should therefore control policy and principles and recognise the inter-dependence of agriculture and manufacture in sugar production by adopting the zone system, concludes Mr. Deerr.

COTTON INDUSTRY

"The position of the Indian textile industry is very bad throughout India and the mills are being closed everywhere. Bombay is not an exception to the depressed condition," said Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association. Mr. Mody is of opinion that a 15 per cent. protection would not do much good to India. The position would be the same as before with the much talked 15 per cent. additional protection,

GANDHI'S WOMEN DISCIPLES

Two of Mr. Gandhi's foreign women disciples have been causing him some anxiety.

One of them, Miss Nellie Cook, a 24 year old American, is mentioned by Mr. Gandhi as having made painful revelations about her past, particularly her recent life in South India where she was working among Harijans. She has been sent to Sabarmati Ashram.

The other foreign disciple about whom Mr. Gandhi expressed anxiety is Miss Speigal, a German girl, who disobeyed Mr. Gandhi's instructions and arrived in Madras determined to make *Satyagraha* against him by fasting as long as he does.

According to her own words, Miss Speigal wrote 'most impertinent' letters to Mr. Gandhi in her attempt to dissuade him from fasting. When she handed him one of these letters in Yeravada jail, "Mr. Gandhi burst out laughing and boxed my ears". Miss Speigal, who came to Madras to fast in sympathy with Mr. Gandhi, returned to Poona, confessed her mistake and broke her fast after obtaining Gandhiji's forgiveness.

THE NAZI WOMAN

However much of their original programme the Nazis may be forced to scrap, there is one ideal which will be enforced with rigour. At the opening of the 'Woman' Exhibition in Berlin Dr. Goebels, speaking in public for the first time since becoming Minister of Propaganda, made it very clear that the modern bachelor woman will have no place in the Nazi Paradise. "Woman's place," he said, "is in the family; her proper task is to provide her country and her people with children. It will be Government's duty so to revolutionise the status of woman that she can once again fulfil her most important national functions. The liberation of woman is a danger to the State. She must leave to man the things that belong to man."

MRS. HIGGINS ON INDIA

"I discovered that India," writes Mrs. Higgins, wife of the General, in the *War Cry*, "is a land of contrasts among women as in so many other ways. Many are highly educated and hold positions of trust and importance on an equality with men."

"With growing experience they will become more and more equal to such responsibilities. Their daughters are studying the arts and sciences, and there is no doubt that in the near future they will have a great influence upon the general position of women in India."

On the other hand, many of the poorer village women are still in darkness, ignorant of many things that make life brighter and happier in other lands.

As Salvationists, we are most interested in these village women. As the General said in a *War Cry* interview immediately after our arrival back in London, 'India is a land of villages, and our greatest opportunities will still be with their people.'

In this connection I am glad to say that although the Home League is in its beginnings in India and Ceylon, plans are being formulated to make this branch of our work more effective.

DEATH OF LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY

Lady Cynthia Mosley, the beautiful and accomplished wife of Sir Oswald Mosley, died on



LADY MOSLEY WITH HER CHILDREN

May 16 following an operation for appendicitis a few days earlier. Lady Cynthia, who was the daughter of late Lord Curzon, was elected Labour M.P. for Stoke. Deep sympathy is felt in India with Sir Oswald in his great bereavement.

GANDHIJI'S FAVOURITE HYMN

The following is a translation of the hymn which Mr. Mahadev Desai sang at the commencement of fast by Mahatma Gandhi, on Monday 8th May:

The way of the Lord is for heroes. It is not meant for shirkers.

Offer first your life and your all, then take the name of the Lord. He only tastes of the Divine Cup who gives up his son, his wife, his wealth, his own life.

For verily he who seeks for pearls must dive to the bottom of the sea, endangering his very existence.

Death he regards as naught. He forgets all miseries of mind and body.

He who stands on the shore fearing to take the plunge attains naught.

His pathway of love is the ordeal of fire. The shirkers turn away from it.

Those who take the plunge into the fire attain eternal bliss.

Those who stand after looking on are scorched by the flames.

Love is a priceless thing only to be won at the cost of death.

Those who live to die, these attain, for they have shed all thoughts of self.

Those heroic souls who are rapt in the love of the Lord, they are the true lovers. Pritam says it is given to them alone to see the *Liba* of the Lord by night and day.



Dr. D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D.

whose review of Prof Nilkanta Sastri's "Studies in Chola History and Administration" appears on page 384.

THE SADHU'S VISION OF CHRIST

Leave has now been given to presume the death of that great missionary, Sadhu Sundar Singh, who has not



SADHU SUNDAR SINGH

been heard of since he started in 1929 on a journey into Tibet. His conversion to Christianity was the result, as he most surely believed, of a direct vision of the Lord. Professor Maurice Goguel compares this supreme event in the young Sikh's life with the vision that came to Paul on the Damascus road. In both cases there was a change from violent opposition to ardent faith. A sketch of the Sadhu's *Life* and achievements is included in "Indian Christian". (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, Rs. 3.)

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO HIS WIFE

Mr. Mahadev Desai reproduces in the *Harijan* a message to Mahatma Gandhi sent by Kasturba and Miraben in which they say: "Got the news of the fast only to-day. Ba (Kasturba) wishes me to say that she is greatly shocked. She feels that the decision is very wrong but you have not listened to any other and so will not hear her. She sends heartfelt prayers. I am stunned but know it is the voice of God and in that sense rejoice even in the midst of anguish. Deepest prayers, love."

Gandhiji's eyes were wet with tears of joy as he wrote out this telegram to be sent to them. "Tell, her father imposed on her a companion whose weight could have killed any other woman. I treasure her love. She must remain courageous to the end. For you, I have nothing but only thanks to God for giving you to me. You must prove your bravery by sustained joy over this newest of God's missions for me. Love."

THE PASSING OF AN EX-VICEROY

The sudden death of Lord Chelmsford, who was Viceroy of India in the eventful years 1916 to 1921 recalls to our mind the hope and fears that stirred the country in the wake of the Montford reforms. Chelmsford was a simple, gutless, kind hearted country gentleman called upon to wrestle with non-co-operation on the one hand and the scheme of dyarchy on the other, brewing almost simultaneously. He had a very strenuous time of it and his Vicerealty marked yet another state in the progressive realisation of responsible government for India. How far he was carried away by the enthusiasm of Montagu, or what exactly was his own contribution to the reforms, are matters of history, but Chelmsford was no politician and proved himself equally serviceable to different governments at home.

