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[NO. 1.

THE INDIAN DEMAND

SIR TEJ BAHADUR'S MEMORANDUM ON THE WHITE PAPER

By DR. SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E.

OF the many delegates to the Round Table Conferences on Indian constitutional reform and to the Joint Select Committee, no one has worked harder or with greater zeal than Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. With his unsurpassed knowledge of constitutional law and politics, his experience of the administration of the Government of India and his consummate powers of advocacy, he was one of the most outstanding figures in the discussions which took place at these Conferences and in the Joint Select Committee. Accounts have appeared in the Press from time to time of the speeches made by him in these bodies and the public have had opportunities of learning about the important part he has played as a representative of the nationalist school of Indian thought. The memorandum on the White Paper on Indian constitutional reform which he submitted to the Joint Select Committee, and which has been just published by him, gives a complete statement of his position regarding the proposals contained in the White Paper. It is needless to say that his views are generally in accord with those of nationalist politicians all over this country. The essential conditions which must be fulfilled by the New Constitution, if it is to receive the support of political India, have often been stated by him during the discussions and are reiterated in this memorandum. These essentials are: responsibility at the centre with such safeguards as in the interests of India may be necessary for the period of transition, the inauguration of a responsible government at the centre soon after the passing of the Act without prolonging the transitory provisions, provincial autonomy with necessary safeguards for the period of transition, the reserved subjects to be under the control of the Governor-General for the period of transition which should be neither

long nor indefinite, the pursuance of a definite policy in respect of the reserved departments of the Government of India so as to facilitate their transfer to the control of the Legislature within the shortest possible time and the statutory definition of the status of India as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. He is opposed to the requirement of a number of further stages for the attainment of Dominion Status and is of opinion that the Constitution foreshadowed in the White Paper should be regarded as the penultimate stage. If it is impossible to inaugurate the Federation within a year or so of the passing of the Act, he holds that the Government should lose no time in taking Indian opinion into their confidence and taking such steps as might be necessary to establish responsible government at the centre. While he is keen about Federation, he is still more keen about the establishment of central responsibility and would insist upon the establishment of such responsibility even if the Federation fails to materialise.

On one or two points he has not made his position quite clear. For instance, if a direct vote of no confidence in the Central Legislature is brought forward upon a subject concerning British India alone, he seems to think that the representatives of the Indian States also should take part in the decision of the question by the Indian Legislature. If this is what he means, the view appears to be questionable. It would be intolerable that a motion of no confidence based upon the conduct of the ministry in a matter of British Indian administration should run the risk of being defeated by the votes of the representatives of the States.

The publication of the memorandum at this juncture is very opportune.

CURRENCY PROBLEMS

BY

MR. HERBERT G. WILLIAMS, M.P.

(Former Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade)

ON previous occasions when my friend the Editor has given me an opportunity of writing in the *Indian Review*, I have generally devoted myself to urging the desirability of an increase in the trade between India and the United Kingdom by means of mutual preferences, and in my last article it was my privilege to express the profound satisfaction which was felt at the Agreement which was concluded at Ottawa, representing as it did a beginning in this direction, but I look forward to the day when there will be something much more extensive.

In connection with the present discussions which are taking place with regard to the future Government of India, much attention has been properly devoted to the problem of currency control, and presumably within a measurable period of time there will be set up in India a Reserve Bank, which will perform for India the functions which in Great Britain are undertaken by the Bank of England.

Experience has shown that on balance there are great advantages in removing so far as possible monetary problems from political control. Of course everyone realises that it is impossible to remove them entirely, and from time to time some economic or financial crisis forces the State to depart from its neutrality in these matters. For example, the situation which arose at the outbreak of the Great War imposed upon the Bank of England through no fault of its own, a strain that it could not meet, and the State had to solve the problem for the time being by the creation of a system of paper money. The return to the gold standard in 1925 and the transfer of the paper currency three years later to the Bank of England once again largely restored the neutrality of the State in banking and currency matters, but the crisis in the Autumn of 1931, over which again the Bank of England had no control, once more created the necessity for some action by the State, and as we are for the time being off the gold standard there has been established by the State an Exchange Equalisation Fund, which again makes it necessary for the State to interfere in currency and banking matters. Nevertheless most people

are agreed that in all countries it is better, if possible, to divorce the higher decisions on monetary policy from politics, and I shall be glad when that is once again true in Great Britain, and equally glad when it becomes true for the first time in India.

The decision taken forty years ago to close the Mints in India to the unlimited coining of silver was one which circumstances made inevitable, and since that date, with the exception of a period during the Great War, the Indian system has been one linked to gold, but for the moment linked to sterling though the currency in circulation is a silver one.

There is a school of thought in this country which urges inflation for the purpose of raising prices, on the ground that many of our economic problems are due to the low prices now prevailing. Curiously enough many of the people who belong to that school of thought are also more or less bimetallicists, who desire to increase the price of silver in terms of gold. It has always seemed to me that, if this happened, silver will be enhanced in terms of other commodities, that is to say, the price of other commodities in terms of silver will fall. In the case of China, which is definitely on a silver basis, this seems to me to be a deflationary process, and though the Indian rupee is linked to sterling and sterling at the moment is somewhat loosely linked to gold, nevertheless it appears to me that the rehabilitation of silver, as the bimetallicists call it, would have a deflationary effect in India, and therefore would be bad for India and in due course for the rest of the world.

I find it difficult to reconcile the policy of those who want to inflate sterling and at the same time to rehabilitate silver, because it seems to me that they are unconsciously pursuing opposite policies.

The bimetallicists here urge that if the price of silver were raised in terms of gold, the purchasing power of India and China would be increased and that as a result prosperity for both those countries would follow, and that the rest of the world would gain as well. If, however, such a deflationary policy would provide these beneficial results, then logically it would appear that the

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THE CAPITATION TRIBUNAL

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more we deflate our currency in Great Britain, the more prosperous we should be. Yet everyone appears to agree that that would not be so. The departure of Great Britain from the gold standard and the fact that the rupee is still linked with sterling has had the effect of raising the price of gold in terms of rupees, with the result that a colossal sum, I believe over 100 millions of hoarded gold, has come out of India with great advantage to those Indians who sold it at such a high profit, and at the same time this has been an enormous help to the Government of India, because it has

established large Indian credits overseas, with the result that it has been easier to handle the problem of the Public Debt in India. India has thus been able to make a substantial contribution to the improvement of the currency system of the whole world through the liberation of this vast quantity of hoarded gold. In effect, India has behaved as if it were a gold mine as productive as the gold mines of South Africa.

I realise that the Indian currency problem is one perhaps even more difficult to understand than currency problems as a whole, and my purpose in writing this article is to stimulate discussion.

THE CAPITATION TRIBUNAL

BY

"A NATIONALIST."

THE Report of the Capitation Tribunal appointed some time back to enquire into disputes regarding the apportionment of Indian defence expenditure between the Government of India and the War Office of His Majesty's Government in England, has now been issued together with an announcement of the Government's decisions thereon. It may be recalled that the Tribunal consisted of two representatives of the Government of India, Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, and Justice Sir Shah Muhammad Suleiman and two representatives of the British Government, Lord Tomlin and Lord Dunedin, with Sir Robert Garran, late Solicitor-General to the Commonwealth of Australia, as Chairman.

The principal points in dispute may be easily stated. The Army in India consists of two parts—one, a portion of the Regular British Army quartered in this country, and the other the Indian Army proper consisting of Indian troops officered by British soldiers. Regarding the expenditure on the latter, there is no difficulty. As regards Regular British troops, India annually makes a payment not only for their maintenance and equipment, but also for raising, training, and transporting them. Originally, for years, India was paying the actual charges, but subsequently owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the actual figures, a rate *per capita* was

fixed. Early in the century, the capitation rate was £7-10; in War time or about that period, it was raised to £11-8; in 1924, the rate was further raised to £28-10 with retrospective effect from 1920. The Government of India all along protested against these rates, with no tangible results. In 1926, the liability under this head was fixed at a lump figure of £1,400,000.

Even from an arithmetical point of view, the figure is obviously high as it has not allowed for the fall in prices since 1929 and other factors. As against the claims of the Government of India that the payment was out of all proportion to the actual expenditure, the War Office stated that the sum should be fixed, not at £1,400,000, but at 2½ millions, the War Office claiming a capitation rate in respect of the Air Force also. As a result of the recommendations of the Tribunal, the British Government have now decided that India's contribution should be reduced to £1,200,000 in respect of the capitation charges for the Army, but that India should pay £93,000 as capitation charges in respect of the Royal Air Force. The net result of the decisions financially for India is that she gets an abatement under this head of £107,000 under the head of capitation charges.

By itself, this abatement is nothing. The most important gain to India is the recognition by His Majesty's Government that the

Army in India is something more than or other than a mere local militia. In incautious moments, British statesmen have admitted freely that the Army in India is more an Imperial Army than an Indian Army. Lord Curzon was never tired of pointing out that of the triple functions of the Indian Army—the preservation of internal peace, the defence of the Indian frontiers, and preparedness at a moment's notice for Imperial service in other parts of the globe—the last was the most important—and that "India has for long been one of the most important units in the scheme of British Imperial Defence, providing the British Government with a striking force always ready, of admirable efficiency and assured valour". The Supplemental Minutes, which both Sir Shadilal and Sir Muhammad Suleiman have appended to the Report of the Tribunal, lay emphasis on this fact and show how the amount which His Majesty's Government have agreed to contribute to the defence budget of India as their share is ridiculously small. Surely, it is absurd to contend that you can get the services of an army of such size and efficiency as the British Army in India for a million and a half pounds a year.

As a matter of fact, what should have been done was for Britain to have been content with the grant from India of a similar amount for the services which the British troops do for India by their presence here. That these troops are not so essential to India as the War Office contends, must be evident from the fact that on all ordinary occasions the Regular Indian Army has been found adequate and efficient to discharge the dual functions of securing internal security and defence against aggression from external enemies. Sir Sankaran Nair, in his Supplementary Memorandum attached to the Indian Central Committee Report on Reforms, shows how in recent days, in Malabar, in the Punjab, in Bengal, it was the Indian troops that were employed to deal with riots and not the British troops. So also, to deal with the frontier risings too, he points out how Indian troops have answered the purpose as efficiently as British troops. Nor should it be forgotten that the British troops have been withdrawn from the country at crucial moments without any danger and have always been employed for service elsewhere for Imperial purposes. In other words, the value of the British troops to India is more psychological and potential than actual.

On the other hand, to Britain, the value of the British troops in India is immense. If, instead of India taking a loan of the British troops she maintained, like the East India Company, a British army of her own, then she would not have had to pay as much as she does now. Under the present system, every change in the British military organisation made to suit European conditions has to be paid for by India. The mechanisation of the Army is one such thing. The Cardwell system recruited on the short service system is another which imposed a huge addition to Indian military expenditure. The "dual purposes army" system also prevents India changing the size of her army to suit her requirements. When in 1923 a question was asked in the Commons as to whether reductions in British troops in India might not be made, Col. Guinness, Under Secretary of State for War, stated that they could not be and added why. He said: "The British regiments in India are all part of our reserve-making machinery. Their reduction must delay the building up of our reserves, and also a serious effect upon our power of mobilisation. If we agree to the Indian Government making excessive decreases, it must mean eventually further cost being thrown on our budget for making up reserve in other ways." Moreover, the value of India as a training ground to British troops is immense.

The grant which the British Government have agreed to make of £1,500,000 for the services which the Army in India renders to Britain in many ways is therefore an absurdly low sum. The grant is valuable only as a recognition of the fact that the Army in India is of high Imperial value. It is to be hoped that the Government of India and the Indian leaders will take up this question of properly evaluating the services of India to the Empire in this matter and securing to the Indian taxpayer the relief to which he is so imperatively entitled.

There is another aspect of this question than the purely financial one; the constitutional implications of the arrangement are far-reaching. The question which Lord Canning raised, may well be asked as to why India should not have her own "British Army" and avoid all the difficulties, financial and constitutional. These, too, we dare say the leaders will discuss and formulate their considered opinions thereon.

FORESTS IN FEDERAL INDIA

By MR. ROBINDRA MOHON DATTA, M.Sc.
(Department of Botany, Presidency College, Calcutta)

FORESTS are the most valuable natural assets of India. Their character depends upon soil, rainfall, elevation and other natural circumstances. But their distribution is greatly affected by action of Man. Man is responsible for the absence of forest trees over enormous areas which have been cleared for cultivation, or more slowly destroyed by reckless fellings.

It has been the uniform experience of all countries that the natural processes of growth and reproduction by which forests are kept alive, are incapable of keeping pace with man's destructiveness; and the State has generally found it necessary to take special measures in the ultimate interests of the country for preserving its forests from reckless destruction. Forests, being valuable national assets, their proper conservation is one of the most important economic functions and duties of the Indian Governments.

Forests in British India cover some 250,000 sq. miles or 22.6 per cent. of the total area. Besides there are forests in the Native States. Of the forest area, unclassified State forests account for 136,000 sq. miles, which in many provinces include all unoccupied waste, often treeless. So the statistics do not necessarily represent the wooded area. The relative importance of the forest areas in the different provinces can be seen from the following table:—

Province	Percentage of forest area.	Number per 10,000 supported by Forestry.	Province.	Percentage of forest area.	Number per 10,000 supported by Forestry.
Madras	13.4	16	C. P.	19.6	7
Bombay	12.1	26	Assam	37.3	6
Bengal	13.7	5	N.-W. Frontier	1.8	13
U. P.	4.8	7	Baluchistan	1.4	2
Punjab	5.6	9	Ajmer-Merwara	5.1	12
Burma	60.0	62	Coorg	32.8	130
B. & O.	3.6	7	Andamans	69.6	137

Some 300,000 persons are directly dependent upon Forests for their livelihood either as woodcutters; fire-wood, catechu, etc. collectors; charcoal-burners; or as forest guards and rangers, besides others indirectly dependent upon forest produce.

The average yearly out-turn of timber and fuel before the present economic depression set in was 410 million cubic feet, and the value of

minor produces amounted to Rs. 143 lakhs. The net profit to the various Provincial Governments amounted to some Rs. 275 lakhs.

The process of reckless and ceaseless destruction of forests went on from time immemorial in India, but its evil effect was not felt because of the thinness of the population, and because the primary forests remained practically untouched and also partly because the Hindus would not cut down certain classes of trees on account of their religious scruples. The effect of the general increase in population first manifested itself during the later Mughal period, but the Mughals, either because of ignorance or being too engrossed with their tottering thrones, did nothing to prevent the destruction of primary forests. In the earlier years of the British rule, this destruction became more progressive and rapid on account of rapid increase of population and consequent extension of cultivation. Lord Dalhousie first became alive to the necessity of stopping reckless de-forestation and, in 1855, he laid down the foundations of a definite and far sighted forest policy. The Mutiny delayed the progress, but from 1860 forest administration was rapidly organised and developed; exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of regular management. Work on these lines is not yet complete and the work of replacing destroyed forests is only comparatively recently taken in hand. In 1894, the Government of India laid down a definite forest policy and divided forests into the following four classes:—

(a) Forests, the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly countries where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and the prevention of erosions and sudden floods, etc.

(b) Forests which supply valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such as the sal forests of Northern and Central India, the deodar and pine forests of the N. W. Himalayas.

(c) Minor forests, containing inferior timber, producing materials for local consumption—these areas are of great importance to agriculture in the adjoining districts.

(d) Pasture and grazing grounds proper, which are forests in name only.

The gross revenue from forests has increased from 27 lakhs during the middle sixties of the last century to something over 550 lakhs; and there is every prospect of further increase. The past

work of conservation has borne fruit, not only in the steady rise of revenue but also in the improved condition of forests resulting from careful protection and tending. The object of the forest administration is to eliminate the danger of overworking the forests and at the same time to improve their yielding capacity; and in this the Government have succeeded remarkably well. The recent retrenchments may, it is feared, delay the development and mar the rate of progress.

The Indian forests play an important role as suppliers of the necessary raw materials for various industries, and providers of employment for large numbers of people. Forest produce may be divided into two main heads: (i) major produce, i.e., timber and fire-wood; and (ii) minor produce, such as lac, tanning materials, essential oils, turpentine, resin, etc. The minor products are increasing in importance, and many of them have already established themselves in the markets of the world.

Although the principal function of Forestry is the preservation and development of forests, we must never lose sight of the fact that it has also an important vocation as the handmaid of agriculture and industries. It is for this reason the Royal Agricultural Commission recommended (i) appointment in each province of a forest utilization officer whose main function would be to develop forest industries—a matter of great importance to agriculturists, especially to those who live in the neighbourhood of forests; and (ii) a reclassification of forests into a major division consisting of commercial forests and those necessary on physical and climatic grounds; and a minor division consisting of minor forests, fuel plantations, village wood-lands and waste lands. They also suggested close co-operation between the Agricultural and Forest Departments.

Hitherto, the direction has been unified. With the introduction of the Montague Reforms, forest administration was made a 'transferred' subject in many provinces; and with the coming Reforms the local legislatures are going to have a predominant voice in the matter. For political reasons, the provinces are going to be partitioned or their boundaries altered. It may well happen that Forest administration in one province may be harmful to the best interests of a neighbouring province; and ill-feeling between them is sure to rise. The interference or arbitration of the Federal Government is in the very nature of things going to be few and far between; and before the Federal Government effectively

intervenes, the mischief complained of would go too far.

Let us make our meaning clear. Orissa is to be a separate province. It suffered heavily from floods during the last 25 years; and the Government appointed an expert committee to investigate the causes. One of the causes, as found by the Committee, of the sudden nature of these disastrous floods is the reckless destruction of forests in the uplands of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the consequent washing down of the scanty soil along the surface of the hill sides, and the quick torrential flow of the periodic rainfall without any absorption by the soil. The rain which falls on the uplands rushes down the hill-faces, overlaid with silt and sand and rocky material, and as soon as it reaches the level plains of Orissa it deposits the debris in the river-bed, and thus raises it. The volume of the on-rushing water increases year by year, and the river bed is raised annually, the consequence is almost annual floods. Prevention requires the stoppage of destruction of forests, and re-forestation where it has been already destroyed. This requires enunciation of a definite policy and expenditure of money. Behar may not like to spend anything for Orissa, and may on the other hand like to increase its scanty revenue by destruction of forests. Delhi may interfere; but in the mean time the magnitude of the task will be increased.

At the same time we must recognise the fact that because of close inter-relation between Forestry and Agriculture and of its local situation, Forest administration cannot be a Central or Federal subject. What then is the remedy?

We suggest the constitution of an All-India Forestry Board on lines similar to that of the Central Council of Agricultural Research, with Forest Officers of high standing and Provincial Ministers of Forests as members, and a small group of Forest officers as its executive hand. The Board will initiate policies, in which the opinions of local legislatures will be reflected through elected Ministers and technical advice and information made available through Forest officers. In carrying out the policy, say, the policy of re-forestation in the Chota Nagpur in the interests of Orissa, Behar may very well resent the intrusion of Orissan officers, but it cannot have the same objections to officers of the Central Forest Board. We believe such a *via media* will be found to be a practical proposition, and place this suggestion before the public for what it is worth.

Commercial Discrimination

BY "POLITICUS"

THE Memorandum on Commercial Discrimination submitted by Sir Samuel Hoare to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on November 6th, will have considerable influence upon the economic development of India, if the proposals contained therein were embodied in her future Constitution. They are based, it is said, upon Section 96 of the existing Government of India Act, which provides that "no native of British India nor any subject of His Majesty resident therein" shall be disabled from "holding any office" by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent or colour, and upon the resolution adopted by the Round Table Conference in January 1931, which provided against discrimination between "the rights of British Mercantile Community, Firms and Companies trading in India and the rights of Indian-born subjects". The White Paper proposals contained in paragraphs 122 and 123 further amplified the subject, invalidating "discriminatory legislation", and assured "general protection to all British subjects whatever their domicile" and guaranteed "specific protection on a reciprocal basis for British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom". The Cross examination revealed the lack of clarity and exactness on this subject, and these defects are sought to be removed by Sir Samuel Hoare's exposition "in considerable detail" and "with greater precision".

According to the Memorandum, laws restricting right of entry into India shall not apply to British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom. They will also be protected against all imaginable statutory disabilities relating to taxation, travel, residence, holding of property or public office and the carrying on of business. There cannot be any discriminatory taxation against companies incorporated in the United Kingdom and trading in India, and, except in regard to subsidies and bounties, no restrictions of any kind can be placed on British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom, in regard to the formation of Companies, the holding of shares, directorates, etc. If, however, the United Kingdom thought it necessary to impose any of these restrictions on Indians or impose any of these restrictions on Indians, the provision for reciprocity empowers India to impose the like restrictions. Bills passed by the Indian Legislatures which may not in form, but in fact, be discriminatory, would require the signification of His Majesty.

Any Company engaged in India at the time a Bounty or Subsidy Act is passed, irrespective of its actual ownership, control or composition of its directorate, will be entitled to its benefit. If the Company comes into being after such an Act, however, it will be legitimate to impose conditions regarding the composition of directorates, training of Indians, etc.

As if the foregoing provisions are not sufficiently comprehensive and exhaustive, it is specified that ships registered in the United Kingdom shall not be subjected to any discrimination whatsoever, either as regards officers, crew, passengers or cargo.

Apart from Legislative discrimination, power is also given to Governors and the Governor-General to prevent what is described as "discrimination by administrative action". British qualifications for practising a profession are to be given unqualified statutory recognition.

The attitude of Britain towards the question of commercial discrimination, it will be readily noted, has undergone considerable change during the last few years. In the first Round Table Conference, it was but a comparatively minor question and was sought to be solved by the principle of "equality of treatment". The Third Conference decided that "the guiding principle should be one of reciprocity". The term reciprocity has an apparent ring of fairness, but the real test of reciprocity is not the mere granting of it between two countries, but the amount and extent of advantages that each of them is in a position to derive from it. When the latter are unequal, the principle of reciprocity becomes highly unfair in its application. Reciprocity without equality of advantage is deceptive. In these matters the relative position of the contracting parties is just as important as the enunciation of the principle itself. To permit India to impose any restrictions upon citizens domiciled in United Kingdom, which the United Kingdom may choose to impose upon Indians is a fruitless concession, because Britain's economic independence is not in any danger from India's incursions, whereas India's economic freedom would be fundamentally affected by unrestricted entry of British capital and enterprise. If "Reciprocity" is to meet with acceptance in this country, it should be defined somewhat as follows: "That Indian Subjects of His Majesty domiciled in India or Companies Registered in India may be subject in the United Kingdom to any disabilities

that British Subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom or Companies registered in the United Kingdom may be subject to in India."

The Secretary of State's proposals regarding the granting of bounties and subsidies are too sweeping and must cause consternation in Indian Commercial Circles. To say that they are based upon the recommendations of the External Capital Committee is, we are afraid, a misinterpretation of their findings. The External Capital Committee fully approved of the Fiscal Commission's recommendations that when a bounty or subsidy is granted, the Government "should make certain stipulations and lay stress on the Indian character of the Companies thus formed". Unrestricted scope for foreign capital was not contemplated by the Fiscal Commission; in their opinion foreign capital was expected only to "supplement" Indian capital. The External Capital Committee was only concerned with the extent to which limits could be placed upon the flow of foreign capital into India. They were also anxious to see that the flow of foreign capital did not hinder the legitimate opportunities of Indian Capital. Far from finding support from the recommendations of the External Capital Committee, the implications of the proposals of Sir Samuel Hoare are diametrically opposed to them.

On the question of subsidy, it is clear that the benefit of a Subsidy Act would apply to all concerns existing on that date, be they British or Indian, irrespective of their actual ownership and control. Conditions, however, may be laid down as regards concerns coming into business after the Subsidy Act is passed. Even if the conditions laid down in a Subsidy Act are so moderate as to be acceptable to the Governor-General, their objects can always be frustrated by foreign capital buying up or combining with an existing foreign concern in India in order to take advantage of a subsidy. This would be possible not only for British Capital but also for Capital from any other country. It would effectively prevent even legitimate discrimination and deprive India of the use of an accepted method of encouraging industrial development. To circumvent the Act, the future Government of India would be driven to state-socialism.

For many years past India has been very anxious to develop her own mercantile marine. The development of the merchant shipping of countries like Germany, Italy, Japan and the U.S.A. is very largely due to financial assistance, direct or indirect, rendered by their

Governments. Even in England were not the Navigation Laws discriminatory in action? Only the other day the British Government gave direct financial assistance for the completion of the giant Cunarder. Would the same assistance, we ask, have been rendered to foreign vessels being built in British ship-building yards? If not, why should Britain throw impediments in the way of India rendering assistance to her own nationals for the building and running of ships?

Another objectionable feature of the Memorandum is the effort that is being made under the guise of prevention of discrimination to deprive India of the right to take legislative or administrative action against Colonies and Dominions who enforce the most glaring racial discrimination against Indians. Sir Samuel Hoare thinks that India should not discriminate against the citizen of such Colonies and Dominions either by legislative or administrative action. The Secretary of State may feel himself entitled "to contemplate the picture of the future as an Imperial picture", but if it is thought necessary for the sake of this "contemplation" that India should not discriminate against Colonials or Dominions, one would like to ask whether it is not equally necessary to deprive them also of the right to discriminate against Indians in order to complete "the Imperial picture". The suggestion that the prevention of entry would be sufficient remedy against an offending Colony or Dominion is, we are afraid, not quite practical. The Secretary of State's hope that satisfactory "reciprocity" arrangements could be made between India and the Dominions and Colonies is warranted neither by history nor by the political or economic temper of these countries.

There is bound to be serious difference of opinion in India on the question of "administrative discrimination". It would be very hard to define clearly the kind of cases that may fall within this category, for in the case where a tender or a contract has been awarded to an Indian firm in preference to a British firm, the question of discrimination would more often be one of motive than of method. And yet the Governor or Governor-General, as the case may be, would have "unlimited and undefined power" and may even cancel a contract. That would be a pernicious interpretation of an already vicious doctrine and might seriously affect the powers and independence of ministers and the help they would naturally be expected to render to Indian industries.

God and the Universe

BY THE RT. REV. E. H. M. WALLER, BISHOP OF MADRAS.

DEAN Inge has published his Warburton Lectures of 1931-2 in the form of this book.* It is an examination of the relation of God to the Universe and takes into account



DEAN INGE

the latest researches and speculations of scientists and philosophers. The fact that he has related his thought to present day discoveries will certainly date his book and make it less of a lasting contribution to thought than it would otherwise have been. But a little reflection will shew that every philosopher necessarily casts his thoughts in the mould of his own time, for he has no other mould to use and this book is far more than a mere resume of current thought on abstruse topics. The whole range of philosophers throughout the history of literature is laid under contribution. It is gratifying in India to note the high place among present day thinkers that is accorded to Sir Radhakrishnan. Dean Inge is not on familiar ground when he gets to the older Hindu philosophers. For instance, in his discussion of reality, he seems to be unaware of Hindu thought on the subject but he does take serious account of the views of Hindu writers which are not only Hindu. Indeed one thought which persistently comes into one's mind in reading this review is that the problems discussed are eternal and that to talk of Eastern and Western philosophy is futile. There can be no Eastern and Western in absolute truth.

Dean Inge has always been a Platonist in his thinking and the other plank in his philosophy is mysticism, as expounded by Plotinus for whom

he has the deepest veneration. That does not prevent him from carefully weighing every theory based in the teaching of Plato and Plotinus but it does colour his thinking.

The discussions are grouped under six main heads. The first chapter "The New Golterdammerung" is the most difficult and we would ask students not to be too discouraged by the formidable lists of names and unfamiliar words. "It gets easier further on." This first chapter deals with the Law of (increasing) Entropy, which is the subject of much discussion to-day. Roughly it means that a body raised to a higher temperature does not return to exactly the stage as it started from, if the process is reversed. This law of thermo-dynamics has very far reaching results on a mechanical explanation of the universe and simply contradicts the easy optimist who thinks in terms of automatic progress. But readers must tackle the subject for themselves.

We pass on to the problem of time which is nearly as elusive as the old moral problem of the origin of evil and quite as important. On this too, there is much new light. The other chapters are to the layman perhaps more interesting, as they are certainly easier for him to follow. 'God in History', 'The World of Values', 'God and the World', 'The Eternal World' are subjects on which, whether we are aware of it or not, we all have theories and it is well to examine them. Especially is it necessary to consider what is said about 'value' as the criterion of the ideal and the pledge of life continuing. The dependence of personality on harmony with eternal values is specially valuable and the analysis of personality is very penetrating.

As we have said this book may not perhaps rank as one of those which will survive for all time but it does rank with Dean Inge's very hot work. It is most valuable to those who wish to get a real view of the thought of the twentieth century in the light of the world's thought. It is a book which should be of great value to students of philosophy, bemazed in the 'history of thought' without any guide to shew them the succession of ideas and their relative importance.

Finally it is a book which will bind students of philosophy together, for in the study of the Absolute, Who is without difference of time or space, men of all countries and of all generations meet in a common quest.

* GOD AND THE ASTRONOMERS. By the Very Rev. W. R. Inge. Longmans Green & Co., Ltd. 12s. 6d. net.

THE NEW TURKEY

BY PROF. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR, M.A., (OXON)

TURKEY has now completed ten years of her republican career and has shown her wonderful vitality and progressive tendencies in all aspects of her national life. Before the Great War she was known as the 'sick man' of Europe, and she was losing her territories in Africa, Europe, and Asia one by one. Her internal government was also becoming more and more weak and corrupt. Her Christian subjects and her Christian neighbours were rebelling and fighting against her by making common causes. They wanted to drive her away bag and baggage from Europe. England and Russia took a leading part in this struggle against her, and she lost heavily in territories and prestige.

Turkey had her pre-War reformers in the Committee of Union and Progress which wanted to modernise Turkey, but they did not make much headway against the Sultan, Khalif of the Turkish Empire. During the Great War, Turkey fought against the Allies. The successful Allies imposed the humiliating treaty of Sevres upon her in 1920 which left only Anatolia to her. Greece got Thrace and Smyrna in Asia Minor. The treaty was signed by the Sultan, who was virtually a prisoner of the Allies who had occupied Constantinople.

The Turkish Nationalists repudiated the treaty and their Sultan also. They established a new government at Angora in Asia Minor. Greece which had largely gained under the treaty of Sevres, declared War in 1921 against the Angora Government and invaded Asia Minor. But the Turks who were led by Mustafa Kemal defeated the Greeks completely and drove them out of Asia Minor in 1922. England had helped Greece unofficially during this War. A new treaty was made at Lausanne in 1923. It recognised Turkey's equal position in the State system of Europe. Its chief terms were:

(1) That Constantinople, eastern Thrace and Gallipoli in Europe, and Anatolia, Cilicia, and Adalia in Asia were to remain under Turkey; (2) that the capitulations were to be abolished; (3) that there was to be an exchange of populations, the Greeks in Turkey were to leave for Greece; and the Turks in Greece were to leave for Turkey; (4) that there was to be complete civil and political equality of Muslims and non-Muslims.

Turkey, however, lost Syria to France, Iraq and Palestine to England, and Dardenelles Islands to Italy. Freedom of the Straits and neutrality of

Turkey in time of War in that area were also adopted.

This success at Lausanne, and the assertion of Turkish national rights and independence, were the work of the National Government of Angora whose leader was Mustafa Kemal. Foreign control and interference in the sovereignty of the Turkish State were abolished. Turkey has now become a homogeneous State which has strengthened her internally and externally. There are no warring Christian citizens left in her territory and no Imperialist or Christian neighbours surrounding her.

Under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal, Turkey has taken great strides in national consolidation and awakening and in the modernisation of her life. He has reorganised her political structure on the basis of democracy and reformed her laws, language and culture to suit modern needs on the basis of nationalism and secularism. The changes made seem to be very radical.

Mustafa Kemal is supported in his policy by a party called the Republican People's Party, which is the only organised political party in the Turkish State. Its aims are nationalism, secularism and industrialism. It believes in carrying out reforms on these lines under the guidance and control of the Government. Its outlook is liberal and secular, not conservative and religious. It wants to do away with the religious and feudal ideas of the early period. Consequently it has helped in the separation of religion and politics, whose union was the characteristic of the orthodox Muslim State and especially of the Khilafat State.

Turkey now faces the West and not the Mecca and Medina of the Muslim East. It has extended equal rights to all her citizens of whatever religion or race; and has destroyed all special privileges of persons, professions and groups. It has extended equal rights of social and civic life to women also. Its goal is stated to be "government by the people and for the people, together with the elevation of Turkey to the status of a modern state".

Turkey is a republic and is a unitary and parliamentary State. Its constitution is democratic. The people possess absolute power. All legislative and executive power is vested in the

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Grand National Assembly which is chosen by the people. It is the source of all laws and all actions of the government. The President of the Republic is elected by it by a majority vote. The ministers are chosen from it and are responsible to it. It controls foreign policy and decides upon peace, war and treaty. It can decree its own dissolution. The President has the right to veto any law passed by the Grand National Assembly, but the veto becomes null and void if the law is passed a second time.