ASTHMA CURE

Injectons derived from duck feathers, rabbit fur, cats and dogs' hair, dust, potatoes, bananas, linseed, kapok grass and the pollen of Iceland poppies, sun-flowers and dahlias are now being used to give relief to Asthma sufferers at Allergy Clinic, Sydney.

It is of its kind one of the most remarkable clinics in the world, and patients are now brought from all parts of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

By tests and with injections, it has been found possible to discover to what substance a patient is hyper-sensitive. A 11-year old boy, for example, was discovered to be sensitive to kapok. He had slept on a kapok pillow for years. A weak injection prepared from kapok was administered for several weeks. He is cured of asthma, but he must sleep on a hay pillow.

The clinic is supervised by one of Sydney's leading doctors, who declares that in 63 per cent. of cases asthma is hereditary.

L. M. P. COURSE

The Madras Government have finally decided to extend the L.M.P. course to 5 years from the present 4.

In a statement the Government say: "For a long time there has been considerable dissatisfaction throughout the country among members of the medical profession that the existing 4-year course for the L. M. P. examination is not satisfactory. The Medical Education Committee, in 1929, had also recommended that the course of instruction should be extended.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI

Dr. Tirumurti, Ex Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University and Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Vizagapatam, has proceeded to Vienna availing



Dr. T. S. TIRUMURTI

himself of the College vacation. He proposes to visit the Institute of Pathology at Vienna.

TINNED FRUIT

Str Arbuthnot Lane, the well-known medical authority, recently wrote to a London Newspaper as follows:

As one who has devoted a not inconsiderable amount of time and study to the question of dietetics, I am particularly interested in the issue regarding the relative merits of fresh and canned fruit. As between bad fresh fruit and good canned fruit, the balance is obviously in favour of the latter, but I would contend that adequate comparison is not a matter merely of extremes. Fruit is as good when canned as when fresh and sound. The very fact that it is tinned at all presupposes scrupulous excellence, since the least blemish at the moment of canning develops with amazing rapidity. The time which elapses between the plucking of the fruit and its enclosure in the can, as well as the simplicity of the few preparatory operations, make it impossible that the fruit should lose either in freshness or in quality. A comparison with the methods of handling and exposing fresh fruit yields its own emphatic conclusions.

NATURE CURE

The curative value of fresh air, healthy surroundings and a natural diet in cases of illness for which a few years ago drastic medical or surgical treatment would have been considered necessary, is now generally recognised, and what is called "Nature Cure" has a record of very definite successes. But like any other cure, it must be undertaken only under proper conditions and medical supervision, and it is to afford these that Dalnair, a fine old mansion in Stirlingshire, has recently been opened as a Health Hostel and Food Reform Guest House.

Standing amidst magnificent scenery in large grounds of its own, and with every facility for healthy out-door recreation, Dalnair is an ideal place for a Nature cure. Here with a rational diet and without the use of drugs or vaccines, patients may build up that natural health of body which is the true cure for so many ills. Ordinary guests as well as patients are welcomed to this fine health and holiday home.

FLYING AS CURE

News comes from Paris that a French aviation company provides health flights for sick people, says a report in the *Journal of the Indian Medical Association*. Patients who avail themselves of this new treatment, are flown to high altitudes in a special plane where they can breathe pure air. It is claimed that cold and whooping cough can be cured by this method. According to the French Academy of Science, the average person breathes air which is contaminated with soot, sulphuric acid, dust and minerals. These good-air baptisms are claimed to bring people far above the noxious air of the city into a health giving atmosphere.

LIVE TO 180 YEARS

Professor Lazarey, of the Leningrad Academy of Science, says that by nourishing and stimulating the nervous system men and women can live for 180 years.

STATE BANK FOR CEYLON

The draft ordinance proposed by the All-Ceylon Liberal League for the establishment of a State Bank for Ceylon has been released for publication. The ordinance will be brought up before the State Council in due course. The proposed bank will take over the business of the Ceylon Savings Bank and carry on general business in banking. It will be under the direction of a board of seven directors, one of whom will be the Financial Secretary or his deputy. No member of the State Council can be a director.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., confirmed the compromise resolution passed at a previous meeting held on April 12, empowering the directors with the consent of a three-fourths majority to expel any shareholder who, in their opinion, was acting against the interests of the bank. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Dinshaw Romer, one of the Bank's directors.

GOLD EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

Bar gold and sovereigns valued at Rs. 1,18,14,466 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ending May 13. The *Strathaird* which sailed on May 14, carried Rs. 1,12,70,281 worth of bar gold and sovereigns valued at Rs. 5,44,185.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Britain went off the gold standard up to May 14, amounted to Rs. 1,26,36,71,588.

BANKRUPT IN 5 YEARS

If you push on at this rate within 5 years we will be bankrupt.

That is the grave warning uttered by the Japan Economic League of Tokyo which consists of influential members.

The Manchukuo burden and the policy of living on loans, they have told the Government, will bring Japan to bankruptcy within 5 years.

STOCK OF SILVER

The stock of silver in New York at present is probably at the highest level ever reached. According to a Wall Street journal, it is estimated that the stock in hand at present is between 74 and 100 million ounces. The Journal attributes the accumulation of metal to the fact that domestic speculation has lifted dollar's price of silver well above world price.

MR. MONTAGU NORMAN

Mr. Montagu Norman, the well known financier, has been re-elected Governor of the Bank of England for the current year. This is his 14th successive re-election. Sir Earnest Musgrave continues to be the Deputy Governor.

THE RAIL-ROAD CONFERENCE

At the recent Rail Road Conference, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar moved a resolution relating to the non-invitation of the Federation and the commercial community to the Conference. The resolution stated that the Federation understood that non-official representatives connected with vested interests in the development of bus traffic were invited and was emphatically of the opinion that in order to safeguard the interests of the commercial community, representatives of Indian commercial opinion should be asked to attend the said Conference.