Mustafa Kemal, who is the President of the Republic, controls its work and measures and practically dictates its policy. He is also the President of the Republican People's Party to which all the representatives of the Grand National Assembly belong. There is no other organised party in the country. Therefore Mustafa Kemal is able to control and guide the whole assembly and its work. It is the Republican People's Party which designates the candidates for parliamentary elections. Its decisions are absolutely binding on all members of the Party even after they become representatives. It has its organisation in every locality. Thus it is this Party which controls and guides the Grand National Assembly, and Mustafa Kemal is the dictator of that Party.

Under his guidance the old religious and dynastic ideas in politics have been destroyed. Now there is no religious authority to interfere in matters of State. There is no Sultan, no Khilafat, and no Pan-Islamic imperialism. Turkey has adopted the modern democratic, national and secular ideas of the West. The Turkish State is a democratic, secular and national state and is embodied in a Turanian nation united by old racial, lingual, geographical and historical traditions and new common aspirations.

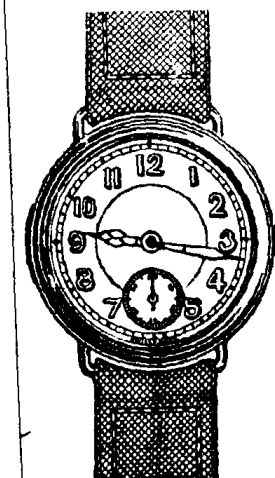
In the matter of educational reform, teaching of modern European languages has replaced the old Arabic and Persian languages. Turkish languages is being given the chief place in the country and is being purified by removing Arabic and Persian words from its vocabulary. The Koran is now recited in the Turkish and prayers are also chanted in the same. There is a great impetus given to primary education, and training in handicrafts, industries and agriculture. There is a fight going on against illiteracy, and general education is progressing rapidly. Women are being educated and emancipated. They are now seen everywhere as officials and teachers. The adoption of Latin in place of Arabic

characters and writing in 1928 has contributed to the rapid spread of literacy.

In social matters there are no restrictions on the freedom of movement of women. There is co-education and no *purdah*. People have adopted European dress and headgear. In the society as a whole there has come a feeling of liberation and individual consciousness and awakening and there is a desire for Europeanisation and nationalisation.

In her foreign relations, she has adopted a policy of peace and friendship with her neighbours and neutrality in foreign wars. She wants to use all her energy to modernise and strengthen the State internally, and to reorganise and to promote her economic life. She has made treaties of peace with her neighbours: Russia, Persia, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Greece. She has also become a member of the League of Nations in 1932.

This new Turkey is the creation of Mustafa Kemal and his associates, who were inspired by ideas of nationalism, honour and self-respect. She has become an example of order, reform and progress to medieval Muslim States of the East and to the Muslim youths of other countries.



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Islamic History : How to Read it?

BY SIR AHMED AMIN-JUNG, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

THE History of Muslim Peoples as an organic whole has not yet been completely sifted by scientific methods and narrated as clearly and brilliantly as, say, Green's *Short History of the English Peoples*. The Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali made a remarkable first attempt in this direction in his *Short History of the Saracens*, but like all first attempts, his did not entirely succeed in giving a complete picture on a canvas of reasonable length and breadth. We want a Muslim H. G. Wells to write an Outline of History of Muslim Peoples from the Creation to the League of Nations. You might object that there was no Islam before 622 A.C. but a Muslim Wells would maintain that there has been and will ever be nothing but Islam, the Religion of Peace, in the world.

In what follows I have advisedly taken illustrations from early Muslim History.*

The practical idea that I have formed of History is, that it is not entirely a narration of events in order of their occurrence. Such narration would be Annals or Chronology not History. Neither is it a summary of salient events and facts in the lives of Kings or of famous or infamous men of any period. It might be Biography or Archaeology of a period, but no History. What then do I mean by History?

A general conception of History which appeals to me is, that it is a record of causes and consequences of passions of body and soul of masses of men and women of a race or country. By the phrase "passions of body and soul", I mean ideas, impulses, and sentiments that affected the daily life of the people, or changed their old habits and customs, or induced them to go to war and over-run and settle in countries other than their own, or brought about improvements in their science, literature and art. For example, it is no more than biography to narrate where the great Prophet of Islam was born and brought up, how he settled a dispute about moving and fixing the stone of Kaaba; what battles he fought, what sieges he raised, how men treated him and how he treated them, and so forth. Biography becomes history when the writer chooses to show how His Holiness changed the Arab habits and customs of the Days of Ignorance, and how his precept and example worked on the mind and conduct of the

people of Mecca, Medina and elsewhere. It would be pure History to shew that the Prophet preached the *Unity of God* by methods and ways peculiarly his own, and that he laboured hard, despite immense difficulties and drawbacks, to bring about the *Union of Men* into a great and powerful *Brotherhood*. It would be good History if the writer proceeded to demonstrate the intrinsic and extrinsic causes that led to the preaching of the *Unity of God*, or to show the consequences of the doctrine of *Unity* upon the public and private conduct of those who believed in it.

It will be seen that my conception of History does not exclude Anthropology and even tribal idiosyncracies; lives and memoirs of distinguished men and women, chronicles of past ages and even Archaeology. History cannot do without them. It should indeed be based on them all. But it goes further than any of them when it extracts from events facts and dates, habits, customs and religions, such massive causes and large consequences as I have already indicated. History does not ignore personal incidents provided they are those of a representative person—a person who may be taken as a sample of a host of his contemporaries. For example, a History of Muslims cannot omit Bibi Khoola's participation in the battle in which her brother was engaged, because Bibi Khoola was but one of innumerable Arab ladies of the time whom Islam had inspired to fight selflessly for God and His Messenger. Nor can any History discard a little incident in the life of Hazrath Ali where he let go his enemy who spat on his face just when he was down and expected to be killed instantly. That incident proved unmistakably the extent of chivalry and selflessness which men displayed in those blessed days. In fine, a good historian can make the dead past live again for his readers mainly when he shows that similar influences and the same causes operated then as now on the conduct of a large number of people.

Students of History should always bear in mind a great truth of human nature. You cannot say for certain what a particular individual will do at an emergency under certain circumstances, but you can say with practical certainty what a mass of men or an assembly of people will do when untoward things occur under particular circumstances. Take a simple example to illustrate the principle. Suppose a caravan of pilgrims is traversing a plain infested by wild

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beasts. No one of the caravan could say for certain what the individual pilgrim Salim, Jaffer or Asghar would do should the caravan be suddenly attacked by a pack of lions. No one could predict whether Salim would fight the lions, or Jaffer would run away, or whether Asghar caring little for his own life, would try to save helpless women and children. Nevertheless everyone could say for certain that pilgrims one and all would do something or other to avoid being mauled or killed by lions. That is because avoidance of danger is a fact of human nature and this fact is displayed less distinctly by individuals in an emergency than by a large number of them. It is more interesting and useful to know how human nature manifested itself in masses in the past than to know what this, that and other person did or suffered unless that person happened to be a representative man. Kings, warriors, statesmen, etc., become representative men only when they embody in themselves the ideas and aspirations of a large body of their subjects, admirers and followers.

It is History that proves that the mainsprings of human action are Hunger and Hate in their innumerable forms called "motives" or desired goals. Hunger, which includes Love and all appetites, makes for attainment of some goal. Hate, which includes Anger and other passions, rises against obstruction to the attainment of the goal or the thing desired.

Success or failure depends largely upon correct understanding of motives of men and upon adopting a course of conduct to suit them. Hazrath Husain would not have left Mecca to go to Kufa, had he not rightly known and understood the motive of Yazid which was to corrupt Islam in order to consolidate his own power. The Hazrath therefore thought it his duty to go and stop corruption of the Faith. He would not have ventured into the enemy's country with just a handful of followers if he had been advised of the real motive of the men of Kufa who appealed to him against Yazid's tyranny. He thought the motive of the people of Kufa was to uphold the right of the grandson of the Prophet, but, as subsequent events proved, he and his advisers were mistaken. The real motive of the Kufis was to be on the safe side, i.e., to seek protection of the stronger of the two contending parties. They sent pressing invitations to the brave Saint, believing that he had both the right and the might on his side and would come with a large well-equipped Army.

But when they learnt that he left Mecca with no army and without even a large escort they saw he had only the 'right' but no 'might'. So their fear of Yazid's power led them to desert and betray the Hazrath. You thus see how important it is to know motives and understand them correctly for successful action.

I will now advert to the threefold use of History expressed briefly in a Persian saying:

Tarikh ayeen a guzishta ast, Dars a hall, wa fal a aaida.

"History is the mirror of the Past, a lesson for the Present, and a portent for the Future." The saying deserves a lengthy disquisition to explain and illustrate it. But I am not going to inflict it on you. I state it only to point out how to read History to some purpose.

(a) We will leave alone the metaphor in the first part of the saying. It is for the historian, as for the poet, to hold a mirror to the Past as to Nature herself. As I have already pointed out, a book will be no History unless it reflects faithfully and clearly the conditions of a people and the circumstances of a country at some period in the past. We will therefore concern ourselves with the humbler role of the reader to which the second and the third phrase in the saying pertains.

(b) It will be a sheer waste of time and trouble to read a record of past events, their causes and consequences, if you cannot—or will not—draw any lesson from them for your present use. Historians like Froude and Seeley and philosophers like Mill and Spencer have had controversies as to whether History is a Science or Philosophy or neither. Learned men might raise the finger of warning at the definition that "History is philosophy taught by examples". But whatever History is or is not, I believe its main function is to furnish lessons to the reader. At any rate it is indisputable that just as you cannot understand the character of a man unless you know his antecedents—his parents, his education, his services, etc.—so you cannot understand any recent event unless you know what is generally called its "History". This simple truth is expressed in grandiloquent language: "the Past is the parent of the Present; you should know the parent in order to understand the offspring."

An old lady of Mysore to whom an Englishman was good and kind, blessed him in the following homely words:

* Paper read at the Young Men's Ahmediyya Association, Hyderabad, the Hon. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice, presiding.

Tumari ma ka pate thunda raho, Tumari joroo kay choriyan folad kay hon.

They were literally translated to him thus: *May your mother's stomach be cold and your wife's bangles become of steel!* The Englishman was very much puzzled if not also offended with the old lady. The literal translation perhaps gave him the impression that she wished his mother's death and his wife's imprisonment with steel manacles! He did not know whether she uttered a blessing or a curse until one who knew the lady's past explained to him that she was a lady of Tipu Sultan's family and that she blessed him in the language of the Dakhani *harem*. When a mother was quite proud of her son, it was believed that her womb would be as happy as a tired traveller under a cool shade in the burning heat of the Indian Summer. Married women—Hindus as well as Muslims—always wore glass bangles and widows discarded them the day after the death of their husband. Glass bangles were symbols of the brittle or delicate nature of the state of wedlock. The old lady therefore meant that the Englishman should continue to acquire distinction so as to make his mother more and more proud of him and that he should live so long that his wife's brittle glass bangles should seem as if they were made of steel. Thus her words were a mere circumlocution for the blessing: "May your life be long and glorious."

I have given a laughable incident to show how even ordinary matters of daily life could not be understood without the knowledge of their "history". Much more so is the case with political, social, and economic events that take place before our eyes. You cannot understand them without a knowledge of what preceded them or how they have come about, i.e., without a knowledge of their history. That is because, to put it sententiously, the Present has come from the Past and flows into the Future.

You may think that I have described the use of History and have not as yet shown how to draw lessons from it. But I would say that to understand the present events in our individual or national life in the light of past events is in itself drawing excellent lessons from History.

After the decisive battle of Nahavand, the Arabs found they could not convert the Persians to Islam as easily as they conquered Persia. The racial pride of the people was so persistent and strong that they would rather retain their

ancient religion and pay poll-tax as Zimmis, than give it up and become Muslims to avoid persecution. The majority of them eschewed Islam until the time of Imam Zainulabidin when Islam spread by leaps and bounds throughout Persia. You cannot understand this historical phenomenon unless you know that the only daughter of Yazdjurd, the last King of the Persians, married Hazrath Hussain, son of the only daughter of the Prophet, and that the blue blood of the proud Shahs of Persia ran into the veins of great preachers of Islam from Imam Zainulabidin to Imam Mahdi. The marriage was a stroke of policy which reconciled the Persians to Islam, because they found that the great leaders of Islam had become kith and kin of their own Royal House. The martyrdom of the husband of their own Princess heightened their love for her descendants. The blood of the martyr was the seed of the Church of Islam. But what are the lessons we can draw from all this for our present use? Your common sense will enable you to draw several lessons. I will mention but three: that your relatives can exert greater influence on you than strangers; that force or persuasion does not do for propaganda so much as rousing the feeling of a people by suitable means; and that racial pride is at the bottom of agitations and disputes all over the world even to-day.

(c) I am afraid the third phrase of the saying I quoted, viz., "portent of the future" is not quite true and certain as the second phrase we have just discussed. There is no doubt, as we have seen, that History furnishes numerous and important lessons for everybody's conduct in his sphere of life and work. But does it also give us inklings or prognostications of what is going to come and how to meet it? I think it does on the principle that "coming events cast their shadows before". But shadows might be mistaken for substances other than real. Hence portents you gather from History can be as ambiguous as the ancient Oracles, such as, for example: "Greece Rome shall conquer." While the power of Rome vanquished Greece in the beginning, the culture of Greece conquered Rome in the end.

The causes and consequences of past events do suggest that similar causes will produce similar effects. But the difficulty lies in knowing and understanding the similarity of causes because one and the same effect might flow from several causes.

After penetrating, peacefully and otherwise, Syria, Iraq and Asia Minor, the Moghals and the Turkomans settled down and adopted Islam, the prevailing religion in those countries. Subsequently during the Crusades they proved themselves to be brave and more enthusiastic Muslims than the natives of those countries themselves—Arabs, Maarrabs and Mustaribs. Suppose now that the proletariat of Russia conquered Arabia and settled down in its deserts. Could you predict from the History of Moghals and Turkomans that the Russian conquerors of Arabia would adopt Islam and in the course of time become better Muslims than the Arabs themselves? Not certainly. The reasons are obvious. The racial pride, the social prejudices, the religion of ancestors—to mention but a few of predisposing causes—of the Moghals and Turkomans were not the same as are those of the Russian proletariat. We cannot therefore predict that the latter would behave in Arabia like the former in Syria and Iraq. You thus see that predicting from History is not quite so easy and safe as drawing lessons from it.

I will conclude by showing briefly what "analogy" is and how it should be used when studying History.

Analogy is a form of inference from like to like. Seeing that two historic situations or two public men resemble each other in several respects, the writer or reader of History jumps to the conclusion that the consequences of the operation of the two situations or the results of the conduct of the two men must be the same. For example, Syed Ameer Ali calls Mutawakkil-al-Lah "the Nero of the Arabs". The jurist and historian saw so many resemblances in the public and private acts of the Caliph Mutawakkil of Baghdad and the Emperor Nero of Rome that he did not hesitate to draw the conclusion that the decline and fall of the Caliphate dated from Mutawakkil's cruel reign, in exactly the same manner as the decline and fall of the Roman Empire commenced after Nero's cruel reign. Ameer Ali wrote of the one, as Gibbon would write of the other: "Sunk in debauchery and habitually drunk, he [like Nero] allowed the Government to drift to ruin."

I need not point out that analogical reasoning would be fallacious if the resemblances noted be but a few compared with a large number of differences left unnoticed.

In drawing conclusions from History, be they of the nature of lessons or of portents, you are

obliged to compare at least two persons, two incidents or two situations. They cannot of course be identical but must needs be *similar*. That is to say they should resemble each other more than they differ. You cannot compare Empress Zubaida of Baghdad with Chand Bibi of Ahmednagar, because they differed more than they resembled in several respects. For the same reason you cannot compare the method of Arab warfare in the earlier centuries of Islam with the method the Muslims adopted during the Crusades. You may do so however if your intention is to draw lessons or portents from the differences themselves if they happen to be more important or more numerous than the similarities.

Analogy has often aided Science in making its discoveries. It is an instrument of highest value for History. That is why I began by saying in the words of Prof. E. E. Speight of the Osmania University

that a good historian can make the dead past live again by showing the analogy between the condition of masses of people in the past and in our own time, that is by evoking the sympathy of the readers. In other words, History, in the suggestive phrase of Lotze, is the record of the Education of Humanity.

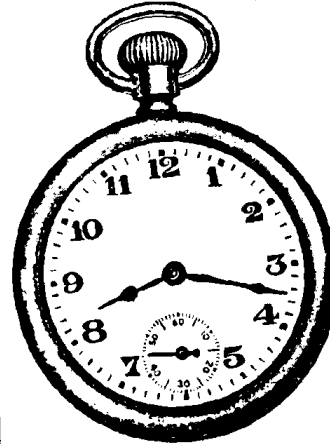
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E. May '34.

MR. H. G. WELLS ON EDUCATION

BY PROF. H. R. BHATIA, M.A.

THAT prophet of a socio-scientific romancer, Mr. H. G. Wells, has caught the imagination of the world by broadcasting what he would do if he were made a world dictator and it would be interesting to know what this futurist has to say about the present system of education.

A novelist-turned-sociologist, Mr. Wells has set a newer and greater task to the novel. The novel, even all literature, is not an end in itself; its value is entirely extrinsic. It is to be studied not for its own sake but only as a means to some ulterior end. Consequently all considerations of artistic form and plot construction are disdainfully thrown overboard and the novel, in his own words, becomes

the social mediator. . . . the parade of morals and the exchange of manners, the factory of customs, the criticism of laws and institutions and social dogmas and ideas

embracing all ethics, law, politics, education and what not. It should be chiefly discursive to serve as a means of educating the public. With this objective in view, his works of fiction could not help being permeated by drifts of digressions into all sorts of sociological subjects, and the present short apology of an article will be devoted exclusively to his views on education.

True to the class of modern leaders of thought, Mr. Wells is very much dissatisfied with the system and products of modern education and finds it a convenient peg to hang his temper. Schooling is not education, the former contradicts the latter. The two are mutually exclusive.

People are apt to identify schools and education. Never was there a more mischievous error. Schools may merely fix and intensify those adolescent qualities it is the business of education to correct.

The reality of education for every one over fourteen in a modern state lies more and more outside any class-room. The world grows more explicit every year. The finest minds in the world can speak now almost directly to every one. A copious and growing literature about life and the direction of life makes the personal director unnecessary. The fewer the school-made values a boy has, the juster will be his apprehension of reality. So far as the general business goes beyond mere special drillings and instructions, the need for schools dwindles to the vanishing point. So that I am rather an educational goal deliverer than a school reformer. I do not so much want to alter and improve the school master as induce him as gently as possible, and with the fullest recognition of his past services to mankind, to get out of the path of civilisation.

Thus education must undo much of schooling. Mr. Wells admits that the need of education is urgent, but insists that the idea of education

should be sufficiently separated from "the idea of school mastering".

For one thing our schools are extremely conservative and dull, and cannot help to reconstruct our life on this planet. *The school should be a model of the world—not of the world as it is but of the world as it ought to be.* It should not be a mere decanter of lifeless knowledge into young minds but should serve to educate them to think in terms of world citizenship, the world Republic that is to be. But it does not. The trouble with a public school boy is his unlit imagination, the apathetic commonness of his attitude to life at large.

He is almost stupidly not interested in the mysteries of material fact nor in the riddles and great dramatic movements of history, indifferent to any form of beauty and pedantically devoted to the pettiness of games and clothing and social conduct.

Because all that his school requires of him is "to put up a decent show" and "to cut a good figure". Sarcastically enough Mr. Wells remarks that the so-called educated people differ from carpenters and clerks only in costliness, in polish, in manner, in superficialities of accent and vocabulary and social habit and that their minds, in range and power, are very much on a level. Under the pretext of character building, a self-assumed duty of a "delegated parentage", the school makes out young men stiff, arrogant, ignorant and unilluminated.

The fault, however, does not lie with the curriculum.

The deadening of soul comes not from the omission or inclusion of this specific subject or that; it is the effect of the general atmosphere. It is an atmosphere that admits of no inspiration at all. It is an atmosphere from which living stimulating influences have been excluded, from which stimulating and vigorous personalities are now being carefully eliminated, and in which dull, prosaic men prevail invincibly. The explanation of the inert commonness of "Kappa's" school boy lies not in his having learnt this or not learnt that, but in the fact that from 7 to 20 he has been in the intellectual shadow of a number of good-hearted, sedulously respectable, conscientiously manly, conforming, well-behaved men, who never, to the knowledge of their pupils and the public, at any rate, think strange thoughts, do imaginative or romantic things, pay tribute to beauty, laugh carelessly or countenance any irregularity in the world.

Thus Mr. Wells attributes the failure of modern education to the intellectual apathy and lack of vigour in the upper-class school masters. They have neither originality nor heroism. Whenever they speak, write or talk, you can at best expect "platitudes and little things," all stale and dull.

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Who does not know the school master's trite, safe admirations, his thin, evasive discussion, his sham enthusiasm for games, his timid refuge in "good form", his deadly silences? Nor is the headmaster or principal a distinguished intellectual as he ought to be. Most often his only qualification is that he has done the so-called "good work"—"the sort of good work that is usually no good at all, that increases nothing, changes nothing, stimulates no one, leads no whither". He should be a man of insight and creative intelligence, one who can "at a pinch write a good novel or produce illuminating criticism or take an original part in theological or philosophical discussion". He should be able to make his work outside the school. How many can do?

Again our schools insist on high moral character which, in the opinion of Mr. Wells, means something very much like an entire absence of moral character. "We insist upon tact, conformity and unblemished record." But what do these qualities connote in a disordered world like ours. "Tact is evasion, conformity, formality and silence, an unblemished record, mere evidence of the damning burial of a talent of life."

But is not the school master himself a victim of the morbid obsessions of the common associations he serves and whose pleasure he so obsequiously solicits for the bare sake of his billet? Does not the same kind of associations wish him to set up as a pretentious model of all that is sublime and pure, of dull undisturbing quietness, of minding-his-own-business type? Mr. Wells's answer is in the affirmative. "So long will their influence deaden the soul of our sons."

Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Wells gives the impression of a restless subversiveness, an impatience verging on petulance. It may be due to his early associations with the Fabian society whose members, including G. B. Shaw, believe that society can be purged of its confusion and squalid disorder, or it may be a nervous impatience with the present simply because it is present. His tirade against the school master may be just, and his intention to create a new race of teachers may be genuine and noble, but such a restless impatience is too poor an equipment for one who sets himself serious work in the brief span of human existence. Men of large capacity are seldom so urgent or hasty, and Mr. Wells's haste without advance effects nothing but a vague glimmer of hopefulness which for ever remains that and nothing more.

He wants the teacher of youth to be an inspiring figure, but how can the under-paid and under-fed men screw themselves to study world problems and movements, and to be effortful and adventurous? The demand is too heavy, and still under the wholesome influence of newer educational movements and ideas the school master has drawn himself clear of the old rut and may make a not very negligible contribution to the cause of furnishing this world to a high polish. He is fully aware of the necessity of relating education with the world outside the class-room and of bringing the youth in direct contact with the finest minds of the age, but so long as the external influences continue to be both good and evil, and so long as the possibility of exploitation of the youth by the evil genius of selfish charlatans (who may employ the same means of publicity as the noblest of them does) remains, the need of a teacher who may choose and reject for the immature mind cannot be dispensed with.

Mr. Wells stands for the liberations of ideas, almost fretting at the waste and muddle he sees in the world and pleads for a wider intercourse, greater freedom and more elasticity of study as well as for a severer and intense concentration. He banishes the classics from the curriculum, he proposes and lays greater stress on the teaching of English language and literature, philosophy, biology, sociology and history. He thinks, in more than a perfunctory fashion, that such a curriculum will solve the riddles of the educational world, but these changes have been effected in several schools in the colonies and America and still the Utopian stage eludes the grasp. From their point of view, Wells's educational programme would be quite conservative.

No doubt Mr. Wells brings a certain freshness of views to bear upon the subject and nobody can question that our schools require freedom, increased and widened range of intercourse and all that he pleads for, but he is not an entirely new type of reformer, though of a very vigorous and modern type. He is inspired with a madness of fretting at the disorder, waste and social evils he finds in schools, but he wants to get rid of them not because they are socially and spiritually shameful but because they are economically disgraceful. He eschews all spiritual values of education whose only sin he thinks is economic waste and thus his zeal for reform ends in airless and grossly utilitarian ideal of economic efficiency.

THE WRATH OF SHIVA: A STORY

BY MR. FRED BARRIE

ON a cool, green sweep of lawn curving before a rambling, creeper-clad bungalow of old-fashioned architecture, sat three people around a tea table.

Saunders, Superintendent of Police at Amirpur, felt at peace with the world in the quiet, soothing atmosphere of the restful garden. Yet as he gazed at his two companions he idly wondered why his friend and host, Ranji Singh, a tall, slightly, austere figure of a man who was of a retiring disposition and generally avoided the society of women, should have asked him to bring pretty Molly Cullen to tea.

"Another cup of tea, Miss Cullen?" he heard his friend inquire.

"Yes, please."

Ranji Singh took the cup offered him and poured out the tea with measured deliberation—a characteristic which governed most of his actions—and handed it carefully back to her. Looking up he caught her laughing at him.

"And why am I a curious man, Miss Cullen?" he observed, with a smile.

A wave of colour spread over her face as she took the cup. "I was not thinking quite that," she stammered, painfully embarrassed.

"Oh, yes, you were. Now be truthful." He admonished her with a slender, sensitive finger.

"Well," replied Molly, her slightly turned-up, impudent nose accentuating the pert toss of her head. "To be candid, I was. But, Mr. Ranji Singh," she added, curiously, "you are a dangerous man to know if you can read peoples' thoughts so easily. No wonder they call you the Human Radio."

Ranji Singh lay back in his chair and laughed aloud. He knew he had achieved a certain prominence by his uncanny knowledge in the affair of Hera Singh and Moti; but what he did not know was that people had not yet ceased talking of his psychic powers.

"So I am called the Human Radio, eh?"

"Yes. And don't you deserve the name? I often wonder," she continued, musingly, "what thoughts lie in your brain when I watch you gravely contemplating a crowd of people? Are you reading their past? Or is it their future?" Then she added hurriedly as if aware of her own pertinent request. "Will you read my future, Mr. Ranji Singh?"

He did not answer her immediately but turned to Saunders, who sat browsing on his well-beloved briar, listening to their conversation.

"How like her sex, Saunders," he remarked, anything hidden worries them. A secret is only such provided they know it, and then it is no longer secret. I suppose," addressing Molly, "the future must meet with your expectations eh, Miss Cullen?"

She made a *moue* of disagreement as she drank her tea. Laying down the cup, she replied: "I don't know. If you indulge in flattery I would not believe you."

"I suppose not. Personally I never make it a habit of forecasting the future. Joy and sorrow play the principal parts in life, more often the latter. This being so, the less I disturb the equanimity of a person's mind the better. However, to show you I possess certain powers in this respect will you give me your right hand please?"

Molly stretched her hand across the tea table. Leaning forward he bent over it as he held her palm upwards in his left hand. He studied her palm intently for a few minutes while they watched him with interest. Then placing his right hand over hers, so that her hand lay clasped between his own, he looked up and stared into her eyes.

Molly returned his gaze steadily.

"Well?" she queried, as he released her hand and leant back in his chair. "What have you discovered? Is it too lurid?"

"So," he muttered to himself, "I was not mistaken." Then he smiled at her, and said aloud: "You have no lurid incidents in your past, Miss Cullen; but I will recall an episode which you may have forgotten. Six years ago—you were a girl of seventeen then—you were returning from Church one Sunday morning when you slipped and fell into a deep pool. Hampered by your clothes you might have drowned had not a boy jumped in and pulled you out. Friendship ripened, and the boy who is now a man is the same to whom you are engaged. . . ."

"How extraordinary!" interrupted Molly, in amazement. "Really, Mr. Ranji Singh, you are a wizard. Do you know that Jack and I have never mentioned that incident to anyone. But tell me about the future," she continued, eagerly.

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He was about to refuse her request when they were disturbed by the approach of a well set-up young man, who walked across the lawn towards them. Saunders introduced Jack Hogan, his new assistant, to Ranji Singh who had not met him before. He scrutinized the new arrival with quiet interest.

"O, Jack dear," exclaimed Molly, contritely. "I have been so interested in what Mr. Ranji Singh has been telling me that I quite forgot the time."

"And what has he been telling you?" asked Hogan, with an amused laugh, looking round at them. "It must have been something very interesting."

"It was. He told me about the pool near the Church at Barnstable into which I fell and you fished me out."

Hogan looked at Ranji Singh with more attention. "Can you really probe into the past?" he inquired, with evident surprise.

"Just a little."

"But you have told me nothing of the future, Mr. Ranji Singh," interrupted Molly, rising.

"Some other time, Miss Cullen," laughed Ranji Singh, also rising. "I really cannot expect you to spend all the evening in my company when other delights beckon."

She blushed, and Hogan looked sheepishly embarrassed. "I'll hold you to that promise," called out Molly as, after wishing him goodbye, they turned and walked towards the gate of the compound.

"A clean-minded young man," remarked Ranji Singh to Saunders when they were left alone. "But, unfortunately, very headstrong and obstinate. I am afraid he is in for trouble."

"What do you mean?" inquired Saunders, curiously.

"My friend," answered Ranji Singh, laying his hand on the other's shoulder. "Believe me, it is not an unmitigated blessing to possess psychic powers. Do you recollect that I asked you to bring Miss Cullen to tea?" Saunders nodded. "I had only met her twice. Yet there was something in her aura that compelled my investigation, especially as I admire the young lady. You must have noticed that I refrained from telling her about the future, because I am now certain she will shortly face a trial brought about by just those two traits in her fiancé's character."

"I trust it will prove nothing serious?"

"I hope not. Destiny is a peculiar force. In most cases it cannot be dammed, but in nearly every circumstance its effects can be lessened by employing commonsense."

And although Saunders tried to get him to talk on the subject, not another word would Ranji Singh utter. He resumed his seat and sat hunched in the depths of his chair. For fully half an hour Saunders sat smoking on the peaceful lawn, contemplating his silent and absorbed friend, whose sensitive fingers unconsciously nibbled at the lobe of his right ear, a peculiarity of his when in deep thought. At length, he knocked the ashes from the bowl of his pipe and rose.

"Keep your eye on young Hogan, Saunders," said Ranji Singh looking up as he saw him about to take his departure.

"I shall," Saunders replied. And with a wave of his hand he strolled across the lawn, leaving Ranji Singh still seated immersed in his own meditations.

It happened a week later, that Saunders and Hogan, who was sharing the former's bungalow, arranged a Black Buck shoot. Picking up Molly and a bearer and the necessary luncheon basket, they motored to a village some ten miles away from Amirpur. After the usual parley with villagers who had clustered around the car, they set out in a direction where a herd of buck was reported to be grazing. Success attended their efforts and four or five fine heads were bagged.

They returned to the village, and after lunch, were enjoying an hour's rest under the shade of a large banyan tree, when Hogan suddenly reached for his binoculars and levelled them on a herd about a mile away.

Jumping to his feet, he turned to Saunders excitedly: "Look, sir," he cried. A White Buck in that herd."

Saunders sat up interested, and focussed the glasses handed him. Sure enough, he saw what appeared to be a pure white animal standing out prominently from the remainder of the herd. He had read and heard much about this strange phenomenon, and scrutinized the animal carefully as it grazed leisurely with his companions.

He was still gazing at it when he heard a growing murmur of disapproval. Lowering the glasses he noticed with surprise that a crowd had gathered around them which appeared to resent their curiosity. The atmosphere, which a short

while back had been peaceful contentment, had changed to one charged with an intense antagonistic feeling.

A venerable priest who had joined the crowd, implored Saunders to prevent the *chota sahib*, as he put it, "from despoiling the manifestation of Shiva and thereby incurring the wrath of the god".

But Hogan was obdurate. Muttering, "It is only an albino and he did not intend missing an opportunity of bagging so unusual a specimen," he set off to stalk the animal in spite of Saunders' remonstrances and Molly's pleadings.

A hush fell on the crowd who watched his departure. At a sign from the priest two young men followed in his wake. They watched him approach the buck and, just as he was about to fire, the two villagers shouted. A shot rang out and the startled herd bounded away, though it was seen that the White Buck followed them limping badly as if wounded.

"You, sahib, understand us," said the old priest, reproachfully, to Saunders. "But what does the *chota sahib* know? I am now helpless, and the matter is in the hand of the god. Whether the *chota sahib* will be punished for this outrage or not I cannot say. Who can foretell the result?"

The old man's words troubled Saunders considerably, and he was uneasy until Hogan returned, which he did an hour later. He was in a vile mood with the two men who had disturbed his shot; and although he had wounded the White Buck in the leg it had got away.

Muttered imprecations and the low murmur of sullen, angry voices speeded their departure as they left the village, and Saunders did not breathe freely until the car had put a mile or so behind them. Reaching Amirpur, they dropped a very anxious Molly, whose nerves were strung up at the strange events of the afternoon, at her bungalow. As she said goodnight she clung to Hogan in silence, as if fearing some unknown and impending calamity.

After an early dinner the two men tired out with the day's tramp retired to bed. About midnight, Saunders' orderly awoke him saying, that he feared the *chota sahib* was ill. He slipped on a dressing gown and hurried to Hogan's room. He found him stretched on his bed in an exhausted condition, pallid as a corpse, his features gaunt and sunk, with dark circles beneath the eyes.

"What is the matter, Hogan?" Saunders inquired anxiously, bending over him.

"I don't know," murmured Hogan, weakly. "I suddenly felt ill. . . ." He leaned over the side of the bed and retched into a basin.

Saunders suspected cholera and hurriedly despatched his orderly for the Civil Surgeon; meantime, doing all he could himself for the young man. When the doctor arrived he made a careful examination.

"The lad is dangerously ill," he pronounced. "It looks like cholera. Yet I cannot understand why it should be as there hasn't been a cholera case in the district for the past three months."

During the remaining hours of the night they struggled with death employing every ingenuity and device known to the medical profession. Dawn broke before any sign of improvement was apparent in Hogan's condition. On the doctor's advice, Saunders retired to his room and had a hot bath. He then walked across to Molly's bungalow and told her about Hogan's sudden illness. The girl was upset, and immediately hurried to his bungalow.

Meanwhile, Saunders left to his own devices suddenly recalled Ranji Singh's warning. He determined to see him without delay, and accordingly made his way to his bungalow. He found him seated on the verandah having his *chota hazari*.

Ranji Singh listened intently and without interruption to the events of the previous afternoon and Hogan's subsequent illness. When Saunders finished, he said:

"The young fool. If it was not for Miss Cullen's sake I would let him suffer the consequences of his rash act. Where is the temple?" he inquired.

Saunders explained.

"I know it." He summoned his bearer to have the car brought round immediately, and reached for his hat.

"Leave this affair in my hands, Saunders," he said, as he entered the car. "I promise you I shall do all I can."

For the next week Hogan's illness baffled the combined knowledge and skill of three medical men. Molly was distracted. She had worn herself to a shadow of her former self by sleeplessness, worry and anxiety; in spite of being compelled by the Civil Surgeon to take alternate duty with a trained nurse.

Hogan would suffer from spells of consciousness and then relapse into periods of delirium. Then his features would depict intense fear, and his tongue babble arrant nonsense of being set upon in judgment by a court of gods. And so erratic and uncertain was the course of his illness that the doctors were in despair.

His strength was slowly failing; and it was on the night of the seventh day when the doctors had practically given up hope of recovery, that Saunders hastily left the sick room to obey a summons from Ranji Singh. He found him standing on the verandah, but before he could greet him, Molly hurried past.

"Oh, Mr. Ranji Singh," she cried, a sob in her voice. "Can't you help him?"

Ranji Singh patted her shoulder. "Don't worry any more, Miss Cullen," he said, kindly. "In spite of the doctors' forebodings Hogan shall be on the mend from midnight to-night."

Molly looked at him incredulously through her tears. "Do you really mean that, Mr. Ranji Singh?"

"Of course I do, Miss Cullen," he answered, with a smile. "Now go back to the sick room and concentrate your mind on this belief. I want to speak to Mr. Saunders alone for a few minutes."

"I believe what you say, Mr. Ranji Singh," said the girl gratefully, and left the verandah hope again illuminating her features.

"Now, Saunders," Ranji Singh turned to him. "Meet me at my bungalow at eleven o'clock on the third night from now, the night of the full moon. No, I won't tell you more," as he saw he was about to question him. "Do as I tell you and you won't be disappointed."

He hurried away. And strange and incredible as it may seem, from midnight there was a distinct improvement in Hogan's condition; until when the third day had passed he was in a state of convalescence to the wonderment of the doctors and to the delight of Molly.

At the appointed hour Saunders met Ranji Singh, who was awaiting him. He was surprised to learn that they were going to the temple but made no comment.

"Life is complex, Saunders," remarked Ranji Singh, as the car they had entered glided smoothly down the drive. "But more complex still is the effect produced by concentrated thought on a given object."

He skilfully avoided a lumbering bullock cart near the gate, and continued: "Are you aware, Saunders, that thought is a mighty factor in our lives? How often do we meet people and are immediately conscious of an atmosphere of either friendliness or hostility. This is caused by the radiation of their thoughts which creates an aura about them and, if we are sensitive enough it affects us. Massed thought played a vital part during the Great War, and its effects are still lingering in the world."

"Let us analyse Hogan's illness. We have a temple dedicated to the god, Shiva, who to the millions in India represents destruction. The minds, the thoughts, the prayers of his devotees centre on that sole aspect. Hogan commits a sacrilege on what this particular village holds as a manifestation of the god. What is the result? The one thought engendered in the minds of those hundreds of villagers is punishment. This emanation is so concentrated, so malicious, that Hogan's nervous system unconsciously responds, and is affected, and he is stricken with a strange malady. Had that massed thought been allowed to continue and gather intensity, death would have resulted. When you told me the details, I immediately set myself the task of changing that stream of destructive mental force into a stream of forgiveness."

"Luckily, the old priest is a great admirer of my father's who, in his lifetime, was reputed a holy and learned man. I prevailed on him to have the White Buck caught and the wound tended. Further, to announce from the temple that if the Buck lived the god would condone the outrage. This he did, and the simple village mind became influenced with the new thought, so that it worked uppermost as the wound healed, with concurrent signs of improvement in Hogan's condition."

"Good Lord!" ejaculated Saunders.

"I know it surprises you," said Ranji Singh, a smile playing on his pale, ascetic features. "But these are unseen forces which affect our lives intimately. And you will further see how the predominate will of one respected can away the lives and thoughts of many hundreds."

He ceased speaking. They had arrived at their destination, and were met by a crowd of people and greeted by the tinkle of temple bells, the blowing of conches and the beat of tom-toms. Escorted by the priest, Saunders imagined himself transported to an age of bygone India when

priesthood swayed the land with its religious ceremonies and strange cults.

A dense crowd was gathered in the courtyard of the temple, and at a sign from the priest a living silence fell on the assemblage. Saunders looking through an open doorway beheld the shrine covered with the blood of slaughtered sacrifice, and lit by innumerable *chirags*; while, to his astonishment, standing in front of the shrine was the White Buck, heavily garlanded, gazing timidly around.

There was an intense, religious fervour on the faces of the people as they watched their priest approach the shrine in an attitude of humble supplication, and place upon it a tray containing fifty rupees given by Ranji Singh. They seem to await expectantly for some preconceived sign, and they waited not in vain. The temple bell tolled, and at the first stroke the White Buck

reared its startled head and bounded through the open doorway and vanished into the night.

Instantly, joyous sounds rang through the night air. A babel of music and confusion broke out, and wherever Saunders turned he was met with smiling and contented faces. The god had accepted the offering and was content to afford their homes his future protection.

On his return, Saunders found a young man seated up in bed seriously informing Molly and a sceptical nurse that he was absolutely fit again. That a short while earlier he had awakened feeling as if a weight had been lifted off him.

"You are becoming a trying patient, Jack," beamed Molly, happy to see her fiance so cheerful. "Isn't he, Mr. Saunders?" she appealed to him, as he stood in the doorway watching the scene.

"Nerve racking," he answered, cryptically.

Ratio Controversy

BY PROF. KRISHNA KUMAR SHARMA, M.A., B.COM.

MUCH has been said and written in connection with the existing exchange value of the rupee since the Hilton-Young Commission recommended the 1s. 6d. ratio. No apology need be made in presenting the Indian view point in this connection as the question is of far-reaching importance to India. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas in his Minority Report of the Hilton-Young Commission had made out a very strong case for 1s. 4d. He had concluded his Note in the following words :

But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilize the rupee at 1s. 6d. is accepted and acted upon, India will be faced within the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organization, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development, but may even prove disastrous. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a harmful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years. . . . during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s. 6d., the step that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete the gold resources of the country

to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of her people in the currency system recommended.—*Minute of Dissent by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Page 143, Para. 151.*

The forecast of the Bombay Knight has come out to be literally true and there is no doubt about the fact that the intensity of depression in India has been considerably strengthened by the artificial appreciation in the value of the rupee. It is true that all the economic ills of India cannot be ascribed to 1s. 6d. ratio, but they have been accentuated by it to a great extent and if the value of the rupee would have been 1s. 4d., "the natural rate", conditions would have been different.

Till September 1931, India had gold standard externally; though internally, the rupee, a token coin, was and still is, unlimited legal tender. After the rupee was cut away from gold and tied on to sterling, the situation changed. To-day it is not clear what exactly is the nature of our currency and how its external value or parity is being maintained. It is correct to say that at 18d. the rupee is overvalued. It was overvalued even in 1927-28 which were comparatively better years, and the position at present is much worse. The following table shows the extent to which our

balance of trade has gone down during the last few years :—

YEAR.	TRADE BALANCE.
1928-29	86.5 Crores
1929-30	79.0 Crores
1930-31	62.0 Crores
1931-32	34.8 Crores
1932-33	8.4 Crores

This tremendous fall in our trade balance cannot be said to be entirely due to trade depression, because trade depression should have reduced imports also and, moreover, our merchandise balance has been affected to a great extent than that of most countries. The Finance Member, while addressing the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers in 1931, pointed out that artificial appreciation in the value of the rupee was not borne out by any of the indices of the wealth of the country, and he said that export trade had not suffered till then. The figures of export trade do not bear out his statement.

When by 1931 most of the countries went off the gold standard there was a premium on gold, and gold exports from India were encouraged. Economic conditions cannot allow the 18d. ratio to remain in force, and it has been depending upon gold exports alone and rightly or wrongly there is a wide belief in India that exchange ratio would have broken down in the absence of gold exports. America and England did not hesitate to depreciate their currencies and to stop gold exports in case of necessity. They sacrificed the exchange to keep gold; but India has been sacrificing gold to stick to exchange.

Raising of the price level in India is the most important requisite at present; but all attempts to secure a higher level of prices are being baffled, because raising the price level means lowering the value of money. Lowering the internal value of the rupee would also lead to a fall in its external value and thus the policy of the Government would be upset. Government has resorted to drastic deflation to maintain the high rate. In India the reaction of world depression has been reinforced by the overvaluation of the rupee.

Deficit budgets have become the rule and a new debt of about 252 crores has been piled up during the last seven years. The rate for three months' accommodation has been any thing from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. higher than the rate at which banks have been able to attract deposits. When in other financial centres money has been

available at 2 per cent. or 1½ per cent., the Bank rates in Calcutta and Bombay have been as high as 7 or even 8 per cent. Trade and industry have suffered and the loss to agriculturists has been tremendous. They are not able to pay either interest on their borrowings or land revenue. No doubt trade depression is responsible for this state of affairs; but the appreciated rupee has its proper place.

It is contended on behalf of the Government that in view of India's foreign obligations and specially Home Charges, a fixed exchange ratio with sterling is absolutely necessary. Delinking the rupee or lowering of the ratio would increase the burden of this indebtedness. There is some strength in this argument; but to say that because our debts are to be paid in sterling, the rupee must be fixed at a high level is not very convincing and it is not supported by the cases of other countries. The debt of England to America in dollars is more than the debt of India to England, and yet in case of need, England did not hesitate to give up the gold standard and to leave the dollar-sterling exchange to take care of itself. The only precaution she took was to maintain a sufficient reserve to prevent an undue depreciation in the value of sterling.

The argument advanced on behalf of the Government is, that a fall in the value of the rupee would imply a larger burden on tax-payers on account of an increase in Home Charges in rupees, but improvement in economic conditions and in export trade would more than counter-balance the burden of indebtedness. The Government could meet these obligations without much strain. Economy in public expenditure should be resorted to in meeting any deficiency.

The drop in wholesale prices in India was greater than in other countries. Taking 100 as the index number of wholesale prices of commodities, the drop since 1925 in the United Kingdom had been 36 per cent., in the U.S.A. 38 per cent., and in India it had been 40 per cent. Since 1931, the percentage of drop in the wholesale prices of commodities had been 10 per cent. in U.S.A., 2 per cent. in the United Kingdom, and 5 per cent. in India. It is thus clear that though a drop occurred in all countries, it was most precipitous in India. The difference in the drop of the United Kingdom and India showed that the 1s. 6d. ratio worked adversely to India; otherwise the fall in the value of commodities in India should not have exceeded that in the United Kingdom.

The latest World Economic Survey of the League of Nations point out that the share of the export trade of countries with depreciated currencies has increased, which shows that a depreciating exchange implies a clear advantage to exports. There is no reason why India should not be able to undertake measures which are in her best interests.

No other Dominion or agricultural country has been able to maintain the pre-War parity of its internal currency, and Australia and New Zealand have depreciated their currencies between 10 and 25 per cent. The Indian ratio has been maintained at 1s. 6d. with considerable deflation and gold exports from India which have exceeded £120 million since September 1931 till now. In U.S.A. comprehensive measures have been taken to raise prices by the inflation of currency. The Executive has been armed with the power to devalue the dollar to the extent of 50 per cent. of its gold content; but nothing is being done here in this direction.

The London Committee did not make any specific recommendations in this connection. They simply pointed out that the exchange obligations incorporated in the Bill must be in accord with the rupee-sterling ratio existing at the time when the Bill would be introduced. The ratio provisions in the Bill are designed to make it clear that there will not be any change in the *de facto* situation by the mere coming into operation of the Reserve Bank Act. They further write:

We are all agreed that it should, in any case, be made clear in the Preamble that the whole question of the monetary standard best suited to India will have to be reviewed when the international monetary position has clarified itself and become sufficiently stable to make it possible to frame more permanent provisions.

The London Committee also recommended that the question of ratio should be considered by the Government and the Legislature of the country; but the Reserve Bank Select Committee have endorsed the existing ratio by a majority. A new Clause has been inserted that at the end of three years the Central Board should recommend to the Governor-General-in-Council to review the currency standard of India if, in their opinion, the international monetary position became clear and stable.

It is very necessary that to raise prices, to improve economic conditions and to increase the balance of trade, a revision of the ratio is absolutely necessary. The feeling in the country

on this point is very emphatic as is evident by the various memoranda that have been submitted by the Indian business associations and also by the speeches delivered by the members of the Currency League to lower the ratio.

The Secretary of State made an announcement in the House of Commons that the Reserve Bank Act could be changed only with the consent of the British Parliament and not by a vote of the Indian Legislature. In view of this fact it is clear that Indian currency policy would be regulated not by Indians but by the British Parliament. This is rather unfortunate and the Reserve Bank Bill should be so amended by the Legislature that the Federal Legislature should be able to regulate our currency and exchange policy in the best interests of India. The Indian rupee should not follow the vicissitudes of sterling, and failing a reduction in the value of the rupee, the power to regulate our currency and exchange should vest in the Indian Parliament of the future. If this is not done, India's best interests will not be served and the Reserve Bank will not be as helpful as it ought to be.

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1933-A RETROSPECT

By MR. P. R. SRINIVAS, M.A.

Editor, "Indian Finance"

THIS time last year the world heaved a sigh of relief that 1932 was no worse than it was. And now it dares to hope for positive good. That, in short, is the change wrought by the year now ended.

By themselves, the salient events of 1933 are not calculated to inspire hope. The World Economic Conference ended in irretrievable failure. International exchanges were continually involved in chaos. The Disarmament Conference broke down completely and to the end of the year there was no sign of salvage. The League of Nations and all that it stands for were in total eclipse. Japan carried to successful conclusion the policy of flouting organised international opinion and crowned it by her withdrawal from the League. Everywhere there is the feeling that there is a new spirit of belligerence in the air and a generation which is a stranger to the horrors of war, is heedlessly encouraging it. Nazi Germany is to some extent the cause, and to a greater extent, the pretext, for increase of armaments. While France was all along frankly sceptic of disarmament, Britain was finding it more difficult to sail under false colours. Sir John Simon's part in abetting Japan's policy and sabotaging the Disarmament Conference is now a familiar story.

Such was 1933 in the rough outline provided by its more important events. And so far as its political history is concerned, it is not much different in detail. No one can burke the consequences of Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, or the militancy of German Fascism or the breakdown of the Disarmament Conference. The ideals of world peace have certainly dimmed in men's vision. The despair of pacifists like Lord Cecil is sufficient to prove that mankind has to redouble its efforts if it does not want to get embroiled in a new war.

But the outlook of men is determined not by the political, but by the economic fortunes and prospects. And it is from the economic standpoint that I said at the outset that at the end of 1933 men have dared to hope for positive good.

And even here sentiment and outlook have been independent of the drift of major events. It will be remembered that the year opened with all the main questions of international economics in a terrific flux. Right at the end of 1932 came up

the distressing question of war debt payments, especially the instalment which fell due on December 15. Full length notes were exchanged between the American and the British Governments, the latter arguing out its case for suspension on the basis of elaborate statistical material. The payment was made, but with the determination that it was the last of its kind; and that before the time for another, the nations must come to a clear understanding on all the outstanding issues.

In fact, the desire to settle the question of war debts was at the root of the apparently ponderous efforts that were made for convening the World Economic Conference. The labours of the Preparatory Committee in 1932 came to nothing, chiefly because America and France were insistent that Britain's return to the gold standard was a necessary condition for the discussion of economic questions and Britain replied with a formidable list of conditions precedent to her return to the gold standard. The British Note on War Debts laid great stress on the fact that payments cannot be resumed unless world trade is helped to regain the normal levels. The year 1933 opened, therefore, with a general recognition in America of the necessity of considering all correlated questions together. And in this she was helped by the fact that a second session of the Preparatory Commission for the Monetary and Economic Conference was held and the Commission was able on January 20 to issue what it called a Draft Annotated Agenda. The document is of little importance, but it shows the rapid trend of events towards the meeting of the London Conference. From this time the Governments began to view war debts and general economic questions as problems requiring parallel discussion and negotiations. On January 25, the United Kingdom accepted the invitation of the United States to open war debt negotiation in March, and on February 1 the British Ambassador began his conferences with Mr. Roosevelt, which were renewed this time by the French Ambassador also on February 22.

With the middle of February the preparations for the World Economic Conference came to be mingled with the exigencies of the grave situation which had developed in the domestic economy of the United States of America. The story of the American banking crisis and its relation to the World

Economic Conference and the National Recovery Administration can be told here only in brief. The failures of American banking institutions date as old as the present depression. But the most threatening phase of the phenomenon was reached only in early February. On the 14th of that month the Union Guarantee Trust Co. in Detroit had to close down. And this occasioned an eight day banking holiday in the State of Michigan. The development of the crisis reads like the chart of a raging fever. Before the banking holiday came to an end, it was found necessary to concede to the banks in New York and New Jersey the right to limit withdrawals of deposit. The Governor of Michigan assumed dictatorial powers on February 25. Emergency banking legislation was introduced in Maryland, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Florida and Oklahoma. And before the end of the month restrictions were placed on the withdrawals of bank deposits in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia. On March 1st, the banking holiday was declared in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. It was extended the next day to Oklahoma, Nevada, California, Oregon, Louisiana, Arizona, Texas, Idaho, San Francisco. On the same day the New York bank rate was raised from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and on March 3rd the banking holiday spread to five more States making a total of 37.

Thus the cup of the banking crisis was full to the brim when Mr. Roosevelt entered White House on March 4. His immediate task was to stop the disintegration of American finance and to lay the foundations on which the structure was to be rebuilt. It was clear from the beginning that the crisis which faced America arose only from the break up of confidence in American banking and not as a result of withdrawal of foreign funds from America. For as a result of large scale efflux of funds during the course of 1932 foreign balances in America had dwindled to negligible figures. The troubles which came to a head in February-March 1933 were solely the result of the tremendous deterioration in the assets of the American banks due to the break in prices of farm produce. As America had no branch banking system by which the incidence of depression in a local industry could be spread over a wide area, the consequences were very serious. Confidence in the domestic banks dwindled to nothing by the first quarter of 1933; and this gave rise to a large hoarding movement which denuded the banks of all their

stocks of gold and created conditions in which no bank could carry on its ordinary business. Hence the obligation to declare the universal bank holiday and to submit the right of depositors to withdraw their balances to the necessary limit.

Mr. Roosevelt was keenly cognisant of the defects of the position and without any delay proceeded to correct them. His first measures were naturally directed to a revival of confidence in the banks and the resumption of ordinary banking business. Within a day or two of his assumption to office, he decreed a national bank holiday, prohibited all foreign banking operations, imposed an embargo on the export of gold and silver and empowered the Treasury to permit certain banks to have restricted operations including the issue of clearing house certificates and authorising the creation of special accounts for new deposits. The star feature of the emergency measures was the imposition of penalties on refusal to return the gold withdrawn by private depositor for purposes of hoarding. This threat had instantaneous effect, and it is natural that within three days 200 million gold dollars returned to the Federal Reserve Banks. With the return of gold and the provision of emergency money for the banks, 400 banks reopened by March 31 in the 12 Federal Reserve districts. Foreign exchange dealings were resumed though on a limited scale. By March 15, there was a general reopening of all banks in the United States and more than 300 million dollars of gold were returned to the Federal Reserve Banks. So rapid was the resumption of normal conditions that by April 6th, President Roosevelt was in a position to sign two decrees, one authorising gold payments for commercial transactions and the other forbidding the possession of more than 100 dollars in gold under heavy penalties.

The crisis, though it was resolved for the time, left no room for doubt in the mind of Mr. Roosevelt that, unless steps were taken for drastic reform, the next crisis would be more or less absolutely irreparable. It is doubtful whether in the opening weeks of his presidency, Mr. Roosevelt was clear in his mind about the recovery programme which has since occupied the stage of world economy to the exclusion of all other topics and measures. But in the absence of inside information, it is reasonable to suppose that, as soon as President Roosevelt succeeded in restoring normal banking activity in the United States, his mind dwelt more on

measures which could be taken by all nations of the world acting in co-operation in the interests of a general revival of world trade and economy. During this period he redoubled his efforts, and on April 6th he issued official invitations to the British Prime Minister and to the French Government to visit United States to conduct preliminary negotiations concerning a world economic conference. On April 8th, similar invitations were issued to Germany, Italy, Canada, China, Argentina, Japan, Brazil and Chile. But before Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot could reach Washington, the President had decided on the principal plank of his recovery programme, namely, the devaluation of the dollar. On April 20th, the United States of America imposed an embargo on gold exports and on the same day came the amendment to the Farm Bill moved by Senator Thomas conferring exceptional powers upon President Roosevelt for the regulation and control of the United States currency policy. As is well known now, the Thomas Amendment constituted President Roosevelt as a monetary dictator for America. It was, indeed, somewhat awkward that one of the major issues that should come up before the World Economic Conference should have been decided when the representatives of the foremost Powers were on their way to America to discuss the preliminaries of such a conference. Mr. MacDonald, however, swallowed what was undoubtedly an affront and persisted in the negotiations for the convention of the World Economic Conference, and on April 29 the meeting of the Organizing Committee fixed June 12 as the date for the Conference in London.

It has been seen that in the beginning Mr. Roosevelt was somewhat wavering between a purely national economic policy and the policy of bringing about concerted international action. Though the devaluation of the dollar, which was effected on April 20th, was against the spirit which should actuate the World Economic Conference, the memorandum which had been submitted by Mr. Roosevelt was sufficient to bring about the meeting in London on June 12. The history of the World Economic Conference is now a matter of common knowledge. The details of its deliberations and the fluctuations in its fortunes are of less interest to us to-day than the significance of the failure. At the beginning it looked as though the Conference could proceed successfully from one stage to another, but it was not long before complete disillusionment came over the Conference

and the world public at large. Within a few days of the meeting the central bankers who had met in a separate conference, arrived at an agreement on the question of stabilisation of the currencies. But Mr. Roosevelt refused to ratify the same; and this was the beginning of the end of the World Economic Conference. From this time Mr. Roosevelt continued to harden in his ideas of applying a purely national policy to the economic problems of America. Not only did he refuse to ratify the agreement of the central bankers, but he addressed lengthy memoranda to the Conference calling attention to the need for every country adopting measures such as he had himself proposed for America and bringing about within the confines of a national economic policy such a rise in internal prices as would alone enable the nations to proceed with programmes for an economic revival.

Before proceeding further with the delineation of Mr. Roosevelt's policy, it might be useful to point out here that the failure to arrive at an agreement on exchange stabilisation led to the breakdown of the Conference work in the numerous committees into which it had resolved itself. It is true that the tariff truce had been agreed on by all the nations; but the tariff truce could not be turned to a permanent advantage, unless the nations could agree on the measures for the removal of tariffs and other barriers to the smooth flow of international trade. It stands to reason that, when the Governments had refused to come to an agreement about the stability of the exchanges, no one nation could commit itself to a definite fiscal policy. For the dangers of any policy might be increased by changes in the external value of national currencies. When a simple work of this kind had ended in a deadlock, it is not to be expected that the committees, such as those concerned with the organisation and co-ordination of production, could have made a success of themselves.

The Conference continued to drag on in spite of the initial disappointment; and the later stages were marked by differences of opinion as to how best the sponsors of the Conference might save their faces. Ultimately measures were devised by which the statesmen of the world could claim that the Conference was kept alive technically. But the exact procedure by which the Conference may be reconvened is a matter of little moment, so long as there is no sign of the nations finding a common ground on economic policy and action.

The breakdown of the World Economic Conference is assuredly the most momentous

event in the eventful year of 1933. It confirmed the Governments of the leading countries in their belief that they cannot rest on their oars in the matter of economic policy merely in the hope that at some time concerted international action would be possible and an all round trade revival might eventuate. Secondly, the failure of the stabilisation agreement reacted with tremendous force on the stability and confidence of the currencies of the countries on the gold standard. At one time during the course of the Conference, Holland was subjected to such severe pressure that it was expected that she would be forced off the gold standard. The gold standard countries naturally drew together and agreed on certain set of measures which they would adopt if, as a result of the action of the non-gold countries, the currency of any one of them should be threatened. The course of the American dollar in the months following the breakdown of the World Economic Conference has been such as to hold a constant threat to the stability of the gold standard currencies. And the year-end closed with a notable accentuation of the threat to the exchanges. In addition to the gold purchase policy of President Roosevelt there has also been a significant failure of French politicians to balance the French budget and thereby impart some degree of confidence in the stability of the *franc*. It need hardly be said that if for any reason France should be forced off the gold standard, no one country in the world could be possible to remain on gold. But of this more later.

The breakdown of the World Economic Conference made it practically necessary for the governments of the world to persist in such national policies as they might have previously formulated. For President Roosevelt the breakdown of the Conference was the result, rather than the cause, of such a decision. The main outlines of his recovery programme are easily drawn. The central idea is to restore the balance between production and consumption by bringing about an increase in employment and in wages. Productive activity should be made more remunerative by engineering a rise in the general price level, and the monetary inflation, which a rise in price levels demands, would also serve the purpose of lightening the burden of debts which had nearly flattened out American economy. The methods by which he sought to gain these objectives are interesting because of their exhaustive and bold character. Increase in employment and wages is sought to be brought about by compelling each industry to formulate a

code providing for a reduction of working hours and increase of wages and embodying a general agreement amongst rival producers so as to eliminate unfair competition. The reduction of the load of indebtedness was to be effected by a devaluation of the dollar in terms of gold. The relief, which was thus made available for debtors in America, were also made available for debtors to America and it must be said to the credit of Mr. Roosevelt that he did not grudge this relief to the large class of debtors to the United States. Though the system of reorganising American industry on the basis of specific and blanket code has been subjected to the criticism that it tends to increase the cost of manufacture without an adequate increase in selling prices or in consumptive demand, the storm has raged all the more fiercely over the methods adopted by Mr. Roosevelt to bring about a rise in the general level of prices.

In fact, the history of the latter part of 1933 is largely the history of the changes in Mr. Roosevelt's monetary tactics and their repercussions on the world of international finance. Briefly, three stages are distinguishable in Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for higher prices. First he sought to raise the prices with the lever of a depreciating exchange. Secondly, he adopted the device of announcing, from time to time, the prices at which the Treasury would buy newly-mined gold in America. And the last stage was that of authorising purchases of gold on behalf of the Treasury by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation both at home and abroad at prices to be announced from day to day. It may be said that the first was successful to a point; but when people found that there was to be no actual inflation, the sight of a drooping dollar did not suffice to take up prices. The second was palpably ineffective; and it is inconceivable how it can be otherwise, as the prices at which the newly-mined gold in America is bought by the Treasury cannot possibly have any effect on the world prices. It is yet too early to say whether the third expedient is successful or not. At the time of writing, the experiment is still in progress; but from the indications so far available, it might be said that none of the three measures specified above could obviate the need for definite inflation of currency for bringing about a rise in the general price level.

The working of the Recovery Administration is an even more complicated affair. In the middle of the year, production and prices went up by

long strides but in the third and fourth quarter of the year, the marked decrease was noticeable and it looked as though the people's faith in the ability of the recovery programme to bring about the revival of the American industry was on the wane. It must be said that though the masses of the people have stood by Roosevelt in his attempt to reorganise American economy, all the vested interests have been against him; and under their inspiration a great part of the press in America and outside has indulged in unfair criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's experiment. But not the worst of his enemies has had courage to deny that it is a great experiment which, if it succeeds, will show the way to the world at large a way out of the morass of the present depression.

The year thus closes with the eyes of the world still fixed on Mr. Roosevelt and his gigantic effort to lift the present depression. The world has by now forgotten the part he played in bringing the World Economic Conference to an unnatural end. It is realised that the dislocation of international economic relations was too serious to admit of the rough and ready and ill-thought of attempts that were made at the World Economic Conference. Where, indeed, there was a substantial identity of interest as in the case of the wheat producers or silver it was possible thereafter to bring about an agreement. It is now come to be realised that, for some time, each nation must continue to evolve its own policy of restoring the national equilibrium and that only after economic activity has been reorganised on a national basis, the co-ordination of international economic activity can be attempted. While the truth of this general dictum can be admitted, it is difficult to escape the importance of bringing about some degree of stability in the international exchanges and it is here that hope has been deferred again and again. It is significant that towards the year-end, when Mr. Roosevelt announced his policy of acquiring gold at home and abroad, he was credited with the intention of making it impossible through his gold purchases for any country to remain on the gold standard and of forcing the world, as a whole, to take up the task of revaluing gold, once an universal abandonment of the gold standard had been brought about. It is too early to say whether relief could come to a hard-pressed financial world from this direction. The chances of France being forced off the gold standard or still three to five, if we may judge from the risk which Lloyds are reported to have recently assumed in this

regard. On the one hand, is the continued failure of French politicians to balance the French budget and the threat, which this failure implies, to the stability of the *franc*. On the other there is the fact that the six milliard of deficit which is now threatened, is but an infinitesimal fraction of the total gold stocks of the Bank of France. It is also to be remembered that the withdrawals of gold from France have continued for a time and must be accentuated with another ministerial crisis. But, at the same time, we cannot forget that the gold purchase policy of Mr. Roosevelt has not been markedly successful. While it has brought about a depreciation of the dollar, there has been no appreciable purchase of gold, if only for the reason that the balances which America can command abroad for this purpose are quite negligible. In the background of all this is the persistent talk that there has been a working agreement between America, Great Britain, and France in regard to the exchanges. No overt act on the part of any of these authorities could confirm these reports. But it is certain that neither Great Britain nor France has displayed the nervousness that one may expect from the generally aggressive manner in which the gold purchasing policy has been announced and sought to be carried out.

By far the most heartening portion of the events of 1933 is the quiet recovery of world trade which has been going on despite the bungling of all the governments. It will be remembered that in the Autumn of 1932 there were signs of improvement which many mistook as the beginning of the recovery. Though the winter showed a recession, it was clear by the middle of 1933 that not all the advance that was made in the third quarter of 1933 was lost in the period which followed, and by the third quarter of 1933 it became the settled conviction of all competent students that there has been an assertion at long last of the cyclical impulses to recovery. It is a different question, however, whether they would continue to have full and free play; for, none of the diagnosis of the world depressions allowed the chances of an automatic revival. And it may be said without fear of contradiction that the monetary factor was the only one in which there was an appreciable improvement.

Whatever the reason might be, it is certain that there has been an improvement in world

trade; but it is equally certain that the revival could take place only within the restricted scope afforded by the persistence of protective tariffs and the pursuit of a national economic policy in all the important countries of the world. The importance of the revival such as it is, cannot be under-rated; for, I am one of those people who believe that even a national economic policy could have no chance if the deadlock character of internal economic problems is not reduced by some improvement in the international exchange of commodities. To the extent that the revival makes it easier for national Governments to pursue their own economic policies, the improvement in world trade must be considered to have lightened the load of the world's economic problems.

India shared the general improvement in trade referred to in the foregoing paragraph. But it cannot be said that the memories of 1933 are altogether pleasant. In the political field it was marked by the complete paralysis of political activity, the total disintegration of the Congress and the impetuous onslaught of the forces of reaction on the ranks of the progressives. The sponsors of the White Paper mustered courage from their previous successes and were content to make slow progress with the formal enquiry into, and completion of, the scheme. At Home the Assembly was showing itself to be more and more effete and spineless and the men most devoted to the cause nearly lost heart in their capacity to retrieve their position.