Invitations to representatives of Indian commercial opinion would have ensured discussion of the subject from all points of view. Since the railways were the biggest asset to the State, it was not the desire of the Indian commercial community to see them losing. At the same time they were anxious to see that private bus motor traffic was not killed or adversely affected either. He wanted a *via media* which would be helpful to railways as well as private motor bus traffic. He concluded that the present railway rates were very high and they should be reduced in order to give relief to Indian agriculture, industry and commerce in view of the fall in prices. The resolution was passed unanimously.

MUSLIMS AND RAILWAY SERVICES

A deputation of Muslim members of the central legislature placed before the Viceroy the grievances of Muslims as regards their share of the railway services. It was pointed out that in the higher railway services the Muslims were only 3 per cent. and in the intermediary service about 5 per cent. while in the lower grades they were about 21 per cent. The deputation urged that some practical steps should be taken so as to ensure a proper share to the Muslims.

The Viceroy, who was accompanied by Sir Joseph Bhore and the Chief Commissioner for railways, gave a sympathetic hearing and pointed out the practical difficulties in removing the grievances of the Muslims all at once but promised to give the matter his serious consideration.

STATE RAILWAYS

A notification says that the Government of India have decided that no examination should be held during the financial year 1933-34 for recruitment to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and Transportation (traffic) and the commercial department of the superior revenue establishment of the State Railways.

They have also decided not to make any selection of candidates for appointment as special class apprentices in the mechanical engineering and transportation (power) departments of the superior revenue establishment of the State Railways or for training as apprentices in ordnance factories during the financial year 1933-34.

RAILWAY RATES COMMITTEE

Sir Zahid Suhrawardy, BAR.-AT-LAW, retired High Court Judge of Calcutta, has been appointed President of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee in the place of the late Sir Narasimha Sarma. Mr. E. A. Sims, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been appointed Member and Secretary.

MR. UDAY SHANKAR

It is curious, says the *Times of India*, that one dancer who has been most successful in interpreting the Indian dance abroad should be a man. That is a reflection on the position of the Indian stage and its treatment of dancers. He is Mr. Uday Shankar and will reach India from America early in June with his troupe. His local associates state that out of 23 Shows he gave in New York, he achieved success (according to eminent critics) equal to that of the great Anna Pavlova, whom Uday Shankar once partnered. According to his present programme, Uday Shankar may give a number of performances at all the principal cities in India on his return. It is significant that it was the great Russian dancer who discovered the genius of this Indian dancer. When after her first visit to India, Pavlova was impressed with the grandeur of the Buddhist frescoes of Ajanta Caves and conceived her Ajanta dance, she commissioned Uday Shankar to sketch the costumes and dances from the copies of the frescoes in the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Shankar has graduated from the Royal College of Arts with signal distinction, having won two coveted prizes—the Spencer prize and George Clausen prize.

MUSIC IN THE TALKIES

Why should not the film companies, particularly the Hindustani and Bengali, requisition the services of high class musicians who are masters of the full technique, and as such have all round capacities even in popular singing of the Ghasal-Thumri variety and dispense with the ordinary imitators of gramophone records, whose entire education, training and inspiration are through records? asks Mr. A. V. Pandit.

"The standard of music in the Indian Talkies is appallingly low and is entirely due to mediocre artistes and incompetent musical directors. There is no dearth to-day, happily, of outstanding artistes. I have no doubt that even at considerable personal sacrifice the services of individuals like Prof. Fayyaz Khan of Baroda, Prof. Manji Khan, Vilayat Khan, Master Krishna Rao of Bombay, Pandit Dileep Chandra Veda of Lahore, Abdul Azeez Khan of Patiala and others of this class might be requisitioned by our Talkie producers. These talented gentlemen might be entrusted to take the role of musical directors if only for the upliftment and progress of Indian art."

ART IN THE NAZI STATE

Dr. Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, states in a letter: "There can be no art for art's sake in a Nazi State. Art must not only be good, it must also have a sense of responsibility, be close to the people, and aggressive. Art in the absolute sense as Liberal democracy knows it cannot be allowed in Nazi Germany."

This letter was addressed to Dr. Furtwangler, the famous German conductor, who had written protesting against the treatment accorded to such men as Bruno Walter and Reinhardt and declaring that while wholly in sympathy with the attempt to rehabilitate Germany, he did not recognise in the realm of art any reason for rejecting a work except that it was bad.

WORLD JAMBOREE

Fifty thousand Boy Scouts from all parts of the world including four thousand from the British Empire, are going to Godollo in Hungary, in August, for the World Jamboree. Lord Baden-Powell as Chief Scout for the world will be in camp, the Camp Chief being Count Paul Teleki.

The huge camp will represent the camping characteristics of the various nations. The Polish tents, for example, will be surrounded by wooden walls, the Scouts from Iraq will take their Arab tents, and for Lord Baden-Powell the Hungarians are providing a replica of one of the ornate tents used by Magyar princes a thousand years ago.

There will be national displays throughout the Jamboree, and there will be a great exhibition of uniforms, badges, and handicrafts. The biennial international conference will be held during the fortnight under the presidency of Lord Baden-Powell.

CAPT C. K. NAIDU

Captain C. K. Naidu has achieved the supreme honour of being ranked as one of the "Five Cricketers of the Year" in Wisden's Cricketer's Almanack. Tall and well-proportioned, goes on an article, "Naidu is eminently fitted by nature to be a good cricketer and his doing for the Indian team fully bore out the good account of him that had come to us by reason of his excellent performances in his own land. Above all else he was a very strong player in front of the wicket, his driving both to the off and on being an outstanding feature of his batting. For a first class man he had one little peculiarity in that he conveys the impression of being rather late in making up his mind to drive. This, however, did not detract in any way from his skill or effectiveness. Possessed of supple and powerful wrists and a very good eye, he hit the ball tremendously hard, but unlike the modern Australian batsmen, he lifted it a fair amount."

CEYLON HOCKEY PLAYERS

At a meeting of the Ceylon Hockey Association, the invitation from India to Ceylon to participate in the Western Asiatic Games was discussed. It was generally agreed that Ceylon should accept the invitation especially since India offered free board and lodging for visitors. It was resolved to ask the various clubs to subscribe towards the expenses associated with sending a hockey team to India.

THE BEST RACQUET PLAYER

Akers-Douglas, by winning the open championship and Singles and Doubles championship with Wagg, has shown himself to be the best living racquet player. We must go back to the time of H. K. Foster, nearly 40 years ago, says *Tennis and Sport*, to find an amateur who stood out by himself in racquets as Akers-Douglas seems to do in the present day.