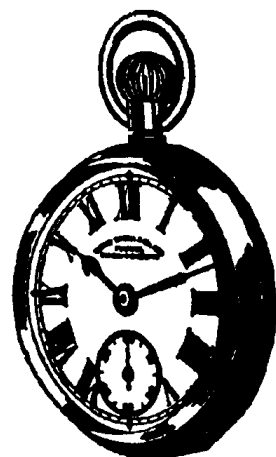
In the economic field, 1933 was the year of the onslaught of Japanese exporters on the markets of India. It was found necessary to pass an Import Duties Act conferring power on the Executive to take measures necessary for protecting indigenous industries threatened by the dumping of goods from countries with depreciated currencies. In spite of the general wording of the legislation, it was clear that it was aimed at Japan. The Trade Treaty between India and Japan, which was nearly 30 years' old, was abrogated in order to render action under this law possible. This was the signal for Japan to declare the economic war on India and answer our Import Duties Act with a boycott of Indian cotton which told particularly heavily on the cotton growers, in as much as the monetary developments in America rendered the position of Indian cotton increasingly vulnerable. At the

end of 1933 it is possible to see that the boycott of Indian cotton was decided on, only to lend the Japanese a bargaining point in the negotiations which were then contemplated with the cotton mill interests in India and the Government of India for a general trade agreement between the two countries. How the trade talks took the nature of a Tripartite negotiation between Lancashire, the Indian cotton mill interest, and the Japanese interests, how Lancashire made an agreement with Bombay while the Indo-Japanese talks dragged on endlessly are points which need no more than a reference. So far as India is concerned, it may be said that all important questions like the Indo-Japanese trade talks, the Reserve Bank, the Ratio were in an inconclusive state. We are left in the position in which we can seek an escape from the distress of domestic problems in the improvement in the economic situation and in the fact that our foreign trade seems now to be on the mend.

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Fiscal Autonomy for India

BY SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

[Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's Memorandum on the White Paper submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee is a weighty and well considered statement of his views on Indian Constitutional Reforms. Dr. Sapru points out that no Constitution which fails to satisfy certain essentials, will meet the needs of the situation in India. Those essentials are responsibility at the Centre and provincial autonomy with safeguards for a period of transition, reserved subjects—army, foreign, ecclesiastical under the control of the Governor-General during the period of transition which should not be long or indefinite, adoption of a definite policy in respect of the reserve department, facilitating their transfer to the legislatures within the shortest period compatible with the safety of the country and efficiency of the administration and a definite declaration in the Statute of the constitutional position of India within the British Commonwealth of Nations. After discussing these essentials at some length, Sir Tej urges the demand for the fullest measure of fiscal autonomy.—ED. I.R.]

A question to which Indian opinion at present attaches the greatest importance is that of Fiscal Autonomy. In this connection I would quote the language of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill, dated 17th November 1919, paragraph 33.

'Nothing is more likely,' say the Committee, 'to endanger the good relations between India and Great Britain than a belief that India's fiscal policy is dictated from Whitehall, in the interests of the trade and commerce of Great Britain. That such a belief exists at the moment there can be no doubt. That there ought to be no room for it in the future is equally clear. India's position in the Imperial Conference opened the door to negotiation without power to legislate is likely to remain ineffective. A satisfactory solution of the question can only be guaranteed by a grant of liberty to the Government of India to devise those tariff arrangements which seem best fitted to India's needs as an integral portion of the British Empire. It cannot be guaranteed by statute without limiting the ultimate power of Parliament to control the administration of India and without limiting the power of veto which rests in the Crown; and neither of these limitations finds a place in any of the Statutes in the British Empire. It can only, therefore, be assured by an acknowledgment of a convention. Whatever be the right fiscal policy for India, whatever be the needs of her consumers as well as for her manufacturers, it is quite clear that she should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa. In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary of State should, as far as possible, avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement and they think that his intervention, when it does take place, should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire, to which His Majesty's Government is a party.'

In point of fact, the convention recommended by the Joint Select Committee in the paragraph quoted above, has been in operation since the

inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, and its latest vindication took place at Ottawa, when certain representatives of the Indian Legislature entered into certain agreements subsequently ratified by the Indian Legislature. I express no opinion on the Ottawa agreements; I only refer to them as illustrating the operation of this convention. The Simon Commission dealing with this question in paragraph 402 (Volume I) quote from a speech made by Mr. Montagu on the 3rd of March 1921, in reply to a deputation from Lancashire on the Indian import duties on cotton, when he endorsed the principle laid down by the Joint Committee. Mr. Montagu said:

After that Report by an authoritative Committee of both Houses and Lord Curzon's promise in the House of Lords, it was absolutely impossible for me to interfere with the right which, I believe, was wisely given and which I am determined to maintain—to give the Government of India the right to consider the interests of India first, just as we, without any complaint from any other parts of the Empire, and the other parts of the Empire without any complaint from us, have always chosen the tariff arrangements which they think best fitted for their needs, thinking of their own citizens first.

In paragraph 532 of the Second Volume, the Simon Commission say that they do not suggest any modification of the convention itself. But the assumption underlying such delegation is that the Government of India's approval of the course proposed is arrived at independently of the views of the Assembly: and that it takes account of all Indian interests and not merely those for which a majority of the Assembly speak. The Commission regard it as inevitable that the Government of India will in future become more and more responsive to the views of the Legislature.

Music and Emotion

BY MR. H. P. KRISHNA RAO, B.A.

Having said this, this Commission then go on to say that

delegation of power to the Executive in India is necessary in the interests of administration and would be even if no reforms had been introduced. But delegation by 'convention' with the purpose of transferring responsibility in some measure to the Legislature raises different issues. The criterion should be, not whether an authority subordinate to the Secretary of State is in agreement with the Legislature, but whether the interests at stake are of such a character that His Majesty's Government could waive or suspend its constitutional right to make the final decision. On this view the decision whether the will of the Indian Legislature is to prevail is one for the Secretary of State, or if need be, for His Majesty's Government, to take, after giving the fullest weight to the views of the Government of India, and before the proposal is put to the Legislature. A convention which sets the Government of India and the Legislature in opposition to the Secretary of State is constitutionally unsound and can only weaken the Government of India in the end. We think it desirable in any case that any extension of the principle of the fiscal convention should only be made with the approval by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

These views of the Simon Commission have caused much anxiety in India, as they tend to weaken the convention. Having regard to the proposed constitution for the Centre, the views of the Simon Commission seem to be wholly out of keeping with the character, powers, and functions of the proposed Federal Legislature. There should be no room left for doubt that the Federal Legislature will be possessed in the fullest measure of fiscal autonomy, and that the Secretary of State should have no control over the Legislature in a matter of this character. Any interference with, or any attempt at, whittling down the fiscal autonomy of India is bound to produce serious dissatisfaction, and to discount to a much larger degree than is probably realised the value of the proposed constitution. The best safeguard that Lancashire, or for the matter of that England, can have for trade and commerce in India, is the goodwill of the people of India. At this stage, I should like to draw attention to the views expressed by Sir Charles Innes in his evidence before the Joint Select Committee. 'I think,' said Charles,

It was mainly due to the fact that the Indians themselves realised that it was for them to decide whether or not they would ratify that agreement. In the old days, before we introduced this principle of discriminating protection, every Indian thought that Britain kept India a free-trade country in the interests of her own trade. When the fiscal convention was introduced, and when we passed a resolution in favour of discriminating protection, and the first Steel Bill was passed, we at once transferred all that from the

political aspect to the economical sphere, and in recent years in the Indian Legislative Assembly more and more we have been creating a strong Free Trade party. It was getting more and more difficult for me to pass Protection Bills. I think that is all to the good; it shows the value of responsibility, and I am perfectly sure that if we had not taken that action you would never have got the Indians to agree to the British influence on steel, or to the Ottawa agreement, and it seems to me a very good example of the stimulating effect of responsibility.

In this connection I would also like to quote the following extract from the speech which Mr. Baldwin delivered recently at a meeting of the Lancashire, Cheshire and Westmoreland provincial area of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations. There has been, said Mr. Baldwin,

a great talk about safeguards. All the safeguards are being examined by the Joint Select Committee, but whatever safeguards we have, the real safeguard is the maintenance of goodwill. If there is not a basis of goodwill, your trade will eventually wither away, and I regret to say that some of the measures which have been suggested, and which Lancashire people have been asked to support, have in my judgment been calculated to destroy rather than to further any possibility of that goodwill between Lancashire and India which we can get, which we ought to get, and which we cannot do without. . . . Whatever a Government may do, you cannot prevent a population now-a-days and especially an Oriental as opposed to an Occidental population, if it considers it has been unjustly treated from expressing its feeling by refusing to buy goods. The refusal to buy goods, commonly called a boycott, had been brought to a fine art in the East. The Japanese have experienced in China what a boycott means. We have some experience of what it means in India. The causes of the boycott were more than one. The moment the economic condition gets better and the buying power returns, that moment there will be more trade. Besides that there came in the political elements—and for a time they were a strong force. But that boycott has died away, and it has died away under the double influence of firm government but, as I believe, still more by a conviction in the minds of the Indians themselves that we were going to deal honorably with them and keep our word about getting on with the reforms. The moral aspect of that question helped to break the boycott as much as, if not more than, any question of force.

In short, the convention should under the new Constitution be expanded and the Secretary of State should have no power to interfere with the decisions of the Legislature in this respect.

Indian Constitution. By Sir T. B. Sapru. Rs. 2-8.
History of Indian Tariffs. By Dr. N. J. Shah. Rs. 7-8.
Indian Tariff Problem. By Dr. Hirenralal Dey. Rs. 12.

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It is astonishing that in the East as well as the West music, the most charming of all Fine Arts, should have remained up to the present moment a mystery—an enigma—with regard to the manner in which specific emotions such as joy, sorrow, heroism or pity are aroused. Monsieur Cambarieu, author of a well known treatise on Music, exclaims:

What a strange history of music! Everywhere in all ages, one sees in it something mysterious and inexplicable which places it outside the other forms of human activity. At the present time even when we call to our aid all the resources of our sciences, we are unable to explain clearly what is it that moves us when we listen to a beautiful air of eight bars and the modern mind, though freed from many superstitions, is often obliged to speak the same language as that of primitive folk!

Dr. Westarp, Mus.D., of London, attributes the inexplicable nature of Western music to the very system—the system of using notes simultaneously. He says: "In employing too many sounds together, European Harmony kills the life of each single sound." Whatever may be the cause, it is admitted on all hands that in the West, musicians are quite unable to specify the emotional values of individual notes, chords or passages.

Coming to the East, India especially, we find the prospect no better. It is true that Bharata, (8th century A.D.), the famous author of *Natyasastra*, opened the subject of emotion in music with great promise. He borrowed the classification as well as the definition of the nine principal emotions—*Nava Rasas*—from literature (*Sahitya*) and applied it intact to Music (*Sangita*) attributing one particular emotion to each of the musical notes. Four centuries later, Sarangadeva elaborated the same subject and ascribed particular emotions to the notes as well as the *Jatis*. Shortly after, Jayadeva composed the famous poem of *Gita Govinda* in which he set different stanzas to different *Ragas* probably on the belief that the *Ragas* did express the emotion contained in the stanzas. Though the theories of these early writers are more fanciful than scientific, they deserve our commendation on account of their appreciation of the true mission of music. By the time of Venkatamakhī, 17th century, the emotional aspect of *Ragas* was entirely overlooked and the time of singing them arbitrarily substituted. His method of classification of root *ragas*, though skilful and practicable, is most unpsychological. Sri

Tyagaraja, the great musical genius who flourished after Venkatamakhī at a time when the idea that music expressed definite emotions was a vague phantom, poured forth his *kirtanas* in exquisite melody quite intuitively like the cuckoo, though some of them do not stand the test of psychology. Coming to the present day, Mr. C. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar, the reputed scholar of Karnatic music, asserts that *Sankarabharana* is the greatest *Raga* in the field of Music; but he doubts why *Kalyani* should not be enthroned in its place.

Under the circumstances, it is worth one's while to examine in the light of physics, physiology and psychology if any advance could be made in the direction of finding out how it is that music expresses the various feelings and emotions.

Sound is the effect on the ear of a wave-like motion of an elastic medium caused by the vibration of an elastic body. These vibrations pass through the air, then through the auditory nerve and thence to the mind. When the vibrations occur at regular intervals and the waves are therefore of equal length, a musical sound is produced. If the vibrations are irregular, noise is the result. A musical note causes pleasure while noise gives rise to pain. These opposite feelings of agreeableness and disagreeableness are not merely imaginary and sentimental. They are positive effects attended with physical reactions.

It is admitted by physiologists that the action of the nerve-cells in all livings is rhythmic, and Dr. Bose states that even in plants the nerves are guided by rhythmic impulse. The working of the mind which is only an extension of the nerve, must also be of the same nature. When therefore a rhythmic vibration set up by an elastic body outside the human system passes through the nerve-cells and thence through the particles of the mind, it is received with all the warmth of kinship of regularity of vibration. The result is an agreeable feeling. But, if the sound, as in the case of a noise, is of irregular vibrations, the regular activity of the particles of the mind is disturbed by irregular impulses and it feels quite out of sorts. Hence a musical note pleases the mind while a noise causes pain.

There are two cases in which sounds though musical are disagreeable. Firstly, when a note

is too high or too low. It was pointed out above that the action of the nerve-cells proceeds rhythmically. Being composed of a plastic physical substance in the human body, the nerve can vibrate only within certain limits, the extent of which is dependent upon the nature of the stimulus, whether of colour, sound, taste, smell or touch. The vibrations of sounds ordinarily emitted by objects, animate or inanimate, existing on this globe may be roughly put down between 200 and 400 per second and the auditory apparatus is so designed by Nature that sounds lying between these limits only are tolerable. The roar of the canon and the clap of thunder are painful even if they are musical because they are too high. So are very low notes. They exhaust the nervous substance by too great a retardation or acceleration of the vibration of nerve-cells. Prof. Pietro Blaserna, of the Royal University of Rome, says :

What is the limit of audible sounds? Does our ear perceive as a note of any number of vibrations whatever or is our perception between certain limits? Twenty or twenty-five vibrations just take place per second in order to produce an appreciable note. The notes that are too low are badly heard and those that are too high are unpleasant.

Secondly, while two notes, say, of 240 and 245 vibrations per second are agreeable to hear separately, they are unpleasant when sounded together. The proximity of their pitch gives rise to what are called "Beats" leading to the inference that the nerve-cells require enough of freedom for movement and they cannot therefore respond to two sets of vibrations which are very near each other. If, however, instead of 240 and 245 we choose the notes of 240 and 270 vibrations which bear the simple ratio of 8 : 9 instead of 80 : 81 as in the former case, the effect is sweet; and if the ratio become still simpler as 2 : 3, 3 : 4 or 1 : 2, the effect is more and more pleasant. Blaserna says :

It may be established as one of the fundamentals of our music that the ear can endure notes, be they simultaneous or successive, on this condition, viz., that they should bear simple ratios to each other in respect of the number of their vibrations per second, that is to say, that the rates of the number of their vibrations per second of the notes should be represented by low numbers.

If on this principle we construct a scale of seven notes the lowest of which, the tonic or the key-note, consists of 240 vibrations and the rest 270, 300, 320, 360, 405, 450 and 480 which bear simplest ratios, we obtain a series which happens to be the C-major scale in the West and

Raga Bilaval or Sankarabharana in India. Raga Sankarabharana consists therefore of notes which are all harmoniously related to each other. It is quite free from unpleasantness. It expresses therefore the vital feeling which is one of health, joy and bliss, the natural gift of man, animal as well as the inanimate Nature. God is *ananda*. The spirit in man is *ananda*. The notes of Raga Sankarabharana are *Sudha* or *Prakriti* and the Raga is therefore the *Sudha Raga*. Every other feeling is foreign to Nature or *Vikriti*. Raga Sankarabharana may be compared to a happy family of seven members. A father and a mother Sa and Pa, three dutiful and robust sons Ri, Ma and Dha, two lovely daughters Ga and Ni, each loving the other and all working harmoniously for the good of the family. A Raga so sweetly constituted can, according to the part played by the members, express such varied feelings as 'a mother's love', 'a soldier's triumph', 'a devout prayer', 'charity' and such kindred feelings in which there is no sort of pain, uneasiness or discomfort. Some feelings may be jovial, some defiant, and some grave. The Raga is a psychological equation, as it were, for the expression of all emotions which are free from sadness.

Western music lends strong support to the above view. The notes of the C-major scale corresponding to Raga Sankarabharana are termed as 'naturals' and the rest as 'flats and sharps'. Natural notes are said to be *merry* while flats and sharps are *sad*. The Raga contains the greatest number of concords, Sa-ga-pa, Ri-ma-dha, ga-pa-ni and ma-dha-sa. No other Raga contains so many groups of friendly notes and no note in the Raga is *vidadi* or discordant with another, and the cumulative effect of all such notes is a feeling of bliss and happiness. Hence the Raga is fundamental scale for the whole world.

Another reason for the unique position of the Raga is that its notes are self-born or *Swayambhu*. A musical string set in vibration vibrates as a whole in the beginning and then in parts called ventral segments, such as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and so forth. The higher notes, called overtones, are faintly heard. These notes correspond to the notes of Raga Sankarabharana. They are all natural or *Prakriti*. These facts are enough to convince any one of the claim of the Raga as the most *Natural Raga*, based upon physical as well as psychological considerations.

The terms *natural*, *flat*, *sharp*, *Prakriti*, *Vikriti* and *sudha* are freely used everywhere

without any regard to their significance. *Srirag*, *Mukhari* and *Kharaharapriya* are held as natural scales by different writers while *Venkatamakhi* takes *Kanakangi* as the *sudha* scale, though it is one of the most discordant Ragas. *Ahobala's sudha* scale, *Dhirasankabharana*, corresponds to the C-major of the West. It is the real natural scale though he fixes it as such not on account of its psychological significance but on account of its aconatic property. A Raga is *sudha* if it expresses the natural feeling which is no other than one of health and joy; for *Prakriti*, Nature, is joy and *Vikriti* is its opposite. The acceptance of the foregoing facts is rendered difficult for the following reasons :

1. As observed by Mr. M. D. Calvocoressi, the special correspondent of the *London Musical Times*, a knowledge as well as constant application of the principles of physics, physiology, and music is absolutely essential to every scholar for the proper appreciation of the emotional aspect of music.

2. Little discrimination is made between joy and sorrow in Art and the same feelings in Nature. A picture of a bloody battle is attractive as a work of art. It arouses one's admiration

but the actual sight of carnage evokes a feeling of pain and disgust.

In music, no difference in feeling is observed between a natural or a flat note in the West and between a *Prakriti* and *Vikriti* note, much less between one Raga and another in the East. A sad Raga like *Ananda bhairavi* is placed side by side with the merry *Sankarabharana* and both are appreciated as sweet and harmonious.

3. Music is viewed more as an occult science than a fine art and irrelevant inferences are drawn where no such are warranted or even wanted. Raga *Dipuk* is said to kindle fire though very few have heard the Raga sung. *Megharanji* is said to bring down rain. *Bhupali* should be sung in the morning. Such assertions have confused the real issue and the art is transported to a land of romance. There are, however, certain factors which apparently disguise the true emotions of Ragas. They are timbre, speed, language, pitch and grace.

To conclude : Music is the language of emotion. Raga Sankarabharana or C-major scale is the natural musical scale of the whole world. It expresses the healthy vital feeling. All other ragas express different shades of sorrow.

RECENT CONVOCATION ADDRESSES

DURING the last month we have had a number of addresses delivered at various University centres by men who, by their learning and attainments, have a right to advise the youth of the country and guide them to what the Greeks called the good life. Every one of the addresses is marked by that sound judgment and sober counsel we associate with University addresses, and it is interesting to note that not all of them have tackled the problem of education in the same way. Indeed, each speaker emphasized some particular aspect of culture, and the outlook of the different speakers is as varied and interesting as might be expected of persons of diverse temperament who do not care to take their opinions second-hand. Each viewed the problem of education from his own standpoint, and we have in these addresses a very helpful criticism of modern education.

ALIGARH : SIR GEORGE ANDERSON

In his address to the Aligarh University, Sir George Anderson, Educational Commissioner with

the Government of India, pointed out that the political changes that are impending can bear fruit only if the educational system is simultaneously adapted to train people effectively for leadership and responsibility. He urged that attention should be paid to quality rather than quantity, and he deprecated excessive centralisation in the Universities as well as premature specialising. One of the dangers to the well-being of a university, said Sir George,

is the practice of premature specialisation which is now so prevalent in Indian Universities. Taking into account the handicaps resulting from imperfect schooling and from the use of a foreign medium, it is surely premature for a student to confine himself very largely to a single object after having passed the intermediate at the age of seventeen or eighteen. Is there not also a danger that the bulk of the teaching and financial resources tends to be diverted to finance this specialised study to the detriment of those who desire a more general form of education?

Good training in college should be preceded by good training in school. Training in a university, however efficient it may be, cannot be

regarded as a satisfactory substitute for school raining for a boy up to the age of seventeen or eighteen.

My own feeling is that the stage of secondary education should be terminated at an earlier age than at present, and that many boys should then be diverted to practical pursuits or to vocational training given in purely vocational institutions. The way would then be clear for a higher secondary course, which would provide for those boys who are fitted for it a thorough grounding for university studies.

PATNA: DR. R. P. PARANJPYE

At the Patna University, the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Justice Khaja Mahomed Noor surveyed the achievements of the new University and exhorted the students to prove themselves worthy of their *Alma Mater*. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye who delivered the Convocation address, rightly spoke at length on the particular needs of that University. He reminded the authorities of the advantages of a unitary type of university.

They are rightly anxious for a further improvement in the quality of their graduates; but the desired object can be attained not so much by raising the standard of examinations as by raising the standard of teaching for which a residential university offers the best scope.

He stressed the need for research work and a high standard of scholarship.

In the near future, the Patna University is likely to be relieved of its responsibility in respect of the large area to be separated as the new province of Orissa, which would make the problem of converting the university into a teaching body easier.

Dr. Paranjpye's panacea for the disease of unemployment that is sweeping over the country is to divert the young graduates to rural work. India is her villages and so long as they are in a state of neglect she cannot come to her own. Educated young men would be helping not only themselves but the cause of the country by settling like missionaries in the vast rural areas. That was the burden of his discourse to the young graduates of the Patna University.

NAGPUR: SIR C. V. RAMAN

As might be expected of a scientist of his eminence, Sir C. V. Raman in his address to the Nagpur University put in a vigorous plea for a scientific outlook. In a fine extempore address, Sir C. V. Raman urged the young graduates to come to grips with the realities of life. Stressing the need for the pursuit of knowledge and science for its own sake, he pointed out that utilities have grown out of the fervid pursuit of scientific truth by investigators and not by utilitarians pursuing science with a

view to its application to productive industries. Pursue science, he said, in fact leaving utilities to grow out of them. That is how all industries have progressed and that is also the spirit in which Universities should carry on their work.

We want to have a balanced view of things. I suggest this because the more one insists and concentrates purely on utilitarian aspects, the less likely will be their success. Most useful discoveries have been made by those who have studied science for its own sake and not with the idea of making money. Take for example the discovery of wireless telegraphy. Wireless was not discovered by some one. The idea was born in the mind of the mathematician Clarke Maxwell, experimented upon by Hertz. Out of their work gradually the idea grew. Then you had Marconi and these have made wireless what it is to-day. From my own personal experience who would have thought that such a practically useless phenomena of the blue colour of the ocean would lead one day to solve the problems of science. The unexpected always happens in science.

And he concluded with a fervent message to the youth of the country:

To-day I give you the message: believe in science and truth, and let reason and intellect govern your life, not passion or emotion. Then we will have a good place for our mother country.

ANDHRA: MR. JUSTICE VENKATASUBBA RAO

Justice Venkatasubba Rao's address to the Andhra University was marked by a deep moral fervour, for he pleaded for a proper co-ordination of conduct with knowledge. "I regard the divorce of ideal from action as the bane of educated India," said Mr. Venkatasubba Rao.

Carry into your active life the conviction that by co-operation and unity alone you can achieve great purposes and the salvation of your country.

Having dwelt on the need for "penetrating your life with the influence of high ideals", he reminded his young listeners of the sanctity of law and the need for its strict observance.

Law is the foundation on which the structure of all society rests. In the most primitive stages of human development as well as in the most advanced, it is the law that binds the various components of society and keeps the men together as members of a larger group. The growing human needs may bring into existence newer laws; the wider outlook which comes in the wake of civilisation, may lead to the liberalising of the law. But history does not furnish an instance of a nation of law-breakers, for it is the law that preserves and unifies a nation, defines the human relationships and creates the bond between man and man. I do not assert the infallibility or perfection of any particular code of laws; for after all, laws are made by men for men and are not immutable till eternity. But as one who looks forward with rejoicing to the great future awaiting us all, I do entreat you to seek the fulfilment of our national destiny in the spirit of the law and not to stray into the

wilderness of lawlessness. I particularly beseech you never to transgress the greatest, I think, of all laws, the law which is based on the sacredness of life, a law which was propounded for all time by one of the greatest teachers of the world, Gautama Siddharta. The marbles of Amaravati adorn the museums of the world but the great doctrine of Ahimsa has become one of the fundamental tenets of Indian life. The nations of the West, after the recent orgy of killing, are awakening to this law, which they had so flagrantly transgressed in spite of the Sermon on the Mount. It will be a fateful day for India, when her young men believe that her cause will be best served by breaking this law, trying to emulate possibly the example of some of the nations of Europe.

RANGOON: H. E. SIR HUGH STEPHENSON

In his dual capacity as Governor of the Province and Chancellor of the University, H. E. Sir Hugh Stephenson delivered a brief but lucid address to the new graduates of the Rangoon University. There is no doubt the progress of a country is bound up with an efficient system of education, and His Excellency justified the huge expenditure on the new University.

I have heard criticisms, born perhaps of the world depression, that the expenditure of so vast a sum is out of proportion to Burma's resources or even her present needs; and that the University might have waited or been started in a much smaller way. But it is inconceivable that Burma should have been content to depend on outside sources for its higher education and allowed that education to be dominated by influences over which Burma has no control. Even though it may be true that we have built for a future which, we hoped, was coming more rapidly than now appears to be likely, the influence of dignified and stately surroundings on the minds and character of those being trained here must not be under-estimated.

At the same time, His Excellency is not oblivious to the fact that Burma is at present a poor country, largely an undeveloped country. And so he would not venture on huge schemes in the interests of universal culture and problems not directly bearing on the fortunes of Burma.

We cannot afford to set up a temple of learning an abode of research for the benefit of the world at large. There are older universities in richer countries to which we must give place in this honourable ambition. We have got to correlate the Rangoon University definitely to the pressing needs of Burma, and we have got to do it as economically as is compatible with our meeting other needs. We cannot afford to provide courses of study which are not part of the present general needs of Burma. We must leave those studies to be pursued elsewhere by those who want them.

LUCKNOW: SIR P. S. SIVASWAMY AIYER

Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer's address to the Lucknow University is marked by the breadth of outlook and practical wisdom we have learnt to associate with his name. Every aspect of University education is discussed with dispassion and his

criticisms are leavened by that charity in judgment which is the mark of true wisdom. While emphasizing the need for the encouragement of research which he characterises as a most important function of the universities, he made no secret of the fact that

of the many students who now resort to our universities a goodly number are unfit, by want of capacity, to profit by a course of university education.

And he urged the Universities to provide the students "some technical or vocational course better suited to their aptitudes"! For he knew of students whose range of knowledge is almost abysmally narrow. To waste time and money over such material would be folly.

Education implies not merely the reading or understanding of the prescribed text-books, but the habit of reading for oneself, the training of the intellect in reasoning and judgment and the possession of a certain store of knowledge and information on matters essential for the converse and conduct of life. It may be that the acquisition of useful information and general knowledge is a process largely to be gone through in the secondary school stage—but it cannot be said that the university has no responsibility in the matter, or that it is creditable to a university to set its hall-mark upon graduates who are devoid of any information or knowledge upon matters of general interest. . . . Many of the students have not acquired even the habit of consulting a dictionary. The narrow range of their intellectual interests can be judged from the quality of the books and journals they read. A university education which has failed to kindle among its undergraduates a desire for wide reading, and a thirst for knowledge, has so far failed of its purpose. So also should I consider the university to have failed in the discharge of its functions if it has not imbued its students with the elements of liberal culture.

BENARES: SIR P. C. RAY

Sir P. C. Ray, addressing the Benares Hindu University, was scathing in his criticism of modern education. He struck a new note and laid stress on the imperative need for adopting the vernacular as the medium of instruction and defined the true functions of a university. He gave an account of the development of the present educational system by successive stages under the auspices of the British Government. Proceeding, Sir P. C. Ray said:

If mass education is to be developed on right lines, the enrichment of the vernacular is an absolute necessity. The first outrage committed was in adopting a foreign language as a vehicle of instruction.

Sir Profulla then referred to the over-production of graduates as the mischief done by the University, for a few of them only were chosen as State paid functionaries, and the rest had to remain discontented and ready for a revolution. He quoted instances of great men like Mr. MacDonald, Sgr. Mussolini, Herr Hitler, Stalin,

Mr. George Bernard Shaw and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who were all innocent of college education. He emphasized that an all-round education should be imparted through the medium of the vernacular to a majority in the secondary stage, and that the University should be a centre of scholarship, research and culture.

Let those alone seek the portals of the academy who were prepared to dedicate their lives to the enlargement of the bounds of knowledge.

"I am afraid," concluded Sir Profulla Ray, in the mad and insensate imitation of the West—in attaching palatial residential quarters to our universities with all the amenities of modern luxuries, we are doing incalculable harm. We are turning out helpless nincompoops utterly unfit to face the matter-of-fact world. This fact should not be overlooked by our educationists and every university in this country should steer clear of these shoals.

ALLAHABAD: SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's address at the Convocation of the Allahabad University was a powerful plea for a complete overhauling of the present system of education to meet the demands of the competitive world. It is a notable contribution to the discussion of the relative importance of the sciences and the humanities. Sir Tej rejected the monastic conception of University education and put in a powerful plea for a practical course to fit the students to adjust themselves to the needs of

a distracted world like ours in the grip of an unending struggle for existence and torn by the conflicting and confusing cries of nationalism, economic and political and the demand of a seductive internationalism.

He urged that the call of hunger was more insistent than the call of culture. The present-day method involved a tremendous wastage of Indian intellect and Indian effort. They should not fight shy of the demand for vocational education that should contribute to professional efficiency or to the earning of a material livelihood.

It would be necessary to provide more and better equipped secondary and vocational schools and save the wastage of youth in unprofitable pursuit of so-called knowledge in the universities. The State must take a more abiding interest in providing those young men a decent start in various departments of life and lines of business or industries.

The problem of University education, went on Sir T. B. Sapru, was thus not so much of expansion as of intensification and concentration on studies that went to add not merely to spiritual wealth but also to the economic. Then only would their universities have discovered how to lead a community.

As might be expected of a publicist of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's standing, he exhorted the young men to live up to the ideals of nationhood and not to cramp their aspirations by a pettyfogging spirit of communalism.

SURCHARGE ON SUGAR

BY MR. M. P. GANDHI, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.S.S.

(Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Calcutta)

WITH the approach of the Budget Sessions of the Assembly, rumours are afloat that the Government of India may remove with effect from 1st April 1934, the surcharge of 25 per cent. on the import duty on sugar which was imposed as a revenue measure under the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931. The present duty on imports of sugar is Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt., out of which Rs. 7-4-0 constitutes the protective duty as recommended by the Tariff Board and Re. 1-13-0 constitutes the surcharge.

Since the grant of protection to the industry, the increase in the number of sugar factories has been very satisfactory in as much as over 100 sugar factories of about 600 tons cane-crushing capacity have been established within a year and a half of the date of the grant of protection.

While the industry may not ordinarily be able to protest against the suggestion of abolition of this surcharge, which is purely a revenue measure, the present position of the industry, as will be shown presently, makes it absolutely imperative that the surcharge should continue, if the industry in which over 15 crores of Rupees are invested only during the last two years, is not to come to grief. As the Government are aware the production of sugar in the country has increased from 487,000 tons in 1931-32 to about 700,000 tons in 1932-33, and it is expected that during the year 1933-34 the total production will be not less than 11 lakh tons, of which the production from factories alone would come to over 775,000 tons, the balance being production from indigenous methods. India has practically reached a stage where not only is

she self-sufficient in regard to the requirements of sugar for home-consumption, but there is a clear necessity of finding export markets for her production, unless the consumption of sugar in the country goes up as a result of the improvement in the economic condition of the people. The import of sugar has gone down from 516,000 tons in 1931-32 to 401,000 tons in 1932 and only 162,000 tons during the seven months ended October 1933. India does not need to import any sugar at all except of very special quality to meet the requirements of those having a fastidious taste, and I expect that the import in 1934-35 will be less than 50,000 tons.