REVOLUTION IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING

A young British scientist working in a London laboratory has perfected an invention which, it is claimed, will save millions of pounds in the cost of electric light, give work to thousands of men and revolutionise the whole future of artificial lighting. The first practical application of this new invention will be seen shortly when the North Metropolitan Electric Supply Company will instal miles of this type of lighting for the roads of Harrow and Wembley.

The light given will be nearer daylight than any previous artificial light yet invented, say the makers.

Each lamp in this installation will be a tube six inches long and three inches in diameter.

WEATHER FORECAST MACHINES

The Frankfurt, Municipal Meteorological Bureau, in Germany, has installed some weather forecast slot-machines in Frankfurt, so that any one wanting to know what the weather is going to be like has only to put a penny in the slot. Holiday-makers will thus be able to learn early in the morning what the weather is likely to be. The machine will issue a card with the report for the day and probabilities for the next day, a second card will deal with meteorological matters.

A BULLET-PROOF COAT

A bullet-proof coat has been perfected by a Japanese inventor.

It is a sort of waist-coat made of silk waste, and Japanese military staff at Osaka has tested it and certified it as practically bullet-proof.

The cost too is not much—it is only one shilling a yard.

MUSIC AS A PRESERVATIVE

Music can preserve meat for days!

That is the discovery of a Norwegian scientist, who has found sound waves which control bacteria and so arrest the putrefactive process.

With an ordinary musical instrument he produces his sound waves, and other scientists are reported to have found the results of the tests satisfactory.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER FROM ACETYLENE

The Soviet Institute of Applied Chemistry announces the discovery of a new method of making synthetic rubber from acetylene. The cost of the new method, it is stated, are lower than under the other method already used in some Soviet factories which manufacture synthetic rubber with the aid of alcohol.

WIRELESS IN A WALKING STICK

A Berlin engineer has constructed a wireless receiving set which consists of a pair of earphones and a walking stick.

The whole of the rest of the receiving apparatus is contained inside the stick.

MISS SULOCHANA

Miss Sulochana, otherwise known as Mrs. Ruby Mayers, is the greatest favourite of the Indian screen. Everybody is aware of her startling career during the silent days.

But when the talkies came to India, she felt that she had to wait for her turn. So, for a time, Miss Sulochana kept aloof from films but just for a short period.

She has, of late, come back to the field, and that after a good deal of preparation—after learning Hindi and music under expert tuition.

Though of Jewish parentage and accustomed to the Anglo-Indian dress and customs in the beginning, Miss Sulochana, true to her profession, succeeded in becoming for all intents and purposes a Hindu girl and this accounts for her great successes. No wonder, she learnt the Hindi language and music and all Hindu manners with such ease and grace.

Her first talkie "Madhuri" has given her the greatest triumph, and the heroine of many silent "hits" thus became again the idol of Indian filmdom.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

The Indian film industry dates from 1913. At present there are about 45 studios producing films in India and Burma. A capital of about 250 lakhs is invested in the industry. The industry provides direct employment for over 13,000 persons.

One of the main impediments to the developments of the Film industry in India has been the high import duties on raw materials. Efforts have lately been made through the Assembly to reduce the tariffs. In fact this point was particularly emphasized by the Rangachariar Committee in 1927. This was also urged by a deputation of the Motion Picture Society of India waiting on the Commerce Member. As a result of this the duty on British raw cinema film was reduced from 25 to 15 per cent.

MAURICE CHEVALIER

Maurice Chevalier has come out with some advice for women. It is mostly a set of don'ts. They are:

Don't ever go out with a man unless he is the kind of man you would like to make love to you.

Don't accept every engagement a man asks for. But when you do accept, be punctual.

Don't be independent.

Don't talk too much, particularly about clothes, old loves and bridge. "Men are not charmed any more by that quality called 'charm', says Maurice. "It is something that cannot be acquired. When a woman is charming, so; when she tries to be charming she is often ridiculous. Charm is something that comes from the mind without effort."

BRITISH CINEMAS

Last year £43,000,000 was paid by the public into all the cinemas of Great Britain; £7,000,000 of this was entertainment tax, leaving £36,000,000 for the aggregate of box-office receipts less tax. The average price paid per admission was about 9d., which represented about 960,000,000 admissions a year, or about 18,500,000 a week.

These figures were given at the dinner of the Royal Empire Society by Mr. Simon Rowson, a director of the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation.

NEW CAR DIRECTION INDICATOR

Of the designing of direction indicators there is no end, states the *Auto Car*. Some obviously comply, while others apparently do not, with the recommendations now under consideration by the Minister of Transport.

The Berkshire indicator is distinctly ingenious, for not only is it a rising and falling semaphore arm, but it also gives the "waving on" signal indicating that overtaking vehicles may pass. Since the illuminated arm is lit by an interior festoon lamp which remains alight and visible during all the signals given, it is not either a "flashing" or an "occulting" light, and so does not appear to clash with the recommendation condemning such lights.

The method of operation is simple and entirely mechanical, no electric current other than that for lighting the festoon bulb being required. The control takes the form of a square tube in which slides a second tube, the end of the latter being within easy reach of the driver's fingers while he has his hand on the steering wheel.

Any movement beyond that needed to bring the semaphore horizontal swings the arm forward to its limit of travel. If the outward pull is relaxed, the arm swings back to the position at which it is at right angles to the side of the car. A slow pull and release action, therefore, gives the "pass me" signal to in an unmistakable manner. Finally, the inner tube is pushed right home and the arm drops out of sight into its casing.

AMERICAN CARS IN INDIA

A *Madras Mail* reporter recently interviewed leading dealers in American motor cars in Madras, to learn the possible effects of America's going off the gold standard on the prices of American cars imported into India.

"The fluctuations in the exchange," one dealer said, "will cause considerable embarrassment in the Indian motor trade inasmuch as the exchange rates have to be arranged 3 months in advance.

Most of the stock at present held in India has been purchased at the higher rate of exchange and duty also has been paid on the basis of that rate. Presuming that the present favourable rate of exchange is maintained for another 3 months and that the necessary adjustment is made by the Customs authorities in calculating the duty, there is a possibility of the prices of American cars being reduced by, perhaps, 3 to 4 per cent."

SCOTLAND YARD'S FLYING SQUAD

A new fleet of motor cars capable of speeds between 80 and 90 miles an hour, it is understood, has been ordered for the use of Scotland Yard's Flying Squad. At the same time it is reported that within the next few months ordinary police patrol cars in London will be equipped with wireless, thus giving the motor patrols the maximum of effectiveness against the car bandit. Experiments with wireless telephones for this type of work have been carried out during the past few months and experimental transmitters have been set up at Tottenham and Kew. It was found however that the signals transmitted to police cars seriously interfere with the reception of ordinary wireless sets over a considerable area near the broadcasting stations. Consequently it has been decided that the police in patrol cars are to continue to pick up messages in morse code.

LONDON-MELBOURNE AIR RACE

Sir MacPherson Robertson, of Melbourne, has given £15,000 as prize-money, says a Sydney message, for a London-Melbourne air race, which the organizers propose should be held in October 1934.

The race which will be open to air-men of all nationalities, is to be held during the centenary celebrations of the State of Victoria.

Sir MacPherson Robertson, who received his knighthood last year, is the well known confectionery manufacturer. He is an Australian by birth having been born in Ballarat 73 years ago, but was educated in Scotland.

For a number of years he has taken a great interest in the development of flying and exploration, and in 1929 was responsible for the financing of the British-Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Expedition.

He also financed an expedition of exploration which made a circuit of Australia in the previous year.

The distance from London to Melbourne is approximately 12,000 miles.

BRITISH AVIATION

The Vatican organ, *Osservatore Romano*, in its issue recently published a warm tribute to the efficiency of British aviation which has developed, it states, without advertisement but with a silent and admirable tenacity crowned with splendid success. The result must tend to increase the welfare of British Dominions, and to enhance the prestige of the Mother Country.

Material and engines, the article continues, are constructed with scrupulous care and thoroughly tested. Recent flights are proof of the quality of the materials, the skill of the pilots, and the forethought devoted to organisation.

MADRAS-CEYLON AIR LINK

It is understood that Tata and Sons in India are now communicating with the Government of Ceylon in regard to an air link between Colombo and Madras, and that the Ceylon Government have suggested a seaplane service with a landing space in Colombo Harbour.

The Ceylon Government, it is understood, are not prepared to give Tatas a guarantee of a minimum postal dispatch, but it has been pointed out that a large volume of postal matter from Ceylon is now sent by air mail. Negotiations with the Government of India will be started shortly.

MR. H. S. UBEROI

Having been trained at Croydon and Victoria, Imperial Airways Headquarters, Mr. H. S. Uberoi, who is the first Indian selected by Imperial Airways to receive training in air traffic, has returned to India.

Mr. Uberoi is the son of the late Hon. Sardar Bahadur Shrivdev Singh Uberoi, member of the India Council.

LONG DISTANCE RECORD

The International Aeronautical Federation has officially accepted as the world record the long distance flight created by Gayford and Nicholls from Cranwell to Walvis Bay, South Africa, a distance of 5,309 miles, flown in a Royal Air Force Fairy Nipper long range monoplane.

THE METTUR DAM

It is understood that the Mettur Dam, the biggest in the British Empire, will be completed before the programmed period well within the estimates. A saving of about 50 lakhs of rupees is expected.

According to a *Times of India* report, progress made so far in the construction of the dam shows that everything connected with the construction of the dam will be completed within one year. Efforts are already being made to invite the Viceroy early next year. According to the statement received by Government to-day from the Chief Engineer of the project, 50 millions out of 54¼ million cubic feet of the contents of the dam have been completed and this represents 92.3 per cent. It has been decided to raise the overflow section of the dam to 100 feet above the original river bed before the next flood season.

The Fisheries Department is already interested in storing the reservoir with selected species of fish and hope to make a revenue of more than a lakh of rupees a year.

INDIAN FRUIT INDUSTRY

During the mango season last year, it will be recalled that a number of shipments of this peculiarly Indian fruit were shipped in cold storage to England. The scheme was sponsored primarily by Dr. G. S. Cheema, Horticulturist to the Government of Bombay, with the active co-operation of the Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association and the Mango Sale Society of Malwan. All in all, the experiment was a success, says the *Times of India*, and it is significant that the Government of India Research Council has now under consideration the allotment of considerable funds for the provision of refrigerated transport wagons which will enable the crop to be picked when it is ripe, instead of green as at present and delivered to the big cities and ports in fine condition.

RICE RESEARCH

With a grant of rupees one and a half lakhs spread over five years from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Department of Agriculture, Bengal, has started work on the improvement by selection, hybridization and other plant-breeding methods of the trade of export rice of Bengal and of varieties suitable for the drier westernmost districts of the province. This work is being carried out at Chinsura and Bankura where laboratories have been erected and the necessary staff established.

AUSTRALIAN FARMERS

Australian farmers are going back to the horse. They find it more economical than the tractor. They can grow its feed instead of buying costly supplies of fuel. As a result high prices are ruling for draught horses. From £38 to £47-10 has just been paid in New South Wales for mares with foals, while fillies and colts realised as much as £40.

INDIAN TRADES UNION

Messrs. Mrinalkant Bose, R. R. Bakhale and N. M. Joshi, President, General Secretary and Member of the General Council respectively of the Indian Trades' Union Federation and Messrs. Jambadas Mehta and V. V. Giri, representing the National Federation of Labour have issued the following statement:

"We are glad to announce that the movement for trade union unity, initiated by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has now achieved its object and brought back on one platform those who are in the trade union movement which had unfortunately been removed aloof from one another for over 4 years.

The Indian Trades' Union Federation and National Federation of Labour, which was organised in Delhi in February last, have agreed to amalgamate with each other under a new name of National Trades' Union Federation which comes into operation on May 10 next with the constitution adopted by the National Federation of Labour and subsequently modified by a joint meeting of representatives of two organisations held at Calcutta on April 20 last.

The new body consisting of unions affiliated to both the organisations will be strongly representative of Indian labour, and we now appeal to the unions which are still unattached to any central labour organisation to seek affiliation with National Trades' Union Federation and thereby strengthen the solidarity of working classes in India."