Protection has been guaranteed to the sugar industry for a period of seven years, in the first instance and further eight years if necessary in order that the industry may be able to develop to an extent which would make her independent of foreign supplies and stand on its own legs. Fortunately for this country such a stage has been reached only within two years of the grant of protection and if instead of appreciating the quick response of the industrialists in implementing the policy of protection inaugurated by the Government, the surcharge is removed, it will create a deplorable plight in the industry and will take away all confidence of the people in the *bona fides* of the action of the Government. What is more, the implications of the grant of protection to the sugar industry must be fully understood. Protection was granted to this industry, not only for the purpose of establishing a sugar manufacturing in the country, but also, and largely, with a view to benefit the agriculturists. In fact the Tariff Board observed that the strongest aspect of the case for protection is that based upon the national importance of promoting the cultivation of sugarcane. The expansion of the sugar industry has been a source of great satisfaction and relief to the ryots particularly at the present time when the prices of almost all crops have fallen to an unremunerative level, inasmuch as it is the only crop which has brought them a fair return, when other crops have failed to do so. The Government are also aware that in a large number of cases it has been possible for the agriculturists to pay their land-revenue also, because of the proceeds realised from the cane crop which is a cash crop. The retention of the surcharge is absolutely necessary if a crisis is to be averted, in the case of the manufacturers as well as the agriculturists. It is estimated that about 18 million people are directly interested in

cane cultivation, and their interests will be seriously threatened if circumstances arise in which the area under cane diminishes.

It may be argued that the industry enjoys fairly high protection of over 150 per cent. and there is no necessity of the maintenance of this surcharge. It is necessary to point out that there has been one important factor which has necessitated the increase in protection, and that is the calamitous fall in the price of molasses. When the Tariff Board examined the question of protection to the industry, the molasses fetched a price of Re. 1-8 to Re. 2 per maund. Due to overproduction of molasses a stage has now been reached when it requires some expenditure on the part of the factory owners to dispose of his molasses. Far from bringing any revenue to him, its disposal costs him money and it has become a nuisance. His cost of production has therefore gone up to that extent.

It must also be pointed out that the retention of the surcharge on sugar is in no way harmful to the consumer and it is therefore futile to base any argument on the ground of bringing relief to the consumer, as it is well known that due to the internal competition there has been a considerable fall in the price of sugar from 1932 onwards and the present position is that the price of Indian sugar bears no relation whatever to price of imported Java white sugar. It sells about Rs. 2 per maund lower than imported sugar. If the ruling prices of Indian sugar had any relation with or were as high as the prices of imported sugar, one could understand, in the interest of the consumers, the necessity of taking off the surcharge duty, on the ground that it would constitute an unnecessary burden on the consumer, and give an extra protection or profit to the manufacturer. The Government are well aware that the prices of Indian sugar are determined not in relation to the price at which imported sugar from Java is selling, but by internal competition which is increasing and constitutes the best safeguard in the interest of the consumer. Since the grant of protection, this cost of protection has considerably gone down, and it is likely that as a result of the growing internal competition, the prices of Indian sugar will witness a further fall. Therefore there is no weight in any argument that may be adduced for the removal of the surcharge. Indeed, it might be observed with truth, that the sugar industry constitutes the best example for proving that the consumers have had to undergo the minimum of sacrifice, due to the

rapid growth of the industry and the resultant keen competition.

The unsettlement caused to the import trade was an inevitable conclusion of the grant of adequate protection to the industry, and could be no argument for removal of the surcharge. The progressive reduction of import of sugar was a foregone conclusion and instead of feeling worried at it, everyone having the interest of his own country at heart should feel jubilant. The proposal of the removal of the surcharge can thus be made only on one ground, *viz.*, of bringing revenue to the coffers of the State. But it is clear that for the sake of earning a small revenue, the State cannot take a measure which would bring calamity and grief to an indigenous industry, fostered deliberately by the Government by the imposition of a protective duty for a long number of years. If after deciding to promote this industry, and taking suitable action on it, the surcharge duty of Re. 1-13 per cwt. which has helped in the speedy development of this industry, and the continuance of which has been rendered necessary in view of the absence of any realisation for molasses, and the retention of which causes no harm to the consumers, is removed at this critical juncture on account of the demand made by a few interested persons engaged in importing sugar, or for purposes of getting revenue for the State, it would be nothing short of a crime against the manufacturers who invested over 15 crores of Rupees in establishing factories in the expectation of getting continued help from the State, at least during the period of infancy of the industry, and against the 18 million agriculturists who extended the cultivation of their cane in the expectation of the increase of manufacture of sugar in the country. The area under cultivation has gone up from 2,900,000 acres in 1930-31 to 3,400,000 acres in 1933-34, and the yield of cane is expected to be 50,000,000 tons in 1933-34 as compared with 35,000,000 tons in 1930-31. The Tariff Board also recommended that if any real development in the sugar industry is to be secured, if new factories are to be established, land improvement and irrigation undertaken with a view to cane cultivation, it is essential that both the agriculturist and the industrialist should be assured of protection for at least 15 years.

I hope and trust that the Government will pay no heed to the very detrimental proposal which is going to be made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who have proposed for discussion at the next Annual Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to be held in January

1934, a resolution inviting the attention of the Government to the critical position of the sugar import trade caused by the crushing burden of taxation imposed upon it, and while recognising the need for the adequate protection of the indigenous sugar producing industry, urging the removal of the 25 per cent. surcharge on import of sugar.

I fervently hope that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, owing to whose strenuous efforts protection is granted to the industry, will represent strongly to the Government, pointing out how detrimental the suggestion made by the representatives of European Commerce in India for the withdrawal of the surcharge on import of sugar would be, if accepted, to the cause of Indian agriculture and industry. Any such action, as has been suggested, on the part of the Government can only be interpreted as the index of their desire to let down the manufacturers and agriculturists who extended their activities in the sphere, relying on the Government and their *bona fides*. On the contrary, it is the duty of the Government to watch the prices at which foreign sugar is being imported and if, as a result of Java's going off the Gold standard or of other factors, there is any possibility of sugar being imported in the country at a price lower than that manufactured in the country to increase the production to such an extent that import of sugar would be impossible. As sugar producing countries have high tariffs and regulation of imports, India should also take suitable action in such a manner to aid her industry.

Bengal, Bombay and Madras which have not yet made suitable progress in the manufacture of sugar, have now started doing so and it is expected they will establish more factories this year. If, however, the Government take any action of the character about to be suggested by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at the instance of the Bengal Chamber, grave injury would be done to the agricultural and industrial interests in the country. Personally I have no doubt that the Government will summarily dismiss this proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the interest of the country. It is, however, their bounden duty to give an immediate and satisfactory assurance of that character to the industry, which they have sought to foster and to continue to take a sympathetic interest in the continued development of the industry with which the welfare of the agriculturists and manufacturers is closely bound up.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Gandhiji's Harijan Tour

THOSE who thought that Gandhiji's influence is on the wane will be disillusioned to read the accounts of the magnificent demonstrations that accompany his reception at various places. Since the second week of November, Gandhiji has covered the Central Provinces and Berar, U. P., Delhi, Andhra Desa and Madras in connection with the Harijan tour and tens of thousands have followed him with an enthusiasm that only he can command. The collections, we are told, average about Rs. 2,000 a day—a record in these times of depression and financial strain. Of course, there has been some opposition here and there from the Sanatanists but that only brings in relief the enormous enthusiasm evinced by the personality of the Mahatma and the great cause for which he stands. The cause of the Harijans can hardly be better advanced than by the leadership of the Mahatma.

Pandit Nehru and the Maha Sabha

Pandit Jawaharlal's indictment of the Hindu Maha Sabha has naturally provoked protests, wise and otherwise. The Pandit was indeed rather too violent in his denunciation but that is not to say there was not a grain of truth in what he said. To affect to treat his remarks with contempt or attempt to ridicule his atheism and upbringing is surely not the way to meet a man of strong convictions. The Pandit, as might be expected, is unrepentant. I hold still that the activities of Hindu communal organisations, including the Maha Sabha, have been communal, anti-national and reactionary.

Yes, it is the anti-national and reactionary tendencies of these communal bodies that excite his wrath. He had noticed it in the Round Table Conference discussions when a group of leading Muslims laid stress "on the impossibility of securing any merger of Hindu and Moslem, political or indeed social interests", and further declared "the impracticability of ever governing India through anything but a British agency".

This attitude of trying to combine with the ruling power against another community or group is the natural and only policy which communalism can adopt. It was the policy which was adopted by the Muslim communalists with some apparent temporary advantage to themselves. It is the policy which the Hindu Maha Sabha partly favoured from its earliest days, but could not adopt whole-heartedly because of the pressure of Nationalist Hindus, and which its leaders now seem to have definitely adopted.

Dr. Sapru's Five Points

Dr. Sapru's memorandum to the Joint Committee clearly explains his position in regard to the White Paper. The demands are at once moderate and reasonable, and if a referendum could be taken, it would command the greatest possible measure of support in India. Sir Tej says that there are five essentials to meet the situation, and they are:

1. Central responsibility with safeguards necessary in India's interests for the transitional period.
2. Provincial Autonomy on similar terms.
3. Reserved subjects controlled by the Governor-General only for the period of transition, which should not be long or indefinite.
4. Adoption of a definite policy to facilitate an early transfer of Reserved departments.
5. A Statutory declaration on India's constitutional position in the British Commonwealth.

We hope the authorities in framing the Constitution Bill will give due weight to Dr. Sapru's points; for that way lies wisdom and statesmanship.

The Berar Question

So the Viceregal announcement regarding Berar has proved satisfactory to His Exalted Highness. Said His Excellency:

While the Berars will remain under the administration of the Central Provinces Government, Your Exalted Highness has been satisfied that the arrangements to be made will place beyond all doubt the sovereignty in the Berars of the faithful ally of the British Government.

It is not quite clear where administrative authority ends and sovereignty begins but a solution satisfactory to both parties must be a welcome relief to all.

Aden

Well the British Government have decided on annexing Aden! For that is the substance of Sir Samuel Hoare's memorandum. But his reasons for this step are by no means convincing. The strategic value of Aden to the Empire is no justification for transferring the administration. And what is one to say of the extraordinary plea that the Arabs want the transfer? All available evidence goes to show that they are, on the contrary, very apprehensive of the change. Only the other day the local Arab merchants, residents and landlords expressed their wish to be with and under the Government of India. They went much further and added:

If the change that was contemplated is carried out, we respectfully but emphatically wish to state that we will have no option left to us but to think of leaving our dear home (Aden) and all our possessions and trade which we built and developed.

Whither Congress?

Mr. Nariman in his book "Whither Congress" has made a passionate plea for a re-orientation of Congress policy in accordance with the changed circumstances of the time. Incidentally it is also a protest against the enslavement of reason to authority however exalted. Mr. Nariman deplors that after its great victory under Mahatma Gandhi resulting in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Congress is now reduced to a position of pitiful impotence. That is mainly due to incompetent leadership and the snare of spiritual shibboleths. And he goes on to add:

To fight with purely spiritual and moral soul-force alone with a material power is as hopeless and futile as to expect the ancient Chinese wall or Indian forts to withstand or resist modern armaments and explosives.

Mr. Nariman pleads that the Congress must now give the go-by to all kinds of political spiritualism and descend to the adoption of purely political weapons for attaining practical national ends. He says:

Try to persuade him (Mahatma Gandhi); failing persuasion, even angrily insist, like Pandit Motilalji, that political programmes are like weapons of offence and defence to be used only till they are sharp and effective,

and must be thrown away when they are proved to be effete.

Transvaal Indians

It is a weighty and well considered memorandum that Sir Maharaj Singh has addressed to the Asiatic Land Tenure Commission. His note, as becomes the Agent-General to the Government of India, is very moderately worded but that does not take away from the severity of its indictment. The Kunwar plainly exposed the fact that there has been a distinct departure from the principle "to allow Indians in the Transvaal facilities for residence and trade and for owning and leasing property without segregation". Restrictions on Indians have multiplied. Their trade is handicapped in many ways. And outside trade, almost every avenue of employment is in practice closed to Indians in the Transvaal. They have no facilities for the study of medicine or law or engineering, while they are clearly at a discount in Government offices or Railways or Municipal service. Indians cannot own land or farm, nor can they migrate to other provinces in the Union. Verily a parlous plight for our countrymen over there!

India in 1931-32

The annual report of the material and moral progress of India for 1931-32 issued by the Director of Public Information follows the usual lines of such reports. The omission of the chapter on the Provinces, and of the descriptive and explanatory passages, has reduced the size of the publication considerably, while everyone will welcome the attempt made to bring the report up to the end of 1932. We do not see what there is in the review to which either the Government of India or the Secretary of State could not subscribe. The discussion of the Gandhi-Irwin pact in the first part, and the working of the Government's dual policy in the second, are dealt with in the right official style. The admission that

Mr. Gandhi was sincerely anxious to reciprocate the Government's efforts and to see that the settlement was duly implemented by the Congress

is followed by an attack on the Congress attempt to set up parallel institutions in some Provinces

which, we suppose, should justify the Ordinances! We are told that "Mr. Gandhi is still a force to be reckoned with" and there is little reason to doubt "his earnestness and perhaps his desire to check the tide of reaction". And yet his lead is discountenanced save in the matter of untouchability, and the writer concludes with a note of optimism:

There seems little doubt that large sections of political India will welcome and endeavour to work the new constitution, and indications are not wanting that the Congress' right wing, convinced perhaps of the barrenness of Non-co-operation, may join in the task.

The Homeless in Madras

The Madras Corporation has taken a census of the homeless in the City, and the result is that no less than 10,728 persons are without a roof over their head. The figures show that the homeless men number 7,832 and the women 2,896. It is, indeed, a great hardship for the poor and the destitute, but the plight of those who have houses which in reality are no houses fit for human habitation is really worse. Not in Madras only but in almost all cities there are hovels which pass for houses and which could not have known sunlight or air. These are, in fact, worse and the dwellers therein are more unfortunate than the homeless, who in a sense have the freedom of the city—their air and light and the luxury of the pavement and the open road.

JANUARY 1934]

The Right to Retaliate

India's right to retaliate against the Dominions and colonies was asserted by the Assembly on an adjournment motion. The point had indeed been disputed by Sir Samuel Hoare but there was no finality about his memorandum, said Sir B. L. Mitter who with the Government of India was in complete accord with the House in this respect. Mr. F. E. James, the spokesman of the Europeans, made a vigorous speech and contended that where the self-respect of India was involved there could be no prevarication. Of course India would not use the power of retaliation unreasonably but the right was there and if the principle of reciprocity was accepted between Great Britain and India, why should it not be between the Dominions and India?

Capitation Tribunal's Report

Anent the report of the Capitation Tribunal and Government's decisions thereon, the *Leader of Allahabad* recalls Mr. Buchanan's note appended to the Welby Commission Report:

'It (the capitation charge) is in its nature an Imperial and not an Indian charge, and ought never to have been imposed upon India. The British Army is the army of the Empire . . . If India pays all their expenses whilst in her service . . . she does everything that can be expected of her and far more than is demanded from any other part of the Empire.'

We are told that the new rate at which the capitation charges will be calculated will mean an annual net saving to India of £107,000. So far so good. But what Indian public opinion has been saying "is not merely that the capitation rate is fixed very high but that there should be no capitation charge at all."

Tory Solitude for India

The Diehards have always professed more concern for the Indian masses than our own leaders. Here is Lord Lloyd, who blurts out his mind and incidentally the Tory mind of England when he averred:

If we abandoned our rule or power in India, it would be impossible to maintain the standard of living we had been accustomed to in England and our country would be stricken by overwhelming poverty, because during the last 200 years, a very large proportion of our wealth had directly or indirectly come from India.

Hence, we suppose the Diehards' stand for the safeguards!

Mahatmajl on Council Entry

It is not right to interpret Mahatmajl's humorous remark that he has given a general power of attorney to Pt. Jawaharlal too literally nor is it necessary to attach undue importance to his statement on Council Entry which he made recently at Delhi. His scrupulous sense of honour forbids him from unfolding his political views and it is unfair to drag him into a controversy which he could only meet with silence. But his observation is significant "that if they thought that Council-entry would benefit the country, they should enter rather than sit idle, for the paralytic stage should soon end."

In the concluding words, the Mahatma has laid his finger with unerring precision on the outstanding need of the day. "The paralysis must end." That is the thing to aim at and all else will follow. This statement must comfort Council-wallahs and hearten them in their endeavour to seek a new orientation of Congress politics.

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E. June '34.

WORLD EVENTS

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

THE OLD YEAR

1933 will go down in history unsung and unhonoured with few to shed tears at its departure, or to sing its praises. A retrospect does not make good reading. In Europe, we have had the continuance of suspicious feelings between Germany and France. Germany's national policy, while it has consolidated the Hitler regime at home, it has made enemies abroad. The anti-Jewish movement has been severely criticised in many countries, while Germany's attitude towards Poland and Danzig has been resented by many in those countries. Germany and Italy, probably because of their similar forms of government, are drawing closer together.

Spain has had a bad year; the Republic has not yet fully established itself; it has enemies in two opposing forms of government: a return to the Monarchy and Socialism. The Communists are forcing the issue, but Russia's example is hardly so likely to be followed as that of Germany or Italy. The New Year probably will be a crucial year with the Spanish Republic; it will have to fight for its life. If a strong leader with driving power like Hitler or Mussolini could appear, there is little doubt but that Spain would try a Dictatorship.

The last year has seen a recurrence of trouble and misunderstanding between Great Britain and the Irish Free State. Mr. De Valera has pushed on another step in his republican movement. The three recent measures passed, leave the ties between the two countries very thin and uncertain. The issue should be fairly faced in a general election soon as to whether the Southern Irish want to remain in the British Empire; if they decide on breaking away, that is their business; but they should then understand that their people would be aliens, and could not expect any preferential treatment.

The greatest disappointment in World Events of the past year was the breakdown of the Economic Conference. It went to pieces over the question of the standard of value and the matter of stabilisation of the currencies. That matter is still a pressing problem and will come up again within the coming year; for recovery cannot come until those two questions are settled. The failure to reach any agreement at the Disarmament Conference is also another major disappointment of 1933. To add to the

troubles, both Germany and Japan have withdrawn from these world conferences.

The United States has experienced a change of Government; the new President, Mr. Roosevelt, has been trying very hard to set in motion the wheels of recovery. But his policy has not yet met with much success. He is losing the confidence of many, and some of his trusted advisers have left him. America has recognised the Soviet Government in Russia, but her feeling against Japan is hardening.

THE NEW YEAR

Another year is beginning with a number of unsolved problems in world affairs, the unfortunate legacy of the last year; 1934 will have to tackle some of them. Perhaps the three most pressing problems are: An agreement about disarmament; a standard of value and the ratio of exchange of the leading currencies to that standard; and trade co-operation among the nations with a considerable lowering of the barriers to international trading. These problems must be solved before we can expect the full return of prosperity. Another thing should be mentioned and that is an agreement concerning War debts.

In addition to these world questions, there are others of a more or less sectional or local interest but which have world implications. There is the aggressive policy of Germany concerning equality in armaments, her relationship to Poland and Danzig, and the question of better feeling between France and Germany. There is the relationship to be defined between Great Britain and the Irish Free State. American troubles are largely economic and national; they deal with the policy of recovery by the Roosevelt Administration. Spain will have to considerably strengthen her republican form of government, or we may see a dictatorship established.

In Asia, conditions are unsettled as between Japan and Russia over the Chinese Eastern Railway, and also between Japan and the United States. In India, further advance will be made in the new Constitution and also in the establishing of the Reserve Bank for India. The New Year also holds out prospects for all of us in a bettering of the economic situation. There is a more optimistic spirit abroad; we are expecting better times this year and unless we have a set-back, we are going to have a better year than the last one has been.

JANUARY 1934]

WORLD EVENTS

37

CHINESE COMMUNISM

An interesting conflict of policies and ideas is being worked out in China. The Chinese are essentially individualists with the family as the unit of their national life. Communism is essentially a group idea having the group or nation as the unit. The two ideas do not mix, and yet there is a movement on foot in China to graft the communist branch of national life and organisation on to the stem of Chinese individualism. It is not working very well.

In 1926, Russian Soviet influence was very strong in China and was likely to become paramount. Russian-trained propagandists preached communism everywhere; the movement grew but it became suspect, and by 1931 it was realised that Russian communism in China was a serious problem. Central and Southern Kiangsi and Western Fukien proclaimed a Chinese Soviet Republic. Other provinces as Hunan, Kwangtung and Hupeh are inclined to set up Soviet Republics. The Soviet republics are rigidly controlled by a central organisation and are effective as compared with the rest of China. The conflict is now on between the National Government with its ineffectiveness and the growing Soviet movement with its order, control and effectiveness. Already Kiangsi and Fukien are attempting to break away and set up a separate government, and the movement is likely to grow, throwing the country into civil war. But the worst feature of this conflict is the opportunity it may afford to outside powers to push their interests, both Russia and Japan may make capital out of Chinese internal troubles.

THINGS AUSTRALIAN

1934 will see the centennial celebrations of the State of Victoria, and the founding of its chief City—Melbourne. Great preparations are being made on a large scale. Perhaps the event of most wide interest will be the Air Race from London to Melbourne for which a prize of £10,000 is being offered. It is expected that the race will attract competitors from many countries and thus give the contest an international character.

Attention has recently been drawn to the possibility of opening up the northern part of the country, known as the Northern Territory, for settlement. An offer has been received from a British Syndicate, which will involve the grant of a large area with certain concessions for a long term; the company is willing to build a railway and settle numbers of people on the land.

THE SINGAPORE NAVAL CONFERENCE

The Imperial Naval Conference is proposed to be convened shortly. In 1921, it was decided that Singapore was the most central place for the holding regularly of the British Naval Conference, but it was abandoned in 1925 because of the trouble in China. Fortunately, things are much better now in China, and the Chinese feeling towards Britain is far more favourable. That condition has opened up the question again of Singapore as the place of meeting.

UNITED STATES

The financial policy of the U. S. President is still occupying the centre of interest in World Events. A strong opposition is forming to fight the evident drift into inflation. Mr. Al Smith is one of the latest to join the Opposition; he says that he prefers a 'gold dollar' to a 'polony dollar', meaning by that a dollar based upon commodities value.

The National Recovery Administration is nevertheless a bold attempt to deal with the acute situation in the United States; not simply the present depression, but also to inaugurate a movement aiming at reforming the whole social and economic life of America.

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THE RESERVE BANK BILL

THE passage of the Reserve Bank Bill through the Legislative Assembly is the most important event in the period under review. The proceedings and the final report or reports of the Joint Select Committee left no room for doubt that public opinion will be absolutely ineffective in making any changes on the draft submitted by the Government. The Finance Member had shown himself very adept in the art of splitting the Opposition and rendering it altogether innocuous. The popular standpoint was never adequately represented in the Committee, and though for a time it seemed as though the demand for lowering the ratio would have some measure of support, the last minute defections ruined what chances there were. The result was that when the Assembly met, the Government could meet the House with the fullest confidence that the well tried methods of the past would not be found wanting in the future.

To cut the long story short, the main issues connected with the Reserve Bank Bill may be classified as below :

1. State vs. shareholders' Bank.
2. The ratio of rupee to sterling.
3. The agreement between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank of India.

It may be mentioned here that the question of compulsory deposits by the banking institutions receded into the background in quite an early stage of the enquiry of the Joint Select Committee. I know for certain that prominent banks were at one time absolutely opposed to the idea of the compulsory deposits; and views to this effect were embodied in a memorandum which was drafted by a prominent banker at Calcutta. But the Government adopted the clever device of taking all the bankers' representatives together before the Joint Select Committee. Each Banker conceived the idea that to urge that, in order to find the necessary deposit he would have to sell his Government security, would be a lamentable confession of weakness, which the presence of a rival banker made it all the more difficult for him to make. And so the whole agitation against compulsory deposits was given the go by.

To return to the three issues. The general demoralisation that came over the Opposition made it less and less insistent upon their viewpoints. The European bloc gradually went over

body and soul to the side of the Government; and there was hardly any fight worth mention over this question. One would have thought that the compromise represented by the provision that the State should have the right of buying up all the shareholding would have commended itself to many. But ultimately the existing clauses were passed by overwhelming majorities; with the result that it was a thoroughly dispirited opposition that brooded over the prospect of a hopeless fight against odds on the question of the ratio.

As a prelude to the fate of the ratio in the Assembly, it is necessary to mention that the alleged cause of some of the members of the Joint Select Committee voting against the lower ratio was the state of opinion in Bengal. The reference is to the fact that just at this stage, attempts were made in Bengal to make out that the benefits of the lower ratio would be confined to Bombay and that Bengal's interests demanded a continuance of the 18d. ratio. There have since been many shiftings of the ground taken by the leaders of this new fangled provincialism; but what is important, is that the Indian Dailies in Calcutta which are Bengali, were inclined to give publicity and an implied support to the agitation against the lower ratio. It was to this that the Bengalee members of the Joint Select Committee claimed to have deferred when they voted in that Committee.

But by the time the Bill came before the Opposition, the myth of Bengalee opposition to the lower ratio had been exploded. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker issued long statements to prove that Bengal's interest so far as the ratio was concerned, were not divergent from those of Bombay or those of the rest of India. Thereafter the President and Secretary of the Currency League, Mr. Mahiradass Vasanji and Mr. A. D. Shroff of Bombay visited Calcutta and met prominent businessmen and publicists in informal gathering. Though ample use was made of the opportunity thus afforded for the ventilation of Bengal's grievances against Bombay in the matter of commercial and trade reciprocity, there was little or no attempt to argue that Bengal need not or should not support the Currency League. The Bombay businessmen had their eyes opened to the state of feeling in Bengal; and their assurances had the effect of persuading the leaders to issue a manifesto to the effect that

commercial and public opinion in Bengal was quite as opposed to eighteen pence as elsewhere.

Thus, as pointed out earlier, the Assembly members had no excuse for believing that Bengal was opposed to the ratio, though, doubtless, the instigators have continued the controversy since. Judging from the course of events, it seems fair to suggest that not one of the leaders of the Opposition leaders was prepared to sponsor an amendment signifying the popular view-point on the ratio. A choice had to be made between pressing for 18s. 4d. and leaving the question open for later decision. The latter could be made if in Clauses 40 and 41 of the Bill the buying and selling rates were not specified and were simply referred to as the rate under the law on the date "prior to the coming into force of this Act". As there is no specific sanction under present conditions for the buying rate, the Government would have to come to the Assembly, if the Reserve Bank could buy sterling at 18s. 6 3/16d. This is exactly what the straggling Opposition ultimately decided to do. Mr. R. S. Sarma, a nominated member, had ultimately to do what the so-called leaders of the Opposition parties had refused to do. The result is easily imagined. The Government have had it all their own way. The ratio, far from being weakened, has been strengthened by the Reserve Bank Bill. The remaining clauses were passed with practically no opposition at all. And India is left to rue the day when it spurned the generous offer of Sir Basil Blackett.

THE COTTON AGREEMENTS

There has been no better luck in the matter of the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations. It is

still a mystery why the Japanese who made such rapid strides at one time towards a settlement, suddenly stopped short and left the whole matter to hang on indefinitely. The ostensible reason is that the Japanese Government are chary of attempting to bind the Cotton Spinners' Association in the matter of purchases of Indian cotton. No one, of course, can be taken in by this plea. For it is too much to believe that a Government which has done so much in the matter of commercial co-operation, would be powerless in this respect especially when the prize of such regulation is a valuable market like the Indian market. It is sad to think at the year end that the famous tripartite talks should have ended in such fiasco. Bombay has not yet closed up the cleavages caused by the Mody-Clare Lees Agreement. The premier Indian commercial organisation is the victim of dissensions. While it is extremely doubtful what we shall gain in the foreign markets or through the much advertised attempt of Lancashire to provide for an increased consumption of raw cotton, Lancashire has definite advantages to her credit.

TREASURY BILLS

In the realm of finance, the month is important for the increase of the weekly sales of Treasury Bills by auction from Rs. 2 crores to 2½ crores; the continuance of the weekly increase in the yields, except for a shortlived attempt in the middle of the month to steady it; the improved off-take of Bills at the tap rate and the onset of a distinctly better outlook in Treasury Bills.

The following table shows the changes in the Treasury Bills position :

WEEK ENDING.	TENDERED.	ACCEPTED.	(IN LAKHS RS.) INTERMEDIATE	AVERAGE RATE.			TAP RATE.			TOTAL BILLS OUTSTANDING.
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Dec. 4	4,97,50	2,50,00	1,98,25	2	7	0	2	6	0	31,66,25
" 11	4,72,25	2,50,00	1,12,00	2	8	0	2	7	0	33,00,50
" 18	3,27,50	2,50,00	68,75	2	8	0	2	7	0	32,25,75
" 23	3,41,50	2,50,00		2	9	9	2	8	0	31,92,50

It will be seen that in the middle of the month the position from the point of view of the Government was very much better, the rates being steady and the sales of intermediates better. But the fall in the amounts tendered gave a clear indication of what was coming. This was the period in which a marked stringency of money developed; and this was duly reflected in the Treasury Bills results. The steadiness of the yield proved shortlived,

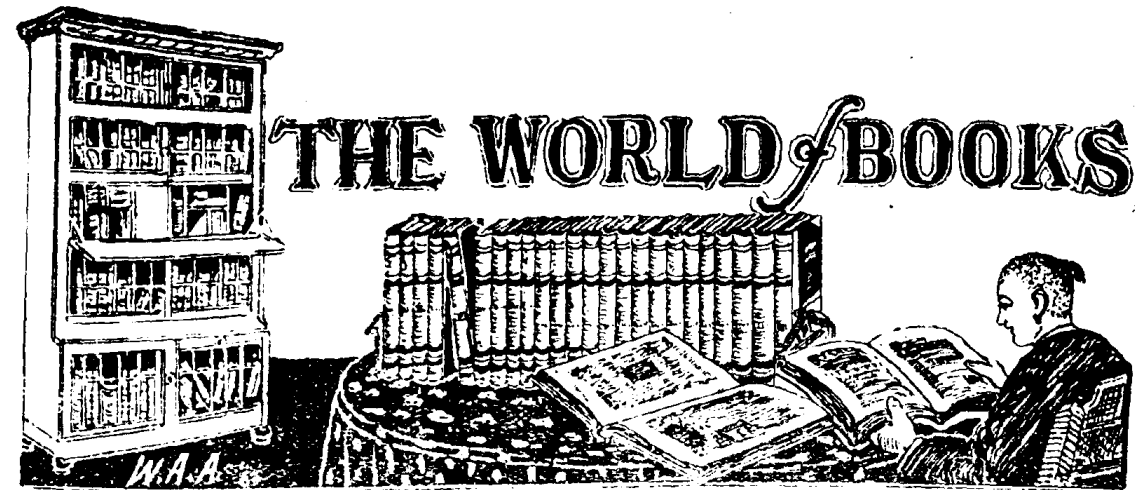
the sales of intermediates fell off and though the figures of intermediates for the last week are not available, it is more than probable that they have not been very considerable. But January is not a month of substantial revenue surpluses, but it has also low maturities of treasury bills. It is a question whether Government would during this period attempt to derive the benefits of this freedom from pressure or avail it to provide for the heavy maturities of February.

Diary of the Month

- Nov. 26. Sir Malcolm Hailey resumes the office of the Governorship of U. P.
- Nov. 27. Oxford University elects Lord Irwin as Chancellor.
- Nov. 28. M. Chautemps forms the new French Cabinet.
- Nov. 29. Austria closes all her Universities as a sequel to Nazi disturbances.
- Nov. 30. Jack Hobbs, the famous cricketer, arrives in India.
- Dec. 1. Assembly accepts the motion for considering the Reserve Bank Bill.
- Dec. 2. Government of Bombay cancels the order suspending sentence on Mrs. Gandhi.
- Dec. 3. North Ireland returns Mr. De Valera in the General Election.
- Dec. 4. Marma Loa, the world's biggest volcano, bursts into activity.
- Dec. 5. Srimati Kamaladevi is sentenced to one year's S. I.
- Dec. 6. Assembly rejects amendment to the Reserve Bank Bill for framing a State Bank.
- Dec. 7. U. S. A. abandons prohibition.
- Dec. 8. Lord Brabourne, the new Governor of Bombay, arrives and receives civic address.
- Dec. 9. Mr. De Valera challenges Mr. Thomas re. Ireland's right to secede from Empire.
- Dec. 10. Sir William Prentice, Member of the Bengal Executive Council, is dead.
- Dec. 11. Benares University confers honorary LL.D. degree on Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar and honorary degrees of D.Sc. on Sir J. C. Bose and Sir P. C. Ray.
- Dec. 12. Turkey announces her Five Year Plan.
- Dec. 13. France notifies to U. S. A. her inability to pay debt instalment.
- Dec. 14. H. E. The Viceroy arrives in Madras and receives Civic address.
- Dec. 15. Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan is dead.
- Dec. 16. Gen. O'Duffy (Ireland) is arrested.
- Dec. 17. House of Lords passes the first reading of Lord Salisbury's Bill for reforming the House of Lords.
- Dec. 18. Assembly rejects all the amendments to the Reserve Bank Bill relating to the Ratio.
- Dec. 19. H. E. the Viceroy opens the Vizagapatam Harbour.
- Dec. 20. Mahatma Gandhi arrives in Madras and opens the Swadeshi Exhibition.
- Dec. 21. The Secretary of State for India grants 4 months' leave of absence to H. E. Lord Willingdon.
- Dec. 22. Assembly passes the Reserve Bank Bill.
- Dec. 23. The Supreme Court of Irish Free State orders the release of Gen. O'Duffy.
- Dec. 24. All-India Trade Union Congress meets in Cawnpore.
- Dec. 25. Archbishop Leon Tourain, head of the American Church of N. America, is stabbed to death.
- Dec. 26. The National Liberal Federation meets in Madras under the presidency of Mr. J. N. Basu.



HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON



UNCOMMON SENSE. The law of life in action. By Garland Anderson. L. N. Fowler & Co., 7, Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London.

In this interesting book Mr. Garland Anderson has given the general reader a detailed interpretation of what he calls uncommon sense and its bearing on progress and success in life. He explains uncommon sense as follows:

Every completely new idea which enters the mind of man must be uncommon. If the idea is sensible, then it is uncommon sense.

This does not mean, he says, that we need to become credulous and accept without argument every new idea as uncommon sense. The author appeals that for the sake of progress, great and more careful consideration should be given to new ideas that may appear unacceptable according to our present common sense standard, or in other words, unless encouragement is given to the expression of uncommon sense, progress will be hampered. It required a man who could project his mind to truth yet unknown through intuition, imagination, faith and inspiration, to prove that the common sense idea once current that the earth was flat to be pure nonsense. This intuitive groping after the truth is not confined to the so-called genius but is to be found in some measure in every intelligent person. The world is so bound by the common sense standard that there is a general reluctance in giving rein to uncommon sense.

Mr. Anderson goes on to explain how uncommon sense helped him in discovering that there is a definite principle of success, and given the proper conditions the principle would work perfectly even in spite of apparent handicaps. The author being a negro bell-boy was handicapped with colour prejudice and little education. But with amazing belief in himself

and in the success he desired, he became the author of one of the most successful plays of modern times. His absolute faith in the principle he had discovered, the belief that it would work along the lines desired and his concentration upon success, brought the complete realisation of what he wished for. In the later chapters he deals with the application of uncommon sense in relieving unemployment and in securing perfect health and its relation to religion and truth.

The book is valuable because it is an effort to bring to notice faculties and qualities of mind which, given proper scope and encouragement, would lead to a deeper knowledge of man's personality. The evolution of the mind of man is still in its infancy. Its capabilities can only be discovered by encouraging new thoughts and ideas formed by men like the author, who seek after greater self analysis and self knowledge.

THE GITA IN VERSE. By N. V. Thadani. Bharat Publishing House, Karachi.

Mr. Thadani's rendering of the Gita in verse form is a welcome addition to the ever growing literature on the subject. Sir Edwin Arnold's "The Song Celestial" still remains the supreme achievement along that line. Mr. Thadani writes in easy, fluent style and commands a rich vocabulary in the language he has adopted for his writings. Here and there his verses are limpid, clear and nearer to the original in spirit than Arnold's. He has been more than successful in his attempt to keep the Indian feeling and thought of the great book in his English rendering, and we cordially recommend this delightful little work to both Indians and Europeans. A handy pocket volume as convenient to have with one as Natasen's most popular Gita book though not as cheap.

THE PRACTICAL WISDOM OF GOETHE. An Anthology chosen by Emil Ludwig. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

In his monumental work on Goethe's Life, the author of this little book claimed to put before the world for the first time the true picture of the struggling and suffering man, the image of the fighter in place of the common impression of him as an Olympian living in spheres remote from common life. He has now collected in these 250 pages a mass of sayings from the master which purport to contain one-third of his wisdom, his writings on Art and Nature being omitted. And the aim of the anthology of "Practical Wisdom" is to provide a *vade mecum*, a Guide to the Art of Life, especially for the youth of Germany, to be consulted in typical and difficult cases. It is a great task to set before one's self. And who shall say that the history of Germany in the last few years might not have been radically altered, if the youth of Germany had been saturated with the ideals of the great philosopher, instead of with those of Mein Kampf? It may be remembered that Goethe was living and writing during as well as after the Napoleonic era, when Germany was still a congeries of States, a unit only of culture and suffered greatly from the lust of conquest of the Frenchman. Yet he was able to write:

How could I, to whom culture and barbarism mean so much, have hated a nation which is among the most cultured on earth and to whom I am indebted for so great a part of my own education? On the whole, nationalist hatred is a curious thing. You will find it most strongly developed on the lowest rungs of culture. There is a stage where it disappears entirely, where we stand, so to speak, above the nations and feel the joys and sorrows of our neighbours as though they were our own.

How far removed is Europe and the world from this stage!

Yet, we fear that not by this book will many be led to the path of wisdom. Our Victorian parents and grandparents loved to have great thoughts put up to them for daily consumption, a text with the diary of the day; some more superstitious than others preferred to select their own by inserting a pin in their Book of Books. Our American cousins love "potted wisdom" in their age of hustle. But not thus in tabloid form comes Education; nor are there any short cuts to wisdom and knowledge. However much we may revere the greatness of Goethe, we cannot believe that any book of selections can provide an "Art of Life" to which the harassed

student can turn in difficult cases as to a 'Code of Human Procedure'. Does not Goethe himself say: "Even the truth we read we must rediscover for ourselves?"

Judged then by its own exalted standard, the book must be a failure and its laborious cataloguing of the sections of Life ineffective. Yet it remains true that all great men who have also been great writers, have had the faculty of crystallizing wise thoughts into a few words of never-to-be-forgotten language, which might have been written yesterday. And this can be the only excuse for cutting out from their context and isolating such phrases. Not everything in the book can pass this test. Something must be lost in translation, and it is a great pity that many of the verse translations are poor, markedly inferior to the prose. In spite of this handicap we think the book is well worth adding to one's shelves for occasional draughts of the practical wisdom of a great man. It is a mine of good things well said. It is sometimes forgotten that Goethe, in the course of a long life, had many years of practical experience of State administration, and his views on Government and the body politic are a comforting blend of idealism and common sense.

We have space for two more quotations:

I would rather hang myself than be always objecting, always in opposition and ever ready to gird at the faults and weaknesses of my contemporaries.

This is classed under 'Comradeship' and therefore does not relate to politics. Goethe had also some sense of humour:

The charming young people are all the same. They call me 'Master', 'the man who knows', and each of them follows his own small nose.

How many 'Matters' have felt that!

JEWELS OF ROMANCE AND RENOWN. By Mary Abbott. Werner Laurie. Price 8s. 6d.

This is mainly a book of popular anecdotes about well known jewels, with accounts of Crown regalia and royal jewellery past and present, Eastern and Western. There are, too, notes on the less precious ornaments: jade, coral, amber and jet, which have had their vogue at different periods in different countries. Fantastic jewellery also finds a place, with descriptions of jewelled animals, birds, chess-boards and maps, of strange memorial rings with skull and cross-bones, of keepsakes and hair rings, of vinaigrettes and patch boxes. The book has more than its share of misprints, but the illustrations are good and it should be interesting to those who like such footnotes to history.

STUDIES IN PALLAVA HISTORY. By the Rev. H. Heras, S.J., Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay. Published by Messrs. B. G. Paul & Co., Madras.

This latest book from the prolific and erudite pen of Father Heras of Bombay contains three lectures delivered by him at the commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the death of the great Orientalist, Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. These lectures form a sequel to his book, "The Pallava Genealogy", brought out a couple of years ago. The first is an endeavour to establish the identity of Sivaskandavarman of the Hirahadagalli Plates, Vijayaskandavarman of the Mayidovulu Plates and the Kumaravishnu who conquered Kanchi according to the Velurpalayam Plates. The author does not allow any lengthy interval of time between the period of the Prakrit Charters and that of the Sanskrit Charters and postulates an epoch of transition during which both languages were used indiscriminately. While Kumara-vishnu's descendants soon lost Kanchi, their grants were issued from other places like Palakkada and Tampraba. This exile of the Pallavas from Kanchi for three or four generations was possibly due to the Chola interregnum of which Vishnugopa's defeat at the hands of Samudragupta was likely a contributory factor. Perhaps Father Heras is not strong in his arguments about the relative chronology of the Sanskrit and Prakrit Charters.

The second lecture deals with the subject of the Pallava-Chalukya wars. He concludes that these wars resulted in the spread of the Pallava style of architecture into Karnataka.

In the last lecture, the author discusses the builders rather than the structures of Mahabali-puram. The arguments are based on well-reasoned and sifted evidence and should stimulate the student in the examination of the knotty problems of Pallava history.

SARVA LAKSHANA SAMGRAHA. Collected by Gauri Shankar Bhiksu. Published by Manbhairi Devi, Village Puthi, Jamalpur Post, Hissar District. Price Rs. 5.

The technical terminology adopted by different intellectual disciplines of India—Sastras and Darshanas—has been brought under one single book as to be conno-denotatively commensurate with the abstract concepts, ideas and arguments. The booklet under review contains 2,700 such definitions and it will be useful to all students of Indian thought.

INDIAN LIONS. By C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S. (Retd.) Published by the Times of India Press, Bombay.

This book is a collection of articles, most of which originally appeared in the *Indian State Railways Magazine*, and two in the *Times of India Illustrated Annual*. The first article deals with the experiences of the author with lions he had known and hunted in the jungles of Kathiawad. The next one deals with the panthers that he had hunted in Kathiawad and the Mahabaleshwar forests. Then follow accounts of adventures with the hog and the wolf and the nilghai and of small game shooting. The more historical papers, included in the book, deal, in the author's well known charming and flowing style, with the Indian elephant as it came to be used by Alexander's successors in the West, and with the importation of Indian *Mahouts* by the Ptolemies and the Carthaginians, to train their African elephants. Alexander's Indian campaigns, the Græco-Bactrian rulers that flourished in India for over a century and a half, the rise of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind which preceded the Talpurs, the tomb of the well known saint Lal Shahbaz at Sehwan (Shivisthana), a sketch of the Parsis and their religion, the beginnings of French enterprise in India and the success achieved by Governor Dumas. . . . these serve a very substantial course of historical food, spiced with a charm and clarity of narration and interlaid with a few real fairy-tales of Indian setting.

INDIAN WISDOM. By Rai Bahadur Gobind Lal Bonnerjee. Published by J. Bonnerjee, 11, Patna Tola Lane, Calcutta.

The author has culled well known passages from classical Sanskrit works like Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc. and translated them in English in his own characteristic style. This neat little book like the others in the "Helpful Thoughts Series" will very well serve as a nosegay of morals as propounded by our sages of the hoary age.

CHILDREN OF AN IDLE BRAIN. By N. N. Mukerjee. Arthur Stockwell, Ltd., London. Price 1sh.

This is a collection of fourteen short poems produced by a Bengali sojourner in England, descriptive of different types of characters met with on the road or at public places in that country. There is an attempt to make the verses humorous.

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND ITS FUNCTIONS. By Sheekissen Bhattar and Dr. L. Nemenyi. Book Company, Ltd., Calcutta.

This is a book of 174 pages in which the authors attempt a brief survey of the position justifying the inauguration of a Central Bank for India. The publication does not pretend to be a text-book but only a sort of memorandum for the guidance of the members of the Joint Select Committee dealing with the Reserve Bank Bill. The brochure is divided into convenient sections and takes the uninitiated reader through the several stages necessary for a proper understanding of the subject. In certain portions the authors assume complete ignorance on the part of the readers and consequently strive to explain what would seem obvious to an average student of finance. To the layman the mysteries of the colossal figures regarding Bank money, the reasons why the Gold Standard has failed, and the exact position of a Central Bank in the hierarchy of finance are all set out lucidly. This does not, however, mean that the views expressed in the book are generally acceptable. The joint authors have attempted to criticise the draft bill as first introduced in the Assembly and in so doing they have mixed theoretical criticism with what they consider practical suggestions in their critical review. It would probably have been better if they had divided the book into two sections, the first dealing with the historical review of the various currency legislations and the theory and practice of central banks and then proceeded in a later section to give their criticism on the various clauses of the draft bill but this is only a matter of arrangement.

MAHABHARATA (in 6 Vols.) Printed and published by Shanker Narhar Joshi. Chitrashala Press, Poona City. Price Rs. 33 per Set.

We welcome this new edition of Mahabharata in six volumes. The text of the original is printed in bold Sanskrit Devanagiri type. Together with the commentary of Nilakantha which is printed as a footnote throughout, this edition will easily surpass the others in the field in its price as well as the get-up.

BIRTH CONTROL. By George Ryley Scott. T. Werner Laurie, London. Price 1sh.

This book deals with some reliable methods of birth control. The author has intended it as a practical guide for working-women and hence it is written in very plain language.

THE FINGER OF DESTINY AND OTHER STORIES. By A. S. Panchapakesa Ayyar, M.A., I.C.S. Published by G. V. K. Swamy & Co., Kumbakonam. Price Re. 1.

This is a collection of eight stories descriptive of modern Hindu life in the Madras Presidency. The author has naturally a profound sympathy for the people and institutions of his Motherland. The stories impress the reader with their unquestionable realism, and Mr. Ayyar reflects also in these stories the inroads of new influences on the social institutions which have so long resisted them. The themes are of love and marriage, joy and suffering, and the simple truth is inferable that life is a quality, and fortitude helps one to endure the changing vicissitudes of life. Mr. Ayyar tells his stories plainly but rather heavily sometimes. He lacks the lightness of touch which should help his narrative to move easily and the dialogues are apt to drag often. But we cannot praise sufficiently the soundness of the material underlying his fictitious creations.

BOOKS RECEIVED

CHRISTIANITY IS PACIFISM. By W. Robinson, M.A. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

SANGIT BHAVA. By Maharaja Vijayadevi of Dharampur. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Bombay.

LANDMARKS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. By Gurumukh Nihal Singh. Indian Book Shop, Benares City.

THE CHANGELING. By Hassan Ali. Herbert Joseph, 9, John Street, Adelphi, London.

RAM MOHUN ROY: The man and his work. Compiled by Amal Home. Calcutta Municipal Gazette Office, Calcutta.

PURUSHA-SUKTA. By Dvijadas Datta. Sarvadharmasamavay-Ashram, Comilla, E. Bengal.

WIFE. By R. V. Shah, Ahmedabad.

KINGSHIP THROUGH THE AGES. By P. S. Ramakrishna Iyer, M.A., L.T. Vidya Vinodini Press, Ernakulam.

TARIKH-I-ILAH. By V. S. Bendrey. Published by G. B. Nare, B.A. 568, Narayan, Poona.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE. By B. Sannyasi, Bangalore.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR BRITISH INDIA, 1921-22 to 1930-31. Manager of Publications of the Government of India, Delhi.

THE ARYAN PATH. By Krishnakumar, M.A. D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.

BANKS AND THE MONEY MARKET. By B. Ramachandra Rao. Lal Chand and Sons, Calcutta.

PRACTICE OF HOMOEOPATHY. By Dayaram Gridumal. Young Builder Press, Karachi.

INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad

THE FUTURE OF THE BERARS

H. E. the Viceroy, during his South Indian tour, visited Hyderabad on the 29th November when H. E. H. the Nizam held a banquet in honour of Their Excellencies. Replying to the toast of the Nizam, H. E. the Viceroy dwelt on the future of the Berars. Said His Excellency:

It is a particular pleasure to me to be able to announce to-night publicly the successful conclusion of negotiations, which have been going on with regard to the important question of the position of the Berars under the contemplated Indian Federation. The Berars under the Agreement of 1902 have been administered jointly with the Central Provinces, though the sovereignty is that of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. We were, therefore, anxious to secure His Exalted Highness' assent to the entry of the Berars into a federal scheme with, if possible, no alteration in the administrative arrangement existing at present, by which the Berars have been administered jointly with the Central Provinces. I am most happy to be able to state that His Exalted Highness has now assented to that, while His Majesty's Government on their part reaffirm his sovereignty over the Berars, His Exalted Highness on his part would, on the bringing into force of the contemplated Constitution Act or of such parts of that Act as before applicable to the provinces of British India, be prepared to accede to the Federation in respect of his territories known as the Berars and desires that these territories together with the territories of His Majesty, known as the Central Provinces, should be administered together as if they were one province to be known by the name of the Central Provinces and the Berars. It is not necessary for me on this occasion to review in detail the various arrangements which will be made to meet Your Exalted Highness' wishes and to mark Your Exalted Highness' sovereignty over the Berars. It is sufficient to-day for me to add that while the Berars will remain under the administration of the Central Provinces Government, Your Exalted Highness has been satisfied that the arrangements to be made will place beyond all doubt the sovereignty in the Berars of the "Faithful Ally" of the British Government.

H. E. H. the Nizam has issued the following *firman*, on December 2, in a Gazette Extraordinary relating to the future of Berars:

I desire to express my satisfaction with the arrangements that will be made as the result of the recent negotiation with the British Government for the future administration of my Berar territories on the inauguration of the Federal Constitution in India. My subjects will be anxiously waiting for a detailed announcement of these measures by which, while my Berar territories together with the territories of His Majesty known as the Central Provinces be administered together as if they are one province to be known by the name of the Central Provinces and the Berars, my sovereignty over Berar should be marked in a practical manner and be placed beyond all possibilities of doubt. Both the British Government and my Government hope that the constitutional developments in India will permit an announcement to be made at the earliest possible moment.

AVIATION CLUB FOR HYDERABAD

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a civil aviation scheme, and an aviation club will be started shortly when the question of an aerodrome has been settled. A sum of Rs. 67,000 has been sanctioned for initial capital expenditure, which will be laid out on two Moth aeroplanes with Gipsy No. 1 or No. 2 engines with wooden bodies costing Rs. 12,000 each. These will be erected at Karachi and flown to Secunderabad. The capital expenditure also includes an additional Gipsy Moth aeroplane with spares, spare engine, hanger and accessories and equipment.

BROADCASTING FOR HYDERABAD

Sir Akbar Hydari said recently in England that as soon as he returned to India, he proposed to take up the question of having a system of broadcasting as a government department. Hyderabad will thus be giving a lead to many other parts of India. Broadcasting, as a means of general popular education, deserves the widest support in our country, where such a large proportion of the population is illiterate and scattered in the villages.

Bikaner

Bikaner, the second largest State in Rajputana, has an enlightened ruler in H. H. Shri Sir Ganga Singhi Bahadur. He is assisted by a State Executive Council composed of 6 Ministers. Sir Manubhai N. Mehta is the Prime Minister and Chief Councillor. Only recently he returned from his labours in the Parliamentary Joint Committee in London. The State Legislative Assembly consists of 45 members, of whom 32 are non-officials. The Legislative Assembly is at liberty to discuss the budget and offer such suggestions as it thinks fit for the consideration of H. H.'s Government. The Assembly has the power of interpellation. Supplementary questions by the member who asked the original question are also allowed. Members have the right of moving resolutions. The Assembly is empowered to deal finally with the legislative measures of the State. There are 15 Municipalities in the State all of which are self-supporting. They enjoy practically independent control over their finances and have been authorised to raise necessary funds by a certain system of taxation. The elective system is introduced in all Municipalities.

Baroda

CASTE TYRANNY REMOVAL ACT

The Baroda Legislative Assembly has passed the Caste Tyranny Removal Bill, the primary aim of which is to protect people from the tyranny and annoyance of the caste leaders and check further disintegration of the Hindu society into still smaller groups, especially in the field of marriages. The Bill lays down that the rules and regulations in force in any sub-caste or *got* which come under the definition of tyrannous customs would cease to be binding on the members of the community in question; that no leader or Panch Patel would have a right to impose a fine or social boycott for infringement of the said rules and regulations, and that all attempts to enforce such punishment in contravention of the above provision would be punished by a term of simple imprisonment upto 6 months or a fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.

The consideration of the Hindu Law Reform Bill, a consolidated measure consisting of seven different Bills to amend the various Acts embodying the Hindu Law, which was introduced by the Legal Remembrancer, has been postponed to the next session.

A LAW COLLEGE FOR BARODA

The Government of Baroda have applied to the Bombay University for permission to open a Law College in the State in order to meet the difficulty felt by the Graduates of Gujarat, Kathiawad, and Cutch in getting admission to the Law College at Ahmedabad. It is hoped that the present application will be treated sympathetically. When the University has given approval to the opening of a Law College at Kolhapur, there is no reason why Baroda should not be allowed the same facility.

MR. LITTLEHAILES IN BARODA SERVICE

The Maharaja of Baroda has appointed Mr. R. Littlehailes, retired Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, as Education Adviser to Baroda State. Mr. Littlehailes is entrusted with the work of reorganising the Baroda Education Department, says a *Times of India* report. Mr. Littlehailes was, previous to his appointment as Educational Commissioner, Director of Public Instruction in Madras, where he spent the major part of his service.

Travancore

GAME PRESERVATION IN TRAVANCORE

We understand the Government of Travancore have sanctioned the appointment of Mr. S. C. H. Robinson as Game Warden for the State on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem. The proceedings of Government just published on the subject say that the Conservator of Forests brought to the notice of Government as early as 1926 that wild animals and birds were becoming scarce in the State Forests owing to indiscriminate shooting, that several valuable species had been completely exterminated. The extension of cardamom cultivation, the assignment of lands within the Reserves and the grant of gun licenses to various persons contributed to the destruction of the species that still remained. The Forest Staff was not sufficient to cope with the work of protection of those animals, and they were not able, along with their more important duties of forest conservancy, to be as vigilant in this matter as they ought to be. Hence the necessity for a Game Warden.

TRAVANCORE ANIMAL SHOW

The S. P. C. A. Animal Show which came off last month was very interesting. There were many special features including pageant of decorated elephants, special dog show, and educative propaganda.

The elephants of the royal stable exhibited their daily life and demonstrations of their affection and services to man. Apart from the usual show for animals in general which comprises the ordinary dogs, there was a special dog show. Varieties of dogs were on the show. Altogether there were over 300 entries of animals, and a number of prizes and certificates were given away.

REGISTERED COMPANIES

As many as 275 companies were registered in Travancore in the official year ending August 1932. This is the largest number ever registered in any one year in that State. Out of these 275 newly formed companies, 247 were insurance companies. Such a sudden influx of a large number of insurance companies is, in the opinion of the Registrar, a matter of unique public concern which requires to be studied closely and watched carefully, affecting as it does, the financial interests especially of the poorer and the middle classes of the State and the public confidence in joint-stock enterprise as a whole.

Mysore

THE VICEROY AT MYSORE

The British Government's recognition of the high standard of administration maintained by Mysore was voiced by His Excellency the Viceroy on 4th December when, at a banquet given by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, he announced the withdrawal of restrictions imposed by the Treaty of 1913 on legislation by His Highness' Government.

Referring to the question of the remission of the contribution payable from the State's revenue to the Government of India, His Excellency said that the Government would not cease to give the matter their earnest and sympathetic consideration. He said:

Your Highness has referred to the remission of those portions of your revenues that now form a contribution to the Imperial Government. It will be remembered that the Davidson Committee, who visited your State in February 1932, have recommended that all such contributions should as soon as possible be abolished. A reference to these recommendations will be found in paragraph 61 of the Introduction to the White Paper. The question is in fact among those which are now engaging the attention of His Majesty's Government, and I can assure Your Highness that my Government will not cease to give the matter its earnest and sympathetic consideration. As Your Highness is aware, the position is complicated by the economic depression which has affected the rest of India no less than Mysore. I can only express the hope that before long the general financial situation will materially improve and that Your Highness may be relieved of your anxieties over this matter.

His Excellency also stated that the question of the retrocession to Mysore of a portion of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was being examined, and expressed the hope that by patience and goodwill the matter would be settled to the satisfaction of His Highness and the Government of India.

MYSORE IRON WORKS

The report by an expert, Herr Karl Raabe of Dusseldorf, shows that it will be profitable for the Mysore Iron Works to manufacture steel, and that if they continue to make only foundry iron in their blast-furnace, they will in normal times have at the most a small profit and will certainly incur a big loss in bad times. According to this expert, conditions will be favourable even if a part of the blast-furnace production is transferred to steel manufacture, and they will be still more favourable by an extension which can be undertaken without too great an expense.

MYSORE JAILS

The Government of Mysore have passed orders sanctioning the proposals made by the Inspector-General of Prisons in the matter of the revision of the Jail Rules concerning the clothing to be provided for prisoners in jails.

During the June session of the Mysore Legislative Council, it was brought to the notice of the Government that the clothes now supplied to prisoners were inadequate and the Government promised to consider the matter and to take suitable action.

After examining the question, the Inspector-General of Prisons made proposals detailing in what manner the supply of clothes to prisoners, men and women, should be increased.

These proposals have now been sanctioned by the Government. It is estimated that the revision of the present arrangement will involve an extra expenditure of Rs. 2,000 per annum.

Necessary action to amend the Mysore Jail Manual will now be taken by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

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Indians Overseas

South Africa

THE DURBAN HINDU CONFERENCE

The Hindus of South Africa met at Durban recently when Mr. Bawani Dayal Sannyasi presided. In his presidential address, Mr. Bhawani Dayal made the following suggestions for the uplift of the community :

To establish schools to impart vernacular education to the present and future generation of Hindus, and to encourage and assist those institutions already in existence.

To reform or discard such systems and customs which may be considered a blot on the Hindu community. Any reform must be introduced gradually by educating public opinion in its favour, and our Maha Sabha must refrain from doing anything which might generate disunity among the Hindus.

To erect a Hindu hall in Durban for the benefit of every section of the Hindu community.

To invite preachers from India who will preach the doctrine of love, truth and self-sacrifice for the emancipation of the Hindu community as a whole. Any preacher of narrow-mind or sectional outlook must not be encouraged for the sake of unity and brotherhood.

We are told that the Arya Prathinidhi Sabha, of which the Sannyasi is also the president, is doing much service to the Hindu community on the lines indicated above.

East Africa

THE FUTURE OF KENYA INDIANS

Speaking at a Nairobi meeting, the Hon. Mr. O'Shea is reported to have stated that though the settlers' aim is self-government on the lines of the Dominions, they must realise that the time is not yet ripe. They must clearly enunciate the truth that Kenya was created by their efforts, and, while recognising the natives' right to ample areas for their economic development, they did not accept the statement that, either by inherent right or by law, they (the natives) have a paramount status. When Mr. O'Shea thus claims that it is the Europeans who had created Kenya, he does a great injustice to the Indians. "But for the Indian, we should not be there now," is an observation by Sir John Kirk, and an admission by Mr. Winston Churchill to the same effect has been often quoted. But Mr. O'Shea sees no future for the Indian in Kenya. "Of course," says the *United India and Indian States*, "Mr. O'Shea makes no attack on the Indian as such. He simply feels that Kenya is a preserve of the Europeans where the Indian is bound gradually to find less and less scope."

Germany

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GERMANY

The restrictions put on Indian students in Germany by the Hitler regime were described to a representative of the *Times of India* by Dr. K. Habib Hasan, Chief Chemist to the Nizam's Government, who returned to India on 4th December after widely travelling in Europe.

"The hardships suffered by our students there and the restrictions placed on them by the new regime are difficult to describe," he said. Indian students, like all other coloured people, are treated in a very undignified manner. Many of them are segregated in Berlin and those suspected of having anything to do with the political movement in Germany were summarily ordered to quit.

Malaya

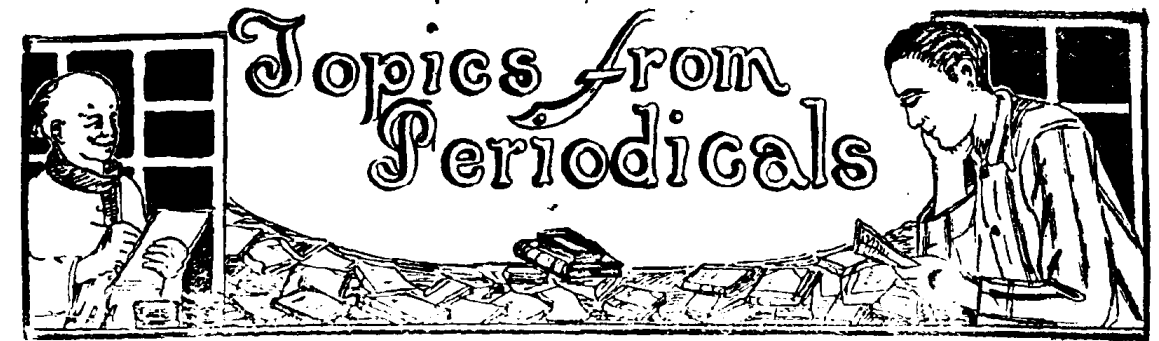
INDIAN MERCHANTS IN MALAYA

Speaking at the half yearly general meeting of the Selangor Indian Merchants' Association, Mr. K. A. Narayan said that with his long experience of 20 years in that country, he could say that Indian merchants would have occupied a better position and would have formed a very influential section of the trading community if they had organised themselves long ago into a body and worked in harmony and with *esprit de corps*. Even now after 2½ years since the institution of the Selangor Indian Merchants' Association, the speaker deplored the lack of interest among the members, and referring to the methods adopted by the European and the Japanese firms to foster and develop their trade in the country, urged the Indian merchants to follow that example in developing Indian trade.

Ceylon

INDIAN LABOURERS IN CEYLON

The *Government of India Gazette*, dated November 11, notifies the decisions of the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour to vary the minimum wages of Indian labourers—the rates in the low country being 28 cents for man, 31 for woman and 22 for child; in the mid-country, the rates are 40 cents for man, 33 for woman and 23 for child; and for the up-country 46 cents for man, 37 for woman and 23 for child. These will not come into force till approved by the Governor.



LABOUR'S FOREIGN POLICY

Writing in the current issue of the *Political Quarterly*, Mr. Leonard Woolf draws attention to the salient features of the pamphlet entitled "Labour's Foreign Policy", published by Mr. Arthur Henderson, who is more or less the 'presumptive leader' of the Labour Party. This pamphlet is of considerable importance, because it allows us to see the policy with regard to war and peace and international relations offered to the people of Great Britain by the only political party of the Left which seems to have a chance of forming a Government.

Attention is drawn to the admitted fact that there had been a devastating political and economic earthquake between August '28 and August '33. Everyone of the Five Great Powers which have signed the treaties and the famous Kellogg Pact, attempts or has successfully attempted to flout the League, and the dictators having repudiated the doctrine of Pacifism, put forward war as one of the ultimate aims of national policy. The British Government, though anxious of preserving peace, does not foster the idea of either international co-operation or strengthening the League or effectively disarming itself. Several of its actions, the writer poignantly points out, are dictated "by the most unintelligent and ineffective type of jingoism". Its foreign policy is muddled. For the effective fulfilment of the purposes for which the League was created, the policy of the Great Powers, which are the criteria for the effective working of the League, must be to support the League as the only hope of

maintaining peace in the world through a system of pooled security and co-operation. And Mr. Henderson in his pamphlet harps on this point and sketches out the only possible outlines of a foreign policy for the next Labour Government.

Two tasks must be assiduously undertaken by the Government. Internally it must make the change from a capitalist to a socialist economic system. Externally its duty will be to prevent the outbreak of a European War, for socialism and waging of war do not harmonize. The Government must have a clear, bold, socialist plan for economic recovery.

Mr. Woolf then proceeds to say that we are involved to-day in one of the world's periodic crises and have reached a point at which, if human beings could take one or two more steps forward, a stable form of civilization might be evolved. Two steps are suggested by the author :

1. An ordered transition from the individualist capitalist economic system to some form of communal or socialist economic system.
2. The evolution of an ordered international system regulating the relations between States and preventing war. These two steps are so connected that they cannot be dissociated. The foreign policy of the Labour Party must be judged in the light of these forces.

Since the League system is the only conceivable tool for securing the peace of the world, the majority of the States in the League must approve of internationalism, disarmament, and peace. And the Party must nail its policy firmly to the mast of the League and thus ensure World Peace.

THE DRIFT TOWARDS WAR

This is the subject of a thoughtful article contributed to the November issue of the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. Wickham Steed, the well known journalist. The attitude of Hitlerite Germany, as at present, towards the other Powers gives much scope for diplomatic speculation. Her dramatic withdrawal from the hoax of a Disarmament Conference, and the subsequent notification of her exit from the League of Nations, makes one uneasy. Further, we find France strengthening her frontiers extensively. The position, as it is, reminds one of the state of affairs as it existed in the years before 1914. Germany strongly repudiates any war-guilt in her and urges what she terms her 'legitimate grievance'. She has been treated unfairly by the other Powers when the Treaty of Versailles was drafted, and Herr Hitler, with a dominant will and glowing with fiery enthusiasm at the wrongs meted out to his fatherland, is up to anything that may restore Germany to the forefront of the Nations of the World.

Mr. Steed strongly deprecates the lethargy of the British Government in enunciating a firm and clear-sighted British policy publicly proclaimed in unmistakable terms. In laying down such a policy, the authorities must be guided by their past experience. Lloyd George, feeling the drawbacks of the policy of the Lloyd George-Bonar Law Coalition Government, offered to M. Briand at the Cannes Conference of 1922, a British guarantee of French security for 10 years against any unprovoked German attack upon French soil. And this offer was accepted by the French diplomat. In spite of the fact that this Treaty had hitherto been one whose aid was not invoked, Great Britain must abide by it and renew it from time to time. This is because the French policy, during the

Treaty of Versailles, was strongly influenced by the Pact between them and the English.