INDIAN DELEGATES FOR GENEVA

The Indian Delegation to the 17th Session of the International Labour Conference, which will open at Geneva on June 8th, 1933, will be composed of the following, according to a *communiqué*:

Government delegates: Sir Atul Chatterjee and J. F. Gennings, Directors of Information and Labour Intelligence, Labour Office, Bombay.

Advisors to Government delegates: Mr. A. Diddin, India Office, London, and Mr. K. R. Menon, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the High Commissioner of India, London.

Employers' delegate: Sir Pheroz Sethna.
Workers' delegate: Mr. Aftab Ali, Secretary, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta.

Mr. K. R. Menon will act as Secretary to the delegation.

BARODA MILL HANDS

The District Magistrate of Baroda has issued an order prohibiting the holding of meetings, picketing, distributing leaflets, etc., and carrying of any weapons within 200 yards of Zaverchand Laxmi-chand Mill, whose operatives numbering about 1,000 have gone on strike during the last two months as a protest against the proposed wage cut. It appears that the Mill recruited new men from outside, but strikers persuaded them not to work as black legs. With a view to prevent a breach between the new and old men and the Mill authorities, the above order is issued. Meanwhile the Mill authorities have opened negotiations with the strikers who are members of the local Labour Union, which is a branch of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association.

HOLIDAY FOR HORSES

Millions of horses in the Soviet Union have been granted long holidays and ordered a special fastening diet under orders signed by M. Stalin and M. Molotov, the Soviet Premier.

The object is to get the horses in good condition in readiness for spring planting.

The compulsory physical examination of every horse in the country is ordered by the decree. Weaker horses are to be immediately freed of all work. In the principal grain regions all horses, regardless of their condition, will receive three weeks holiday before sowing begins.

In future all horses in the country will be guaranteed one day of rest in every week and a reasonable quota of work. Mares will receive a two month holiday before foaling and one month's holiday afterwards.

These measures are designed to lower the alarming death rate among horses in the past year caused by over work and under nourishment. In some districts, according to the Soviet Press, half the horses died last year.

AUTOGRAPH VALUES

The signature of the Prince of Wales is worth £2 to autograph dealers in America; in England nothing!

This is just one example of the astonishing differences between autograph hunters in the United States and England, states the *Daily Express*. In England no signatures are worth anything alone. It must be appended to a letter or written on a book.

At a recent world auction sale held in New York, Greta Garbo's autograph fetched more than £5, the highest of all. It was worth 10 times as much as that of the President of the United States!

The Prince of Wales' signature was grouped with Henry Ford's and Mussolini's in price at £2. Charles Lindbergh's and Charlie Chaplin's realised a little less.

AFGAN YOUTHS AND EUROPEAN GIRLS

To check the growing tendency among Afghan youths to marry European girls, King Nadir Shah has issued a *Firman* prohibiting members of the Afghan Diplomatic Service, Army Officers and Afghan students studying in Europe at State expense, from marrying in foreign countries without the previous sanction of the Government.

Another *Firman* says that foreigners shall not have proprietary rights in Afghanistan. Foreign Legations shall enjoy the same rights in this respect as is granted to her by the respective countries.

A TALKIE CLOCK

A new kind of clock is installed at the Paris Observatory. It includes a talk-film apparatus capable of pronouncing the time in hours, minutes and seconds. This is relayed electrically to Paris post and telephone exchanges. By dialling a special number the public can be put directly in communication with the clock and obtain the exact time without having to ring up and ask the operator as at present.

EXCURSION ROUND THE WORLD

Hiralal Sethi, son of a Lahore physician, has left on a bicycle with the declared intention of going round the world. Hiralal is 19 years old.

"Do you always try to see both sides of a question?"
"Always," declared the Parliamentary candidate.
"I think it best invariably to ascertain which side can command the most votes."

"That boy of yours seems bright. He'll carve out a name for himself some day."

"He's done it already—on our new piano!"

"I thought Mr. Montagu had good literary taste until he sent me that silly novel."

"Oh, that doesn't necessarily indicate his taste, dear! It merely represents his opinion of yours!"

FARMER: "If I were as lazy as you I'd go and hang myself in my barn."

TRAMP: "No, you wouldn't." "Why wouldn't I?"
"If you was as lazy as me you wouldn't have no barn."

HE: "Your cousin refused to recognise me at the dance last night. I suppose he thinks I am not his equal."

SHE: "Ridiculous! Of course you are. Why, he is nothing but a conceited idiot!"

"Does your husband expect you to obey him?"
"Oh, dear, no. You see he's been married before."

He took her in his arms.
"Oh, darling," he murmured, "I love you madly. Please say you'll be mine. I'm not rich like Percival Brown, who has a car, a fine house and a well-stocked cellar; but I love you and I cannot live without you!"

Two soft arms stole around his neck.
"And I love you too, darling; but—will you introduce me to this man Brown?"

WILLIE: "Am I descended from monkeys, mother?"
HIS MOTHER: "I never knew any of your father's people, dear."

"He claims his wife was intractable, your honor, so he beat her into subjection with a golf club."

"In how many strokes?" asked the judge, with new interest.

PRISONER: "Could you postpone my trial for a week?"
JUDGE: "On what grounds?"

PRISONER: "You don't seem in a good temper."

BURGLAR (to heiress, whose home he has entered):
"I don't want your life but your money, ma'am."

HEIRESS: "Oh, go away, you're just like the rest of them."

COUNSEL: "You say it was a spotted dog. Was it spotted all over?"

WITNESS: "Don't be silly! If he had been spotted all over, he would have been all one colour."

"Oh, he has been to the prison for telling the truth."

"Been to the prison for telling the truth?"

"Yes. The Judge asked him if he was guilty and he said 'Yes'."

MENTAL RATIONALISATION

A Remarkable Movement—A Course of Training Which Doubles Your Mind's Efficiency and Earning Power—
Write For Free Descriptive Book "The Science of Success To-day."

IN modern industry what is known as Rationalisation is eliminating waste effort and increasing output with less expenditure of human effort.

A parallel movement is now proceeding amongst thousands of men and women in every Profession, Trade and Industry, who are practising upon themselves what might be called a method of Self-Rationalisation.

These men and women know that in many directions Science and Machinery are beating the inefficient and the semi-efficient and they are therefore making themselves super-efficient by training their minds on scientific lines.

Increasing Mental Output

By this means they are increasing their mental output and general business capacity and eliminating waste-effort in their own mental processes and lives.

The results are startling and are recorded in thousands of letters from men and women describing the benefits they have gained by adopting the Self-Rationalising methods in their own lives and careers. Some of these results are given in a little book entitled "The Science of Success," published by the famous Pelman Institute.

Mental Faults Eliminated

It has been mentioned that Self-Rationalisation, which is attained by everyone who practises Pelmanism, eliminates waste mental effort. It does this by completely banishing from your mind those weaknesses and defects from which thousands of people suffer to-day. Boredom, Mental lassitude, Depression, Forgetfulness, lack of Self-Confidence, Timidity, a feeling of Inferiority, Indecision, Mind-Wandering, illogical and unreasonable Fears of various kinds, the Worry habit, Procrastination, Morbid thoughts and habits, Weakness of Will—all these detract from efficiency, prevent people "getting on" in life—in fact, in these days more particularly, they often lead directly to unemployment—and rob life of its happiness. By practising Pelmanism you overcome these defects and you develop in their place those fine qualities of mind and character which help to bring you success in business and in your social relationships and happiness to life, such qualities, for example, as—

E. June '33.

—Self-Confidence —Self-Control
—Strength of Will —Reliability
—Driving Force —Mental Balance
—Cheerfulness —Judgment
—Optimism —Moral Courage
—Ability to Concentrate —Observation
—A Good Memory —Tactfulness
—Presence of Mind —Business Acumen
and many others.