It was after the Locarno Pact that the late lamented Dr. Stresemann took a permanent seat in the League of Nations and led the delegation into the League Assembly. And the German foreign policy, as indicated in a memorandum to the Crown Prince by Dr. Stresemann, was to avoid big decisions. And it was the protests of the Powers like France and Great Britain that made Dr. Stresemann desist from expressing his opposition to the German war-guilt and the other unfavourable settlements affected by the Treaty. And, to-day, Hitler's notice of withdrawal from the League makes us draw an inference that Germany declines to accept the Locarno Treaty any longer. But a contract cannot be repudiated by one party without the acquiescence of the other party. And that was why Mr. Baldwin said that Britain is still bound by their signature to the Locarno Treaty. There is what may be termed an 'International Deadlock'. What is the remedy at this juncture?

We find Mr. Arthur Henderson stating that disarmament is possible only on the basis of the collective peace system. But this comes too late and the policy cannot be moulded at this stage. And Mr. Steed will have us agree with him when he says:

Now the only alternatives are a firm and valid system of collective security against war and war-makers as a basis for disarmament, or a rapid drift towards a European war from which we shall be unable to hold aloof. There must be a firm front against the continuance of German rearmament in the first instance, a front which need be no more than moral if it be made strong enough. Hitlerite Germany has managed to isolate itself with unprecedented completeness. From this isolation it should not be allowed to escape until it mends its ways at home and abroad. The short sense of the whole position is that, if Germany be allowed to feel that she can gain concessions by threats and manoeuvring, she will use those concessions to break up the peace front and will end by attacking one or more of her neighbours without warning as soon as she feels strong enough to do so. But if she finds that there is no way out save through a thorough change of method, the chances are that her methods will be changed and that Hitlerism itself will presently be a thing of the past.

HITLERISM

There has been of late a number of misrepresentations in the Press about Hitler and his doings, says Dr. O. Urschus in his paper on Hitlerism printed in the November number of the *Calcutta Review*. According to him, Hitlerism does not mean a political party but a spiritual awakening. He describes the origin of the Hitler movement as follows:

The movement started in 1920 and in it joined all the organisations of those days that were unwilling to accept the humiliations inflicted on the central government. This movement deepened and broadened during the years 1920-25, its philosophic principles, analysed and enunciated by men like E. Jung, M.V.D.B., H. Stapel, A. Winning, J. Feder; but it yet lacked political experience. The unsuccessful rising in Munich in 1923, which broke down under the fire of the Bavarian police, was a sad example of it. But as soon as the philosophical basis was firmly established, Hitler who gave his word to the court of law to achieve his goal only by legal means, founded in 1925 the National Socialist Party of German labourers. This name was selected, because no nationalism can exist without an effective care for the social life of the people and that again no socialism can exist without first being founded on its own nation before being extended to humanity.

The anti-Semitism of the Hitler movement, says the writer, is built on the results of a calm racial research and simply accepts the fact that the Jews under the Zionist movement have declared themselves as a separate nation.

If this is accepted, and there is no reason not to do so, then the Jews have to live in Germany like the members of other nations as aliens; they can safely go after their own vocation, but have no right to control the national life of the country they live in.

Never was peace more endangered than in these days. In the Far East blazes open warfare and the Russian army stands by on the frontiers of Manchuria to safeguard what they believe to be their inherited possession. This gives Poland a free hand against its own old enemy, Germany, and already Polish troops have taken temporary possession of an essential part of Danzig which, after all, is still a German town. The French take the opportunity of the rising national movement in Germany to cry out again for their own safety and to declare that the same is endangered as it was in 1914, and their skilful propaganda tries to bring the same nations which joined hands in 1914 again in arms against Germany.

Finally, Dr. Urschus warns the world's press to realise the responsibility that will have to be incurred by misrepresenting Germany's activities. For Germany, he says, is after all doing nothing but putting its own house in order.

MODERN HINDUISM

Under the caption "Gospel of Bengal", an unsigned article appears in the latest number of *Prabartak*. The writer condemns the iniquitous spirit of caste divisions and says that it works in the same ruthless manner as the principle of modern capitalism is working in the economic field. What has Bengal done in this line of reform? The writer says:

To the pompous practice of daily ceremonial worship and various other religious rites and observances, Bengal has never clung with rigidity; on the contrary, she has always had to march forward in tune to the advancing spirit of time. . . .

The human soul is charmed with the bright blue flicker of desire and thinks itself safe within the walls of limited egoism. Therefore those alone that are initiated in the fiery gospel of spiritual living, evolved in Bengal, are fit to be called the real votaries of the Eternal Religion. If there be any obscurity to-day, it is of no moment as the thing to be attained can be had even though the light be shut from the eye. Bengal has never hesitated to follow up her vision of the Universal Lord by an integral living in the divine realisation. The true Sanatana Dharma of India is therefore being actually converted into reality by the Bengali nation.

The writer concludes by saying that blind aristocracy in religion has to be completely wiped out for the welfare of the nation. He quotes the achievements of heroes like Ram Mohan Roy, Devendranath Tagore, Kesabchander Sen, Shivanath Sastri, Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda who have all discarded caste orthodoxy.

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" ANNUAL

Once again we have the *Times of India* Annual, and the 1934 Edition fully maintains the usual excellence of this sumptuous publication. There are all the usual features which make this Annual the lovely thing it is, but we must draw special attention to the multi-coloured Plates which adorn this number. The Tomb of Shaik Salim, Sakuntala at the Hermitage, and the Taj from a new angle, lend special attraction to a book which deserves to be in every drawing-room at this season.

THE TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS

"The administration of the transferred departments in India" is the subject of an article in the November number of the *Empire Review*. The writer, Katharine Atholl, subjects the administration of the various departments now under the Ministers to criticism and points out how the establishment of central organisations like the Agricultural Research Council, the Indian Medical Council, etc., were necessitated by the existing defects in the departments concerned. The Hartog Committee, which was the auxiliary of the Simon Commission, recommended a central organisation for the better management of the educational department. The writer says that the White Paper will repeal Montagu's Act and allow the Federal Government no powers whatever in regard to education, health or agriculture. She continues:

These departments, under its proposals, will be exclusively provincial, full provincial autonomy being apparently the price to be paid for the reluctant acquiescence of Muslim delegates in the setting up of a Federation in which, as their representatives have told the Joint Select Committee, they will be in a permanent minority to the rival Hindu community.

Yet self-government must inevitably mean the domination of the many by the few, unless primary education be made efficient. Without combined action rinderpest and other scourges must continue. And what must inefficiency in health administration not mean in a country where infantile mortality is three times that of England and Wales, where the maternal mortality problem is acute, and deaths from preventable disease run annually into millions? Should any consideration prevent our retaining the powers necessary to enable us to help India to grapple as effectively as possible with those vital problems?

INDIA IN TRANSITION. By Major D. Graham Pole, M.P. A topical publication. Price Rs. 6-6 net. G. A. Natesan & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras.

ANGLO-JAPANESE RIVALRY

The *Calcutta Review* for December publishes an article from the pen of Dr. Tarakanath Das on "Anglo-Japanese rivalry and future". He is of opinion that one may safely predict a serious crisis in Anglo-Japanese relations between 1935 and 1936. Just as Anglo-German naval rivalry led to the World War of 1914, similarly if the present Anglo-Japanese commercial rivalry be followed by a naval rivalry between these two powers, says Dr. Das, the future is dark.

In such a crisis, American and Indian attitude will play very important parts in making Britain's decision. It is inconceivable that Britain will ever enter into a war with a first class power as is Japan, unless she feels absolutely sure that the Indian people would support her whole-heartedly in such a serious undertaking. Possibly for this very reason and to win the confidence of Indian Princes, Indian Moderates and others, the British authorities are going to extend some form of concessions towards Indian self-government. Furthermore, if during an Anglo-Japanese conflict, the United States of America remains neutral, Britain will become economically the loser, even if she wins a victory over Japan. Therefore the British policy is to influence the United States of America to make a common cause with Britain against Japan. It is very problematical how far the United States would go in this matter. America went to the World War to aid Britain and her Allies and now she finds herself hated by these Powers for whom she fought. American foreign policy is becoming nationalistic and American statesmen may refuse to fight Britain's battle against Japan.

It is often said about the World War that the statesmen of Europe stumbled into it without intending to have the world conflagration. It is evident that both Japan and Britain are consciously falling apart, and an Anglo-Japanese rivalry may lead to a world conflagration in which India will have to bear a very heavy burden.

The writer hopes that friends of world peace and, especially Indian statesmen, with vision will use their influence in averting such a possible calamity.

GREATNESS OF SANKARA

"Some modern views on Sankara" is the title of an informing article in the October number of the *Journal of the Annamalai University* by Mr. C. T. Srinivasan. "The greatness of Sankara consists," says the writer, "in taking a most rational outlook while agreeing with the *Sruthies* thereby showing the rational basis of the *Mahavakyas* themselves."

He does not give up either textual authority or reason based upon actual experience, because his metaphysical position is entirely in agreement with that of the *Sruthies*, as he proves at every step. An appeal to reason will hold good for all time to come, but an appeal merely to the religious instincts of a particular set of human beings cannot stand the ultimate tests of reason. Sankara yields to none in his reverence for the *Sruthies*. But in his view knowledge demands the fullest use of reason necessary for the discrimination of the Real from the Unreal in experience. A *Vichara-Buddhi* is absolutely necessary before trying to understand the deep meaning of the *Sruthies*. What appears as reason under the first limited view becomes exalted as intuition; and what is intuitively grasped as Truth is what is revealed in the *Sruthies*. And hence their sacredness. Mere quotations without taking into consideration their full implications do not take us even one step higher. That is where Sankara scores a victory over every other philosopher. Sankara's victory is virtually a victory to truth. He alone has a right to talk about the limitations of reason, for he has reasoned it out and found its meaning in the Reality. The legitimate purpose of intellect, the instrument of reason, seems to be to know its own limitations and obtain the satisfaction that the very limitation is thoroughly rational from the point of view of ultimate reason.

Sankara's system is based upon the solid ground of reason and undeniable experience. If Self is proved to be the only Reality, what seems to hide this glaring fact is only one's own ignorance and nothing else. If that is seen to be the one obstacle, says the writer, we can truly say with Sankara that God's mercy is infinite. Mr. Srinivasan concludes:

A little serious thought in the right direction and we find that we are actually free from all bondage. The greatness and genuine goodness of the Lord is once for all vindicated in Sankara's system of thought and not in any theological or other speculations. Only a true follower of Sankara can exclaim with ample justification and perfect sincerity: *Yasu Deva Sarvamithi* and therefore *Om Namo Bhagavathe Vasudevaya*, and ultimately, *Aham Brahmasmi*.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Contributing to the Ninth Anniversary Number of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, Mr. S. Satyamurthi says that under the White Paper Constitution whose defects are numerous, Local Self-Government may be absolutely autonomous except partially and indirectly in the realm of finance. He writes:

For the progress of Local Self-Government on sound lines one must accept the principle that, while these elected and representative assemblies may lay down policies, principles and programmes, the actual execution of the work should be entrusted to paid servants, who will discharge those duties without fear or favour. An elected Chairman or President is not the best person to be entrusted with these functions.

We also want that in these local self-governing bodies at least, communalism ought to be completely eliminated. It is a moot question whether there should be even political parties in these bodies. Being a strong party-man myself, my inclinations are all in the direction of party politics. But from experience I find that there is not much desirable scope in these bodies for political parties except on a few fundamental matters. What we want is earnest and honest men and women who will give of their time and energy for this type of work.

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POPULAR EDUCATION

"Differences of opinion, candidly stated, do not exclude harmony and ultimate agreement. Chaos results only if various points of view become confused through obscurity, ambiguity and lack of truthfulness," says Dr. Masarykova of Prague, whose paper on the "Family and popular education" is printed in the November issue of *India and the World*.

In these days it seems necessary for the social worker wishing to gain educational influence through his work and activities, to do so by creating and spreading among the masses an understanding of the great spiritual values of family life. For family life is seriously threatened by work in large manufacturing concerns by industrialization. One family alone is powerless. But if the existence of a bad arrangement is established and illustrated in figures by a well instructed, efficient social worker on the basis of competent enquiries among a hundred families, and if the facts are further illustrated on the story of a single family, then the social worker will be able to convince the public of the need for a change.

May be that spiritual development has not kept pace with the progress of technical science. But the day will surely come, and perhaps it is not far distant, when the marvellous inventions of an Edison or a Marconi will be finally utilized for the true welfare of mankind, and when it will no longer be possible to make bad gramophone records and so on accessible to young people out of pure greed of profit. The social worker must try to gain public opinion for the idea that broadcasting, the gramophone and the cinema should influence the family as mediums of moral instruction and edification and not as forces of moral corruption.

Defining what is popular education, Dr. Masarykova says that every individual who works in his own profession thoroughly and honestly, is in fact working for popular education.

It would be incorrect to understand under 'popular education' only the activities of a narrow circle of specialists who, as such, devote themselves to the task of popular education. Everyone who works in his own profession thoroughly and honestly, is in fact working for popular education. How widespread indeed is the influence of the just magistrate, of the humane physician, of the schoolmaster who loves and guides the children entrusted to his care, of the preacher or clergyman who lives the teachings of his Church! Even a craftsman who delivers to his customer wares of good material and honest workmanship, educates towards honesty, constructs the aesthetic meaning of honesty and teaches us to distinguish between the useful and the superfluous. And is not every bookshop, however small it be, in truth an institution for spreading general or popular education? Think of the possibilities for popular education offered to a manufacturer who sincerely feels the duty towards his workmen!

ON CHILDREN

"The family in its ideal form is the most beautiful of all Nature's institutions. No home can be complete without children," writes 'an Indian Mother' in the *Statesman*. Children always mean sacrifice of some kind or other, but the joy they bring with them compensates over and over again for the sacrifice. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that in life there is no standing-still and the next generation must either be better off or worse off than this one. No parents should place their children in the awkward and unfair predicament of being worse off than themselves. If parents bring up their children to a higher standard of living than they themselves were brought up to, it will further strengthen that indispensable bond of gratitude, affection, and respect necessary to the true conception of a happy family. She concludes as follows:

Sometimes children are wiser than their parents, in which case they must bear their infirmities and weakness with patience and love. Very often it happens that a successful, healthy young man is left fatherless with his mother to look after. He must remember that though he is eager to climb ever higher there is one frail ageing woman who has loved and cherished him all her life to whom he is all in all—the light of her eyes.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

- THE PRACTICAL OUTLOOK OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By N. Venkataraman. [The Philosophical Quarterly, October 1933.]
- THE INDIAN CURRENCY STANDARD. By B. R. Shenoy. [Indian Journal of Economics, October 1933.]
- BRITISH GUIANA RICE AND INDIA. By Guy E. L. de Weaver. [Empire Review, November 1933.]
- INDIAN MYSTICISM. By Father Verrier Elwin. [The C. S. S. Review, December 1933.]
- FLYING MACHINES IN ANCIENT INDIA. By B. M. Barua and G. P. Mazumdar. [The Calcutta Review, December 1933.]
- INDIAN AND CHINESE LABOUR IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA. By Prof. Radha Kamal Mukerjee. [The Modern Review, December 1933.]
- IDEALISM OF INDIAN WOMEN. By Kamala. [The Indian Ladies' Magazine, November and December 1933.]
- ORPHEUS AND INDIA. By C. R. King. [The Aryan Path, December 1933.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

GANDHIJI ON THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Replying to Pandit Jawaharlal's indictment of the communal spirit displayed both by the Muslims and the Mahasabha, Sir Mohamed Iqbal



MAHATMA GANDHI

referred to what he calls Gandhiji's failure to grasp the hand of peace proffered by the Muslim minority in London at the R. T. C. Challenging the statement Gandhi says:

Behind the talks there was an oppressive sense of unreality. What Sir Mahomed Iqbal calls the two conditions attached to my personal acceptance of the Moslem demands were no conditions but a necessary consequence of my acceptance. Political unity was desired for a political end which for me, as for any Indian, be he a Hindu, Moslem, Christian or any other, could only be complete national independence in the fullest sense of the term. Moslem friends in London were playing with other minorities against vital national interests. If they accepted me as their ally, as I offered to be in the uttermost sincerity, my alliance could only be for combating every force that was inimical to India's freedom. It was, therefore, necessary to fight the spirit of separateness, no matter from what source it arose. No Moslem had defended separate electorates as a thing good in itself. Even in their case, Moslem friends had admitted that it was a necessary evil to be tolerated for a temporary period. The doctrine therefore did not admit of indefinite extension.

He reiterates the position that Harijan work is purely religious and has no political motive behind it and stresses his belief about the necessity of communal unity.

My work for Harijans is purely religious. It has no political motive behind it. It is essentially humanitarian in the highest sense of the term. It is a movement of internal reform in Hinduism. It is one of expiation and reparation by Caste Hindus for the inhumanities heaped upon the outcastes of Hindu society.

My Hinduism, like my Nationalism, is not exclusive or inconsistent with the interest of any portion of humanity. I would refuse to call that freedom which may involve the sacrifice of Moslem or any other interest that is not hostile to the freedom of India. I approached every question in London in that spirit. My belief in the necessity of communal unity is just as firm as ever before. What would I do now, it may be asked. My position is the same now as before. I would accept any solution that may commend itself to Moslems as a whole and which is not in conflict with any other national interest. Naturally, I endorse the suggestion made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Nothing can be fairer.

As a Nationalist, Mahatma Gandhi claims to represent all communities equally, the largest as well as the smallest.

THE CAPITATION CHARGES

The Report of the Capitation Tribunal along with the Government of India's orders and the Prime Minister's announcement were published on the 21st of last month. The British Government have decided to recommend to the British Parliament that the amount of grant towards the cost of India's defence expenditure should be one and a half million pounds, this amount to include a separate subsidy of £130,000 per annum hitherto paid from the Army Funds towards the cost of transport of British troops to and from India. The total gain to India is estimated at £1,417,000 per annum.

THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY

The Government of India have decided to invite Mr. D. H. Robertson, University Lecturer in Economics at Cambridge, and Professor Bowley, an eminent statistical expert of England, to initiate a comprehensive economic enquiry. As the Government are anxious that this work shall, as far as possible, be conducted by Indians, three Indian economists (one acting as Secretary) will be associated with the two British experts.

DR. TAGORE ON THE WEST

Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore said in the course of a public lecture on "The challenge of



SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE

judgment" delivered at the Regal Theatre, Bombay, on November 26 of last year:

A number of nations have perished who were too late in realising that the raft of time, to which they clung believing it to be modern, had already become of the past. Are we sure that the same thing has not happened to the West and that the atmosphere of turmoil which we find there is not due to the conflict between their present history, which is no longer modern, and the messenger of the future, which has come with its sovereign claim? Even the paling darkness of the dawn is immensely distant from the morning light though they are in immediate contact, and who knows if the present history of the West is not already as old as the day of the Deluge?

MR. ABDUL KARIM ON THE AWARD

"The Communal Award, as it stands at present, will never be accepted by the Bengal Muslims, as it saps the very foundation of democratic principles and puts them in a statutory minority," said Maulvi Abdul Karim, M.L.C., presiding at the annual session of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League held last month. He continued:

It pains me much to see that at this critical stage of the history of the country, some short-sighted members of both the communities have been adopting the suicidal policy of injuring one another. It seems that a fit of insanity has seized them and, in their madness, they are flying at each other's throats: thus affording an opportunity of further tightening the chains of bondage with which they are knit together. Slaves fighting among themselves for imaginary wrongs or doubtful rights must be a most unedifying spectacle for the world's free onlookers to witness.

THE VICEROY ON HIS POSITION

H. E. The Viceroy came to Madras on the 14th of last month. Replying to the address of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, he said:

I confess to you that when I was Governor of Madras and was anxious to inaugurate certain schemes which I considered to be of real benefit to the Presidency, and when those schemes were not always viewed sympathetically by the Government of India, I used to think that that important body were somewhat unreasonable in their outlook. But now, gentlemen, my views have necessarily changed. For instead of being the advocate in these matters, as I was in the past, I am to-day the Chief Defendant.

MR. F. E. JAMES ON RECIPROCITY

During the debate in the Assembly on this vexed question on which there was some very frank talk, Mr. F. E. James spoke among other things as follows:

If the principle of reciprocity is accepted between Great Britain and India, why not it be accepted between the Dominions and India? I have not yet met an Indian, who has not come back from the United Kingdom even after his short residence there, who has not spoken with pride of the freedom which has been accorded to him as a subject of His Majesty. Nor have I met an Indian yet who has resided for any length of time in any of the Dominions, with one exception, who has not come back and spoken with humiliation of the position of his fellow-countrymen in that country.

MR. YAKUB HASAN ON NATIONALISM

Presiding over the Muslim Conference at Aleppey, on December 4, Maulana Yakub Hasan said:

I yield to none in my desire that all Indians, whether they belong to major or minor communities in a State or Province, should be made to develop the mentality of regarding all affairs in terms of nationalism and not of communalism; but at the same time I consider it necessary that in the best interest of nationalism itself, all communities should be assured that national interest is synonymous for the consolidated interests of all communities in due proportion.

LORD MESTON ON INDIA'S FUTURE

Lord Meston said recently at a meeting at Maidenhead:

It would be a long time before we transferred defence to India, but regarding civil administration the essential question was, whether we were going to move towards that consummation in concord or fight it all the way. If the latter be the case, I feel that we would find India an ally of Japan and a most indifferent colleague of the British Empire. It would be wise to give India the fullest chance of plumbing her own weakness and her own strength by coming into contact with the complicated business of administration.

BRITISH INDIANS' MEMORANDUM

The memorandum signed by practically all the members of the British Indian delegation and submitted to the Joint Select Committee at the close of the autumn sitting and that submitted



SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

an extract from whose memorandum is printed elsewhere in this issue.

by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in July are included in the voluminous "Record of the Joint Select Committee" issued on December 6, containing memoranda submitted by all the delegates.

Sir Hubert Carr (European) and Sir Henry Gidney (Anglo-Indian) have appended a dissenting note on certain points.

The memorandum suggests modifications in the White Paper with a view to satisfying moderate opinion in India and ensuring that reserved powers will be so framed and exercised that they will not prejudice India's advance to full responsibility.

MR. GANDHI AND THE CONGRESS

In a talk with Delhi Congressmen on December 14, Mr. Gandhi refuted the charge against him that he had ceased to have faith in the civil disobedience programme and that he attached greater importance to his Harijan programme. He declared that his sense of moral honour compelled him to confine his activity to the Harijan cause.

Referring to the question of the Councils, Mr. Gandhi remarked that if Congressmen thought Council entry would benefit the country, they should enter them rather than sit idle, for the paralytic stage must soon end. Concluding, Mr. Gandhi said he had given general power of attorney to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, and he asked those present to discuss everything concerning the Congress with the Pundit.

THE ARABS ON ADEN'S FUTURE

At a large and influential meeting of Arab merchants, landlords and residents of Aden, held under the presidentship of Sheik Mohamed Nassir, the following resolution was passed:

We beg to state that we wish to be with and under the Government of India, as we have been for well-nigh a century than under the Colonial Government, the latter whose administration has been, as far as British Asiatic possessions are concerned, not only not maintained equality of status between the British Europeans and British Asiatic subjects, but which is well known to be adopting a policy of preference of all Europeans as against Asiatics without recognising the right of His Majesty's Asiatic subjects to be treated equally and fully protected.

If after this our clear and definite expression of opinion (protest), if the change that was contemplated is carried out, we respectfully but emphatically wish to state that we will have no option left to us but to think of leaving our dear home (Aden) and all our possessions and trade which we built and developed for the maintenance of our self-respect and honour.

THE ORISSA PROVINCE

The recommendations of the Orissa Administration Committee on the future constitution of the new Orissa Province are contained in a report, which was submitted to the Government of India on December 19. The Committee of which Mr. J. A. Hubback was Chairman, after considering the claims of various stations in the Province, have selected Cuttack as the provincial capital and suggest that Puri be treated as the summer headquarters for three months.

SIR RADHAKRISHNAN ON CO-EDUCATION

Presiding over the annual celebration of the Scottish Church College Day on the 2nd of last month, Sir S. Radhakrishnan emphasized



SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

the necessity for a co-educational institution as the opportunities for women in the country was steadily increasing. If they took into account the different stages of the social development, there was need for separate institutions, but as a transitional measure there should be facilities affording co-education.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Lord Irwin was installed Chancellor of the Oxford University before a brilliant gathering in the Sheldonian Theatre on 7th December last. The Public Orator referred to the wisdom and humanity shown by Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India at a time of difficult crisis, and said he had undoubtedly proved that persuasion was greater than force.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY JUBILEE

The last function in connection with the Punjab University Jubilee ended on December 6 at Lahore with an alumni dinner. Raja Rajendranath, one of the oldest graduates in the Punjab University, presided.

Professor Ruchiram Sahni, the oldest living graduate of the Punjab University, proposed the toast of the University. He said he had witnessed the birth of the University 51 years ago in November 1882 when Lord Ripon, then Viceroy, had held the first Convocation.

Replying to the toast, Dr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor, said he was replying not as Vice-Chancellor but as the juniormost graduate of Punjab University. He said that he was looking forward to the next half century of the Punjab University when it should advance still further.

VISHWABHARATI UNIVERSITY

An appeal to the public of India to help in the establishment of his University on a sound and permanent basis, was made by Dr. Tagore at the reception held in his honour by the Indian Merchants' Chamber at Bombay on the 2nd of last month. He deplored that he struggled for 32 years in the service of the Motherland but did not receive enough response to his mission in India.

THE FUNCTIONS OF A UNIVERSITY

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in the course of his speech at the handing over of the east wing of the Royal Institute of Science to the Bombay University on November 15, said :

After all, the two main functions of a university as I conceive them are the discovery of truth and the teaching of truth, in both of which there must be a great spirit of endeavour. . . . No university teacher should be content to be a teacher only. Technologists are happy people; they usually think and investigate free of external influences, and they make the best use of their instruments of body and brain. Each day is an opportunity to make an effort to force open a door in the endless succession of locked doors which lead to further knowledge. It is given to few to make great discoveries but all can strive. We all want to improve conditions and make this century better than the last.

FREEDOM OF THE JUDGES

"Justice is independent of Whitehall, and Scotland Yard is entitled to no privilege," declared Mr. Justice Macnaghten in the King's Bench Division in connection with a document which was a statement on a motor accident taken by the Police. The Attorney-General produced a letter from the Home Secretary urging that it was against public interest to produce the document. Mr. Justice Macnaghten refused to listen to the Attorney-General's contention, caught hold of the document and read the whole of it aloud.

INTERNATIONAL HAGUE COURT

Sir Cecil Hurst has been elected President, and Dr. Gustavo Guerrero, Vice-President, Permanent Hague Court of International Justice. They hold office for three years from the 1st of this month to December 31, 1936.

MR. T. PRAKASAM

Mr. T. Prakasam, Editor of the *Siccarajya*, writes : "Under present circumstances and conditions it has become inevitable that I should resume practice at the Bar for the purpose of discharging obligations hitherto incurred."

JAWAHARLAL'S SHARES

A number of shares valued at Rs. 20,000 in Railway and other Companies at Calcutta belonging to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru were attached by the Government on account of the arrears of income-tax.

MR. PATEL'S GIFT TO INDIA

We understand that the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has left a sum of money amounting to Rs. 1,00,000 to be spent on the political uplift of India, preferably for publicity work on behalf of India in foreign countries.

SIR N. N. SIRCAR

We are glad to learn that Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, Advocate-General of Bengal, is appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General in succession to the Hon. Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, when the latter vacates office. In April 1933 he was selected as a delegate from British India to the Joint Select Committee. In him we will find a worthy successor to Sir B. L. Mitter.

SRIMATI KAMALADEVI

The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court granted a *decree nisi* on the 28th November in favour of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya on



SRIMATI KAMALADEVI

her petition for divorce against Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. It was further directed that the petitioner's costs would be borne by the respondent. The petitioner's counsel, Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, applied for custody of their son aged 10 years. His Lordship said that the *decree nisi* included custody of the child. The petition was uncontested.

INSURANCE EDUCATION

The *Property Owner* of Rangoon says that an Insurance man is an artist rather than a scientist, and that his trend of mind should be creative rather than analytical, but the artist in him would, we suggest, be vastly improved by training and his creative faculties benefit by the process. It is easy to be critical and difficult to be appreciative; but if the truth is to be told, it must be admitted that many Insurance officials met with in the field do not seem to know their business at all.

Everyone will agree that the solution of these difficulties can only be effected by fixing some proper standard of qualification for enlisting in the staff, concludes the *Journal*. Obviously that qualification standard must be of an academic character. But qualification can only be insisted upon if there be an institution which imparts insurance training to prospective agents. We are glad to note that an earnest attempt has already been made to establish an Insurance College in Calcutta affiliated with the local university.

AGENTS' LIABILITIES

A United States case throws an interesting light on Agents' liabilities to clients. A motorist effected a policy with a certain office, but when he was sued for damages as the result of an accident, he learned that the insurance company was insolvent. It came out at the trial that the State Insurance Department had previously refused to renew the Company's licence. Although the Agents had no knowledge of that fact and had acted in good faith, the Court expressed the opinion that the policy-holder appeared to have a valid case for recovering from the Agents any damages and costs for which he might be held liable in respect of the accident in question.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN TRAVANCORE

The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of Travancore, in the course of his report, states that the sudden influx of insurance companies in the State is a matter of unique public concern and requires to be watched carefully, affecting as it does the financial interests of the poorer and middle class people of the State and the public confidence of joint-stock enterprise as a whole. We congratulate the Travancore Government for showing solicitude for the public's interests by the promptitude with which it has framed a new Regulation, III of 1932-33 to provide for the Regulation of Provident Insurance Societies.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REFORMS

The National Government's Unemployed Bill was presented before the House of Commons on November 8th. The Bill provides for several reforms of the present Unemployment Insurance Scheme, the chief of which is the creation of a new central authority called the Unemployment Assistance Board, whose duty it will be to take over from the Local Public Assistance Authorities the charge of unemployment relief and the administering of all needs other than medical, the training of assured and uninsured workers and of providing in certain cases for training in physical culture.

CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE

An increasing number of Indian students are qualifying themselves every year for the degrees and diplomas of the Chartered Insurance Institute of London. Mr. H. J. Greening, President of the Institute, has taken an appreciative note of the success of Indian students in the C. I. I. examinations. We learn that one of the chief objects of the Institute is to stimulate education and to promote efficiency amongst persons employed in insurance.

THE PRICE OF RICE

The question of raising the internal price of rice was considered at a conference held at the instance of the Hon. Sir Joseph Bore, on December 12, in the Council House, New Delhi,



SIR JOSEPH BORE

between Government members and representatives in the Assembly of the rice producing areas. Although no specific proposals were put forward, a suggestion was made that the amount now remitted in land revenue should be used as bounty to rice exporters as such a measure, while giving a fillip to the export trade, would raise the internal price. Sir Joseph Bore said that suggestion was worthy of serious consideration.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA

The annual review of the trade of India for 1932-33 reveals the following facts:

The total value of the imports of merchandise into British India during 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 133 crores and that of exports to Rs. 136 crores. Compared with the preceding year there was an improvement of Rs. 7 crores in the case of imports but a decline of Rs. 25 crores in the case of exports.

JAPAN'S WOOLLEN GOODS IN INDIA

In nearly every class of woollen goods, Japan has exceeded in the last 6 months the quantity she dumped in 1932-33 and that year was up till then the peak year of her woollen imports. Japan, it will be remembered, abandoned the Gold Standard towards the end of 1931. The following figures show clearly that it is due to this depreciation of her currency that Japan has been enabled to compete in Indian markets.

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Blankets and rugs lbs.	234	36	13,151	21,188
Woollen hosiery "	12,620	17,307	150,230	79,810
Wool knitting "	...	3,625	187,516	255,721
Wool, worsted or weaving	...	...	49,986	402,194
Woollen piece-goods, yards	567,915	121,390	1,421,661	1,361,131
Wool, shawls or lohis, Nos.	...	2,476	58,338	69,720

Japan is making huge purchases of wool again this year, and it is certain the full effect of Japanese competition has not yet been experienced by the woollen, worsted and hosiery industries in this country.

JAPAN'S SOAPS IN INDIA

Indian soap manufacturers are viewing with the greatest alarm Japan's recent invasion of Indian markets. Says the *Times of India*:

One of the worst effects of the Japanese invasion is on soap-making in India, an industry which in the short period of its existence has shown such healthy activity that it could now supply every Indian home with soap, if need be. At present, however, the prospects for this thriving young industry are gloomy, for it is already in the process of being killed by unequal competition from Japan.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN COTTON

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, replying to a question in the House of Commons, on December 14, stated that the British Cotton Research Association was dealing with the acceleration of research connected with the development of machinery for utilizing Indian cotton by Britain. The Association, he added, was already aware of the importance of the question and was in close touch with the Lancashire Committee appointed to deal with this matter.

CALCUTTA HOSTEL FOR GIRLS

The Bengal Women's Union, of which H. H. Maharani Sucharn Devi of Mayurbhanj is the President, is taking up the question of founding at Calcutta a hostel for deserted girls. To help



H. H. THE MAHARANI OF MAYURBHANJ

such girls to be self-supporting is a constructive effort of immense social benefit. The hostel is to be housed in the old military barracks at Dum Dum and the training is to include weaving, basket-making, plain needle work, embroidery, sweets and cake-making, carpet-making and fine laundry work.