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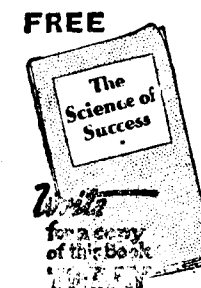
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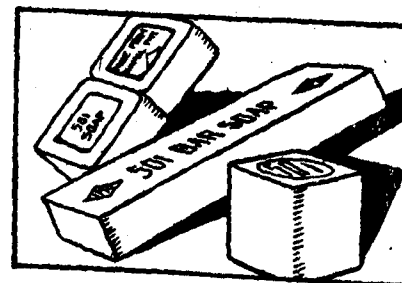
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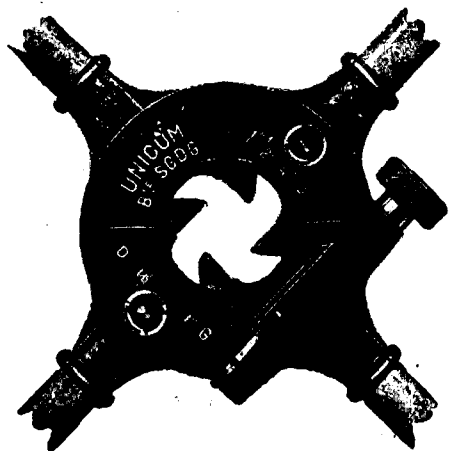
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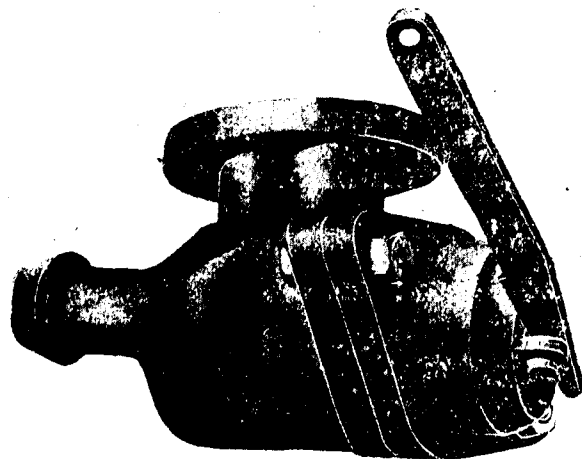
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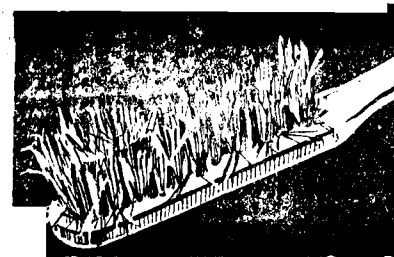
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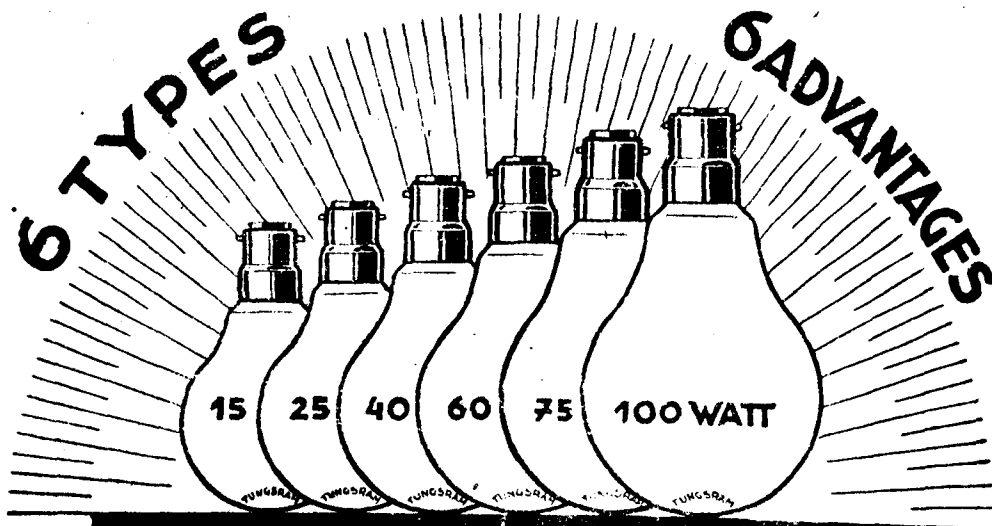
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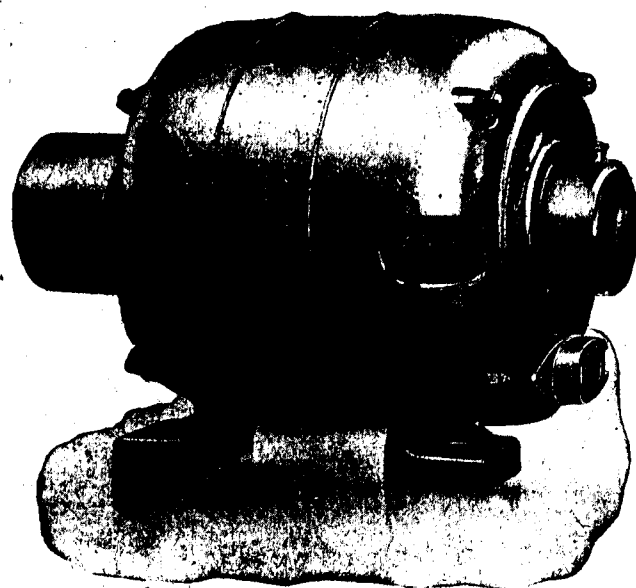
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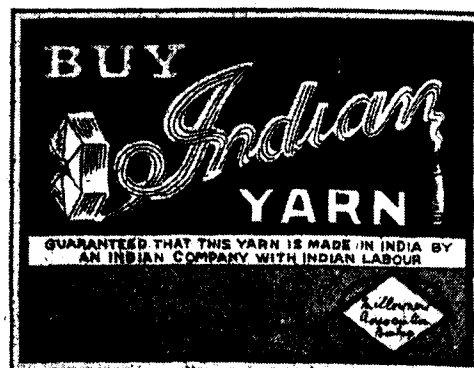
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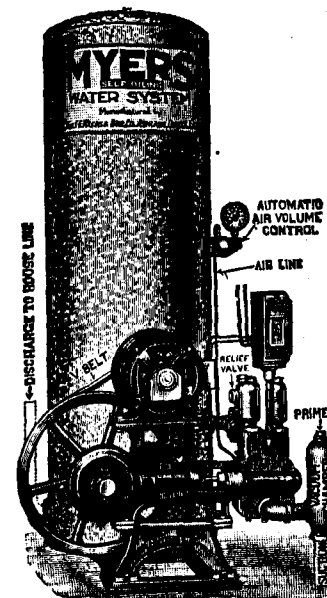
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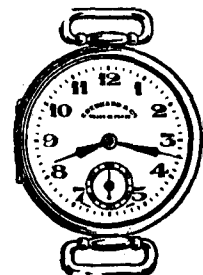
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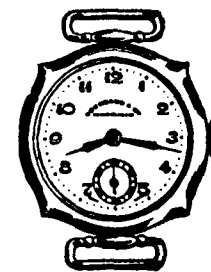
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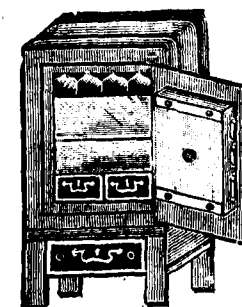
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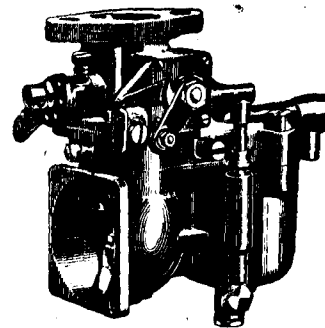
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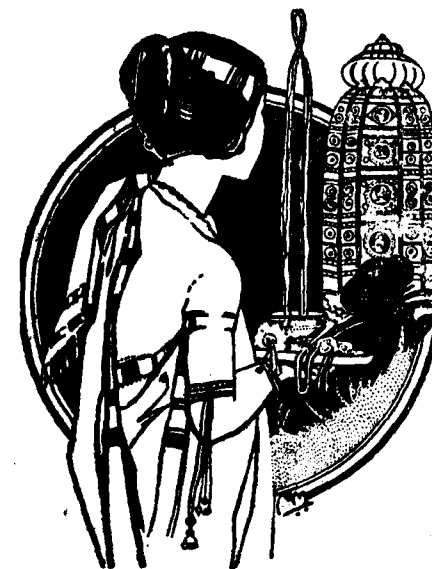
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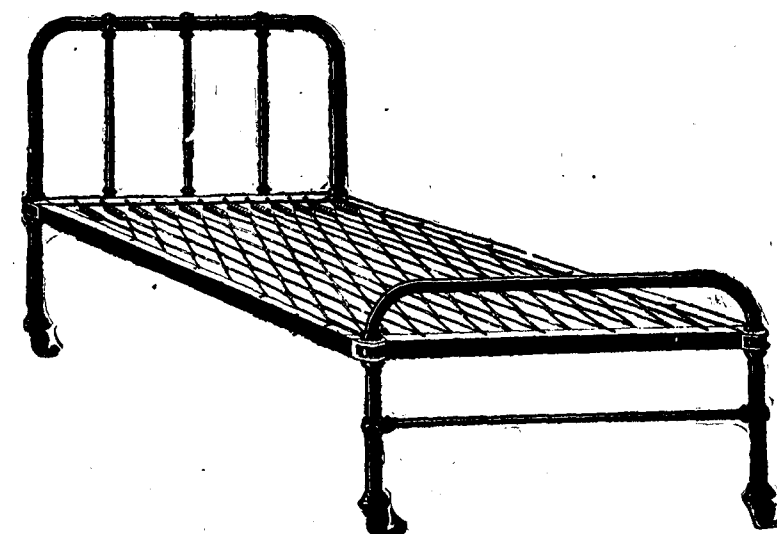
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NOTICE UNDER ORDER V RULE 20 C.P.C.

In the Court of L. Diwan Chand, B.A., P.C.S.,

Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar.

Suit No. 206 of 1933.

Firm Tara Chand Isher Das through Tara Chand of Amritsar, Katra Ahluwalian ...Plaintiff.

Vs.

H. Ganga Ram S/o Mitha Ram of Madras

Defendant.

Claim for Rs. 262-11-0 only.

Notice to H. Ganga Ram Defendant.

Whereas in the above case it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the above-named defendant is intentionally evading service, a notice under Order 5 Rule 20 C.P.C. is issued against the aforesaid defendant directing him to appear before this Court on 10-6-33 failing which ex parte proceedings will be taken against him.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 10th day of May 1933.

GULAM HUSSAN,

C. O. C.,

for Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar.

E. June '33.