WOMEN CLERKS IN THE SECRETARIAT

In the Legislative Assembly, on November 21, replying to Mr. S. C. Mitra, Chittagong, regarding the employment of women in the Imperial Secretariat, Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, Secretary, Army Department, said that vacancies were open to Indian as well as to European and Anglo-Indian women, and no proportion of the posts had been reserved for any particular community. Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, said that the employment of married women had been prohibited only in the Army and the Royal Air Force Headquarters Offices and in certain branches of the Posts and Telegraph Department.

MASS EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

At a recent meeting of the Calcutta Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference at the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Calcutta, resolutions were passed urging the necessity for an intensive campaign of mass education for girls and requesting the Calcutta University to create a post for a qualified woman to supervise all recognized hostels for girls, and emphasizing that physical culture should be made compulsory for girls in schools.

WOMEN IN TURKEY

In another page we print an article on the "New Turkey" by Prof. Puntambekar. The *Manchester Guardian* publishes a review of the 10 years' record of Kemal Pasha in the cause of the uplift of women.

"Women have entered actively and extensively into all branches of the new life. They are magistrates, municipal councillors, chief accountants in Ministries, historical experts in close touch with the Ghazi, advocates, surgeons, dentists, typists, post-office clerks, educationists, and nurses. In sport they have become pilots in the just formed civil aviation, skiers, hikers, swimmers and cars-women."

MRS. SAROJINI ON MOTHERHOOD

Lecturing recently in Urdu under the auspices of the Indian Women's Unity Club of Bombay, Mrs. Naidu said that women as mothers of future citizens of the country ought to teach the first lesson to the child in such a manner that none of the present day prejudices against caste and community were imbibed by the child.

MRS. GAIKWAR

The title B.A., LL.B. was mistakenly attached to the name of Mrs. Vinodinidevi Gaikwar in the last issue of the *Review*. We regret the error.

HOW TO READ ISLAMIC HISTORY

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Ahmadiyya Association, Hyderabad, a paper was read by Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, C.S.I., Minister-in-Waiting to H. E. H. the Nizam, on "How to Read History".



NAWAB SIR AMIN JUNG BAHADUR

The Hon. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice, presided. Sir Amin Jung's paper is printed elsewhere in this issue under the title "Islamic History".

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT

With reference to Prof. Saunderson's observations on Germany and disarmament in his notes on World Events in the last issue of the *Indian Review*, Rev. A. Lehmann, Shyall, writes to say "that

1. Germany does not "want to rearm". On the contrary, Germany desires that all nations should disarm as Germany has done and as other nations have promised to do even in the Treaty of Versailles.

2. Germany has, as a basis for discussions on disarmament, accepted the English draft already in June. Is it Germany's fault that at Geneva a changed draft was placed before the delegates differing to a great extent from the original draft?

The new draft was intended to prolong what Germany felt to be an unfair status of making a nation like Germany a second class nation which was against the Treaty."

SIR MAHOMED IQBAL AS RHODES LECTURER

We understand that Sir Mahomed Iqbal has received an invitation from Lord Lothian, on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor of the Oxford University and the Rhodes Trustees, to deliver the Rhodes Memorial lectures this year at the Oxford University. Sir Mahomed is the first Indian to be invited to deliver this course of lectures. General Smuts and Professor Einstein were the previous lecturers.

MR. LANSBURY

Mr. Lansbury, who is reported to be seriously ill owing to a fracture in his thigh, has always been a popular figure in British public life. He preached, it is true, extreme doctrine but it was known that he personally would not harm a fly. He has lived all his life in the East End, has been twice in prison, and has been member for Poplar since 1922. Even the electoral landslide of 1931 left him unaffected in the sense that he was once again returned by a majority of over 4,000. In another sense however this General Election exercised a decisive influence for being the only Labour Cabinet Minister to survive. Mr. Lansbury became Leader of the Opposition.

SIR C. V. RAMAN ON SCIENCE AND LIFE

Sir C. V. Raman prescribed to the student of the Nagpur University the path of the 'golden mean'. The gist of his advice was that there should be a balance between the cultural and utilitarian values of education, and to acquire this balance a scientific outlook should be cultivated. "Truth and reason, logic and intellect should govern your life and not passion or emotion."



LORD IRWIN

who has been elected by the Oxford University as Chancellor in succession to the late Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ABSENCE

The Secretary of State for India in Council has granted short leave not exceeding 4 months on private affairs to His Excellency the Viceroy, who will proceed to England in May. H. E. Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras, will act as Viceroy and Governor-General during Earl of Willingdon's absence on leave.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The Tenth All-India Medical Conference met at Bombay on the 26th December under the presidency of Dr. M. A. Ansari. In a stirring appeal to the Medical Profession of India, Dr. Ansari said:

"If the Indian Medical Profession is to vindicate its function as the friend of the poor and the suffering Indian people, it must cultivate the missionary spirit of renunciation and dedication."



DR. M. A. ANSARI

The Doctor was in favour of a scheme for the establishment of National Medical Service in India—"an organisation of medical men who will be soldiers, missionaries, and propagandists of health".

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' CONFERENCE

Presiding over the Twenty-sixth Annual Conference of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association at Bombay, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, in the course of his address, referred to the following points:

A plan for establishing a single brotherhood of medical men and for a uniform standard of education.

The passing of the Indian Medical Council Act—unsatisfactory scheme of reciprocity.

The vital question of supply and manufacture of drugs in India.

The financial distress in the profession—the system in the West whereby they cope with it.

BIRTH CONTROL AMONG THE MASSES

The need for birth control in India is more and more realised and the Census Commissioner's Report has, if anything, emphasized its necessity. But there is abundance of unofficial recognition of that necessity. Curiously enough, Madras is ahead of all other provinces in its appreciation of the methods of the Neo-Malthusians. Presiding over a public meeting of the newly started League at Madras, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer said that "there could be no economic salvation of the country unless the problem of birth control was tackled". Speaking at the same meeting, Justice Sir Vepa Ramesam demanded that birth control clinics should be started at as many places as possible.

The demand has also been repeated by the Women's Conferences at Agra, Nagpur, Baroda, and Calcutta. It is but fitting that women should have their say on the matter, for it is they that are the chief sufferers. Above all, if birth control is good, it must be good for the masses. For the well-to-do classes can afford to have more children and the question that chiefly concerns us is, "Is it right that the mass of the people should be taught to indulge in these Neo-Malthusian practices?" That is the problem before the economists who have to fight it out with the moralists.

Talking of birth control, one is reminded of the shrewd and witty observations of the writer of "Over a Cup of Tea" in the *Hindustan Times*. That irrepressible humorist observes:

The present solution for every problem in the world is "control". Rice merchants clamour for rice-control, the promoters of the Reserve Bank for credit-control, quota-enthusiasts for import-control, Geneva for armaments-control, Census-Commissioners for birth-control; in fact, all forms of control are popularised by taddlats except, of course, self-control, with the prospect of every one going to the devil when everything becomes uncontrollable.

HUMAN LIFE

Scientists predict that by the end of the present century most human beings will live to reach the age of 80.

In the first quarter of the present century the average life in England and America was lengthened by 10 years. The average duration of life in the United States is now said to be 58 years. This lengthening progress is still going on and may be expected to continue.

One famous Professor, who has studied man's expectation of life, declares that in 1950 the average baby will live to be 69 years old. This average, he says, will rise to 72 in 1960 to 80 in 1990 and to 82 in the year 2,000.

The natural limit of human life should eventually prove to be more than 100 years. Up to the present, authentic instances of survival beyond the century are extremely rare.

After an exhaustive study of the subject, an official census bureau declared its belief that no human being ever lived to reach the age of 107.

MR. C. S. RANGASWAMI ON RUPEE RATIO

The Assembly passed the Reserve Bank Bill on the 22nd December last. Though the ratio amendment has been rejected, the Assembly should table a resolution, says Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, Editor of *Indian Finance*, for the devaluation of the Rupee and express itself unequivocally on it. Mr. Rangaswami was entertained at Tea by Dr. Ziauddin, M.L.A., and his colleagues in the Assembly on the 20th December for his services to *Indian Finance*.

Mr. Rangaswami, acknowledging the tribute, suggested a countrywide propaganda at the time when the shares of Reserve Bank were on sale, so that the largest number of them might be held by Indians of the non-capitalist class. On the question of ratio, he thought that a referendum from all the chambers of commerce and professors of economics could be taken, so that the Government might feel convinced of the strength of the popular demand for an immediate devaluation.

SIR MONTAGU WEBB ON THE RUPEE

The Silver Rupee, which the Honourable East India Company a 100 years ago considered to be the most suitable monetary tool and measuring standard for all India is, I submit, says Sir Montagu de P. Webb in his recent publication entitled "India's Prosperity: The Rupee and the Reserve Bank Bill," still the most suitable purchasing tool, measure of value, and store of wealth for most of India's 350,000,000 of peaceful and industrious workers. Not until Western financiers and theorists interfered with this excellent coin was its value distorted to any serious extent. It purchased what the people wanted, and served quite satisfactorily as a savings certificate for people in localities and stations of life where other forms of saving were not suitable or indeed possible. If there is one blot on Great Britain's Government of India, it is that unfortunate, short-sighted, anti-silver legislation from 1893 onwards which has, in effect, deprived millions of India's relatively poor country-folk of most of their savings. I only pray, for this country's sake as well as for the well-being of India, that Providence will soon dispel that insular British prejudice which still persists in depriving many of its best customers in the tropics and in the East of a substantial portion of their purchasing power by legislating against a metal that not only the peoples of the tropics and the East, but one-half of the population of the whole world, likes and uses as money.

INDIA'S GOLD

Sir George Schuster, replying to Mr. Maswood Ahmed in the Assembly on December 12, said that gold exports from India till the end of September were Rs. 154½ crores, while imports for the same period were valued at Rs. 3½ crores. Mr. Maswood Ahmed asked when the Government would restrict the exports. Sir George Schuster expressed his inability to prophesy on this question.

THE VICEROY ON THE FUTURE OF RAILWAYS

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce presented an address of welcome to the Viceroy when he visited Madras on the 14th December. The Chamber wanted a clear policy of the Government towards the future of Railways in India. Replying to the address, H. E. The Viceroy said:

"At this stage I will only refer to the question of the taking over of the administration of Company-managed Railways as their contracts fall due for termination. I note that you recommend such a course though you consider the benefits of State management are still to appear. An indication of our policy on this matter can be found from the fact that until economic causes rendered it necessary to restrict our borrowings as much as possible, every railway, whose contracts fell due for termination, was purchased by the State. Purchase of the Assam-Bengal, the Bengal and North-Western and the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railways was found to be unremunerative at the rate of interest we then had to pay for loans, and was therefore decided against; but, as you know, in the case of the two latter we obtained by negotiation the option of purchase after 5 or 10 years, which option was not admissible under the original contract. It is evident that each case must be considered on its merits with reference to the circumstances prevailing at the time, but I can assure you that the point which you have raised and which is, I know, shared by many in this country, will receive the fullest consideration in any decision which may be reached."

INDIANS IN SUPERIOR RAILWAY SERVICES

In the Legislative Assembly, on November 21, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh of Bihar asked whether, under the proposed Constitution of the Statutory Railway Board, recruitment to the Superior Railway Services would continue as at present by the Public Services Commission, and whether the present undertaking of 75 per cent. reservation for Indians would be binding on the future Railway authorities. Sir Joseph Bore replied that neither of these questions had been specifically dealt with in the draft proposals for the future Board, though a recommendation was made that the Public Services Commission should be consulted with regard to the framing of the rules regulating recruitment to the Superior Railway Services.

There was, he added, no reason whatever to anticipate that the percentage of Indian recruitment would be reduced in consequence of the constitution of a Statutory Railway Board.

MUSLIM RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Muslim Railway Employees' Association was held in New Delhi, on 12th December, under the presidency of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed. Resolutions were passed expressing regret that the general retrenchment which commenced in 1931 was still being continued exclusively in the Railway Departments and that the Railway Board's recommendations on Hussain's Report, although falling short of Muslim demands, had been circulated to the Agents of the different railways only, and not to the heads of Railway Central Offices located in Delhi. A further resolution requested the Railway Board to take immediate steps to increase the representation of Muslims in these offices.

KITTAIPA : THE ADONAI OF THE STAGE

Kittappa, the darling of the stage, is dead—like Keats—in the prime of life and at the zenith of his glory. For he died at 28 before he was cheated of his great powers by decay or senility, and he will be remembered at his best.

What vivid memories crowd into one's head as one thinks of this supreme artiste under the footlight! Who can rival the classic simplicity of his "Nandanar" or the mystic splendour of his "Valli"? For 20 years he kept the South Indian Stage ring with the magic of his voice

Whose sound was like the sea
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free.

He had a voice like the roar of the Atlantic, strong yet supple, capable of the highest pitch as of the most delicate turning. He had all the ease, grace, eloquence and wit of the born artiste and

the tumult of his mighty harmonies

met with quick response in the resounding acclamations of the audience. He was not a great actor, nor a profound scholar. Sometimes in argument with his inseparable partner K. B. S., he even descended to the use of the butt end. But what a rich resounding voice was his and how magnificent his sweep!

It is something that Orr's Columbia House can still regale us with his beautiful interpretation of the masterpieces like *Gitarthamu* and *Evarani*, but where again can we behold the grand manner of the dearly beloved hero of the Royal Theatre! Our hearts go out in sympathy with his young wife and his brothers and, above all, with poor K. B. S. who is now left forlorn without a comrade on the stage!

THE SOUTH INDIAN STAGE

On the 25th of December, the Andhra Nataka Kala Parishat and the Tamil Provincial Actors' Conference met in Madras under the presidencies respectively of Mr. Bellary Raghavachari and Rao Babadur P. Sambandam Mudaliar. Addressing the audience, Mr. Raghavachari said that in drama, both the material and the spiritual side of human activities were brought together. It was the most sublime art. The stage was considered to be superior to the school and the temple. It was a place of congregational worship. An inspired actor was the only true actor. With a good house, a good equipment and good music, they required a good play, a good actor and a good press to complete the picture of a good stage, which would be a sacred institution for the education of the sub-conscious mind of humanity. The dramas must discuss our life and suggest ways and means for the betterment of our society. Politicians, legislators, social reformers and even philosophers, Mr. Raghavachari said, must utilise the stage in their work of educating the masses.

The Tamil Conference passed a resolution mourning the untimely demise of Mr. S. G. Kittappa. The Chairman, Mr. P. Sambandam, passionately appealed to the audience for giving up the habit of drink which, he said, was the sole cause of ruin of many a professional actor.

RETIREMENT OF DULEEP SINGHJI

Prince Duleep Singhji is definitely retiring from international cricket, says a *Reuter's* message dated December 2. The Sussex official whom *Reuter* interviewed further says: "Duleep has been ill for a long time. But he is making wonderful recovery and is gradually regaining strength. He comes downstairs, goes for short walks and rides a car. His present intention is to



PRINCE DULEEP SINGHJI

return to India the moment he has fully recovered, which will probably be in about 6 months. When he is settled down among his own people, he probably will play mild cricket. He wants to settle down to serious work and is very keen on helping his brother, the Maharaja of Jamnagar, to develop the administration of the State. That is now his greatest ambition. But he is a born cricketer and nothing will destroy his love for the great game."

THE FIRST TEST MATCH

The First Test Match played in India has deservedly been staged in Bombay, and it has given us the greatest pleasure to see such unbounded enthusiasm with which the doings of Indians in the field have been followed, especially by the schools and colleges. Major Naidu, at the end of the Test Match, made the following statement:

We have once again learnt a lot from this test and we shall endeavour to make the best use of it early in the New Year when we meet once again in Calcutta.

I congratulate Mr. Jardine and his men on their splendid victory. It has been a great game and thoroughly enjoyed by us all.

MR. G. PARTHASARATHI

Mr. G. Parthasarathi of Madras, who played cricket for Oxford University several times last season, has been awarded 'Occasionals' colours for hockey. He played centreforward for his college at Wadham. Mr. Parthasarathi will again be up next Cricket season and has a good chance of gaining his blue.

GAEKWAR'S PRESENT TO AMARNATH

We learn that Amarnath, hero of India's second innings, has been recipient of a number of presents, including gold cups and cash, the chief among which is Rs. 1,000 from the Maharaja of Baroda, and Rs. 500 from the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

SIR P. C. RAY ON THE ORIGIN OF CHEMISTRY

Delivering the first of a series of the Annamalai University Extension Lectures last December on the "Antiquity of Hindu Chemistry", Sir P. C. Ray said there was ample evidence to show that in ancient India there had been votaries of physical sciences. Among the 16



SIR P. C. RAY

systems of philosophy, there was one Raseswara, the science of mercury. The importance attached to experimental evidence would be clearly seen by a perusal of a Sanskrit work on Alchemy called "Rasendra Chintamani" wherein, it was written, "they are the real teachers who prove by experiment what they teach and they are the real pupils who can reproduce the experiments they learn". The great physical chemist Arrhenius, Director of the Nobel Institute, Stockholm, who was an authority on the history of chemistry, assigned the palm of priority to the Hindus. He had accepted that Indian teachings had influenced the Greeks through the medium of Persia.

LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE

"At the present day, the scientific universe is more mysterious than it has ever been in the history of thought," says Mr. Sullivan in his new book the "Limitations of Science."

While the author is enthusiastic about the advance made by Science, he prefers to believe that science has its own limitations.

"That vast extent of the universe," he says, "both in space and in time is, from the human point of view, completely aimless. Those immense lumps of matter, in their millions of millions, incessantly pouring out an inconceivably furious energy for millions of millions of years, seem to be completely pointless. For a fleeting moment man has been permitted to stare at this gigantic and meaningless display."

Long before the process comes to an end, man will have vanished from the scene, and the rest of the performance will take place in the unthinkable night of the absence of all consciousness. This revelation is startling, almost incredible, when we reflect that this amazing panorama sprang suddenly into existence a finite time ago. It emerged full-armed, as it were, out of nothing, apparently for the sole purpose of blazing its way to an eternal death. This is the scientific account.

It seems to be true as far as it goes, but we cannot believe that it is the whole truth. We prefer to believe that the present scientific method has its limitations."

MR. AND MRS. HIMANSUSURAI

The view that the Indian talkie film industry had endless opportunities of coming into contact with the outside world was expressed by Mr. Himansusurai, producer of the first Indian talkie, "Karma", in an interview to the Associated Press on his return to India on December 4 with his wife Devaki Rani after two years of European tour. Mr. Himansurai said that his tour in Europe had convinced him of the possibility of the Indian talkie film if only the producers in India would conform to the technique, the tests of which is the same all the world over. His film "Karma" (its English version) had received international recognition and he thought that the industry is sure to capture the international market.

Devaki Rani, his wife, who played the role of woman star in "Karma" in her characteristically simple yet convincing manner, explained what place Indian womanhood should occupy in the talkie film industry. She also hoped that "Karma" would encourage Indian women, and girls would take more kindly to the talkie profession which, in her opinion, was a honourable profession and there is nothing degrading about it.

CINEMA AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Harnessing the Cinema as an aid to rural reconstruction is under the consideration of the Punjab Government and enquiries are being made from the districts with a view to finding out to what extent the Cinema would be of use to them and to what extent they could assist in making it self-supporting. A Press Note issued to that effect says: "It the full touring programme could be designed in district after district, the cost for each entertainment would be extremely small, as what costs money is not actual entertainment but the time spent between entertainments. It is possible that a joint programme be worked on and organised by the district community councils, whose main function is the co-ordination of local effort and enterprise in rural reconstruction work."

RAJPIPLA'S AID TO FILM INDUSTRY

We understand that an ambitiously planned film is to be made in India. The story is from a French novel, "Under the Shadow of the Tombs", by Jose Gervais. Annabella, the French Star, will play the principal part—that of a girl brought up a boy in order that a dying dynasty may have a succession. We also understand that the Maharaja of Rajpipla has promised his assistance. The film will be made in his State; an English and French cast will go out and the Maharaja will provide the Indian essentials. The production unit for "Under the Shadow of the Tombs" has already left England. The film will be made in silent form over there and the sound work will be undertaken in Paris when the unit returns.

INDIAN TALKIE IN ENGLISH

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon have been pleased to command that "Karma" or "Nagan-ki-Ragni" the first Indian talkie in English, a production of Himansurai Indo-International Talkies, Limited, be released in Delhi on the 5th February.

"Karma" had a successful run in London and other places in England, and glowing tributes were paid by the Press and critics to the quality of the picture.

Mr. Himansurai, the producer of the film, and Devaki Rani, the leading Star, arrived in Bombay by the *Victoria* on December 4.

THE ROAD ACCIDENT MENACE

If Great Britain's Road Accident casualty list of 18 a day is high, the situation on American motor highways, where approximately 30,000 are killed and nearly a million injured every year, can only be described as murderous. Public opinion has, however, been at last aroused and a most commendable campaign is reported to have been launched by safety organisations and insurance companies in order to curb this menace. Several organisations, which have been likened to the vigilantes of the old wild west days, have sprung up and with the aid of effective advertising are doing commendable work in making America's road safer for users. Some of the larger Associations, such as the American Highway Protective Association with its membership of 20,000 motorists and the National Highway Safety League are working in co-operation with insurance companies with a view to reduce the present rates.

INDIAN SPEED TRACK

Mr. Nicholas Boonin, who recently completed a solo journey by car from Calcutta to London, claims to have discovered a speed track on Indian soil ideal for Sir Malcolm Campbell's next attempt on the land speed record. Writing in the *Weekly Telegraph* about his journey, Mr. Boonin says that about 200 miles from Quetta he suddenly came upon a vast plain with a surface so uniformly smooth and hard that, at a speed of 65 m.p.h., it seemed scarcely to be moving. Supplies, he claims, could easily be brought up and there were unbroken stretches of plain for many miles. In addition, Mr. Boonin points out that unlike the track available at Miami in the United States of America, or in New Zealand, climatic conditions are constantly favourable for months at a time.

IMPROVING MOTOR DRIVING

Car drivers are given advice on how to be a perfect driver in a series of rules recently published in Paris. They include:

"Slow down for the sake of your own skin, not to please the police.

Prudence invented the brake, Pride invented the accelerator.

An idiot always finds a greater idiot who insists on passing him.

No absent-mindedness at the wheel. Do not think of the death of Louis XVI, think of your own.

Beware of animals going to drink—and men who have just been drinking."

SAFER MOTOR DRIVING

A prominent United States insurance company recently published an attractive leaflet on safe driving, a copy of which accompanies every motor policy issued by the company. On the front page appears the statement—"Just One Rule for Safe Driving: THINK!" This idea is amplified by suggesting 5 ways in which the safe driver thinks about what he is doing. These include alert attention at all times, courtesy and consideration for the rights of others, adapting speed to road, weather and traffic conditions, observation of certain fundamental rules of the road and proper maintenance of car and equipment.

THE LIGHTHOUSE OF THE WORLD

In connection with the plans for the Paris Exhibition of 1937, a startling project has been suggested—the construction of a huge tower of reinforced concrete about 2,300 ft. high to be known as the Phare du Monde, Lighthouse of the World, from the great beacon light at the top. It would be more than double the height of the Eiffel Tower (984 ft.), and nearly twice that of the world's tallest skyscraper—the Empire State Building in New York, 1,248 ft., and would presumably be of great value to aircraft. Besides interior lifts, there would be a spiral motor track outside leading to the first platform, some 1,600 ft. above the ground, with a garage for about 400 cars. Thence a smaller track for light cars would ascend to another platform, about 300 ft. higher, with a restaurant to accommodate about 2,000 people. Higher still would be a solarium for sun-bathing, and, above the lighthouse, a meteorological cabin. The engineer, Mr. Freyssinet, estimates the cost at between £440,000 and £550,000, or less than half that of the Eiffel Tower, and the site he suggests is Mont Valerien.

CALCUTTA TO MADRAS IN 12 HOURS

Calcutta will be brought within 12 hours of Madras shortly when the Madras Air Taxi Service begins its weekly mail and passenger flights between the two cities. Flight-Lieut. H. N. Hawker, the chief pilot of the new service, has just completed a survey flight from Madras, accompanied by Mr. I. V. Bhujanga Rao, the proprietor and manager, and Mr. H. B. Walford of the Burma Shell Company. Flying a Fox Moth, the journey was completed in a little under 12 hours. Three stopping places on the route are to be Gan Nabara, Vizagapatam, and Puri. The arrivals at Dum Dum will be timed to connect with Imperial Airways mail service. The company's present fleet consists of two Fox Moth and one Puss Moth machine, but it is anticipated that these will be replaced by Dragon Moths early.

STRATOSPHERE ASCENT

Lieut.-Commander T. G. Settle, an American airman, in an attempt on the stratosphere record at Akron, Ohio, reached a height of 58,000 feet, as compared with Professor Picard's 53,151 feet and a Soviet balloonist's 59,000 feet.

Lieut.-Commander Settle failed in his first attempt to beat the 11-4-5 miles height record established by a Soviet balloon in September of last year.

His balloon has 400 patches covering rents cut in the fabric by souvenir-hunters when he landed last time.

MR. CHETTIAR'S FIRST FLIGHT OVER YOMAS

Mr. Avadappa Chettiar had a very successful flight from Calcutta to Rangoon on the 11th of December. Piloting his own Pussmoth plane, he left Calcutta at 9-20 a.m. and, after half-an-hour's break at Akyab, reached Rangoon landing at 5 p.m. at Mingaladon Aerodrome where he was received by a large crowd of Indians. Mr. Chettiar is the first Indian pilot to cross the Yomas.

SIR SHADILAL ON AGRICULTURE

That agriculture is the vital industry of India and as such the University of Punjab should also concentrate its attention on this subject, was amongst the many themes placed before the Punjab University Graduates' Convocation on the 22nd December last by Sir Shadilal in his address. Appealing to the Graduates in agriculture, he said that they should make use of their scientific knowledge in improving the quality as well as the quantity of agricultural produce. This would not only help to provide the Graduates with a living, but also serve as a model to the peasant proprietors and agriculturists around them. It may ultimately have a beneficial effect upon the methods of agriculture in this country, adding considerably to the wealth of the people.

CAUVERI-METTUR PROJECT

The famous concreting towers of the Mettur Hydro-Electric project will complete their work shortly and their crews are under notice to quit. An official statement issued by the Madras Government, which has invested crores of rupees in this work, says that the dam is now complete to the extent of 97 per cent. out of a total of 54½ millions of cubic feet. The channel leading from the high level sluices has been completed and is now functioning well. The low level supply channel was ready months ago and was recently tested under full supply conditions. A vast area of clearing of site is in progress with a view to the construction of a park and gardens on the islands formed between the high and low level channels. From all indications, Mettur should in a few months' time present a wonderful sight.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES

The Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research decided recently to set up an Indian Sugar Trade Information Service to meet the demands made by sugar factory owners for market information. This Body also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 47,660 for 5 years' research into the possibilities of fish culture in rural areas in the Madras Presidency. Development of such an industry, it was pointed out, would afford occupation for Madras peasants during the part of the year when they have no work in the fields.

IMPROVING INDIAN COTTON

It is understood the Indian Agricultural Research Council is elaborating plans whereby ginning and distribution of improved variety of cotton seeds will be supervised by the Government thus facilitating the purchase by Lancashire of Indian cotton and helping the Indian cotton grower to liberate himself in an increasing degree from the present undue dependence on the Japanese market. This plan is strongly supported by Lancashire as a proof of their desire to buy more and more of Indian cotton.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S 10 YEAR PLAN FOR MADRAS

A 10-year plan for villages is suggested by Mr. Satyamurthi. Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das had a similar plan for his village reconstruction scheme. He got some support but not enough for his purpose. Hence he failed. Though Madras is better placed financially than Bengal, we fear it will not have enough for a big scheme like the one Mr. Satyamurthi envisages.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

An important item of interest to India is on the agenda for the Eighteenth Session of the International Labour Conference to be held this year. This concerns the partial revision of the 1925 Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

The draft convention actually came into force in 1927, and up to August 1 of last year had been ratified by 22 countries, including India. Under it, lead and mercury poisoning and anthrax infection are considered as occupational diseases. It has been felt for some time that the scope should be extended, and at the next session the inclusion in the general schedule of silicosis and of poisoning by phosphorus, arsenic, benzene and certain halogen derivatives will be mooted.

While the incidence of occupational diseases in India is not so high as in Western countries, observes the Correspondent of the *Times of India*, such diseases are more common than is generally realised. With a factory population of nearly a million and a half, and with industrialism keeping to its present rate of progress, the incidence of industrial diseases is bound to increase.

Feeling that industry cannot afford to ignore this factor, the Royal Commission on Labour recommended that the Government of India should take more active steps to collect accurate information on the subject and in the meantime to save employees from being placed at a disadvantage by the exclusion of certain diseases from the list. Hence it was urged that benzene, poisoning and its consequences and chrome ulceration be added to the list of occupational diseases.

India has so far a good record, for the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 has already included anthrax poisoning, and an Amending Act of 1926 added mercurial poisoning also. And the latest of the three Amending Acts, that of 1933, in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour, has included benzene poisoning, chrome ulceration and illness due to compressed air.

MR. GANDHI ON THE FUTURE OF LABOUR

"I am connected with Labour since I was in East Africa. I am a labourer and I wish everyone to be a labourer. But there is this difference between me and other labourers that they want to be masters, whereas I do not. I want to live in such a way that there would be no necessity for me to become a master," declared Mahatma Gandhi on November 25 while addressing a large gathering of Railway workers at Bilaspur under the auspices of the B. N. R. Indian Labour Union.

Proceeding, Gandhiji said that labourers were all the same whether they were Hindus, Muslims or Christians. Nobody would get more on account of his religion. He was confident that the labour movement would solve India's problems. Concluding, Gandhiji exhorted the workers to sink their differences and be united.

SIR FREDERICK SYKES ON PHOTOGRAPHY

A brief but pleasing speech on the art of photography was given by H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, when he opened the All-India Salon of Photographic Art at Bombay in November last.

"Art has been defined by a writer as 'the production of beauty for the purpose of giving pleasure', and when applied to picture making 'the beautiful representation of Nature for the purpose of giving disinterested pleasure,'" the Governor said. "Art thus means a way of feeling and imagining life. It is, so to speak, sympathy, awareness, intensity of life. To be an artist means first to enjoy all the sights and sounds and thrills that are in the world for our delight, and secondly, to feel the impulse to give expression to that joy to the fullest possible extent of our capacity. Those, like you, gentlemen, whose interest in photography is centred mainly on its possibilities as a means of artistic expression and pictorial representation, are artists who are finding in photography a flexible and responsive medium by means of which you can express your pictorial ideas and convey your impressions to others. This impulse to express ideas through the art of photography must, no doubt, be guided by knowledge, training, and much hard work."

TOY BALLOONS

The diversion of sending up small balloons from summer fairgrounds, which has made the German Government suspicious that definite aims are being followed and led it to order that all balloons found should be handed over to the police, has been responsible for some remarkable voyages, says the *Manchester Guardian*. Last summer a toy balloon released at Glasgow travelled 365 miles to Oskford, Devon, within 12 hours. Another released at Ballater one September evening, was picked up at Wismar on the Baltic coast on the following day.

Those were rapid voyages, but there have been many much longer ones. A balloon released at a hospital carnival at Canterbury went to Posen, and another sent up at a village fair near Bury St. Edmunds reached Gräsgård in Sweden, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. A sporting baby balloon sent up at the annual sports of the Brassey Street Central School in Liverpool a few years ago made a 1,400 mile flight to Rumania.

CULT OF CIGARETTE CARD

The first Cigarette Card Club has been formed in Dublin, and a catalogue of rare and famous cards is already being attempted.

The art or science of cigarette card collecting has been scorned in the past by an adult world as a hobby for children. During the last two years, however, it has become the rival of stamp-collecting as the blameless recreation of the thinking classes. Only recently the first periodical entirely devoted to the new hobby made its bow.

The enthusiasts of cigarette card collecting already include business men, Army and Navy officers, schoolmasters, doctors, and country gentlemen, and they are unanimous that their hobby offers every attraction of stamp-collecting, and more besides.

"I never take my trouble home with me from the office."

"I don't have to, either; mine's also usually there at home waiting for me."

JUDGE: "Do you wish to have a defending counsel?"

ACCUSED: "No, sir; but I should be obliged to you if you could get me two reliable witnesses."

MAGISTRATE: "You say you lost control of your motor?"

DEFENDANT: "Yes, sir, I couldn't keep up with the instalments."

The newly arrived inhabitant of Heaven was boasting, this time about Niagara Falls. A little old man sniggered disdainfully.

"Perhaps," said the new-comer, "you don't think eight million cubic feet a second is a lot of water! Might I ask your name?"

"Certainly," replied the old man, "I'm Noah."

"It is very strange," said the vicar, "that the minute morning service is over half the congregation go straight to the public house. I cannot understand it and it is very depressing."

"Perhaps," ventured the bright new curate, "it is what they call the thirst after righteousness."

Bad times led a compositor to take a job as a waiter at a restaurant. After serving some soup, the customer called him back and said: "Take this soup away—there is a button in it!"

"Sorry, sir," said the waiter, "it's a printer's error—it should be mutton."

"Now, tell the jury, madam," instructed the young lawyer, "just where the prisoner was milking the cow."

The young lady, a trifle embarrassed, smiled sweetly, and replied: "Why, I think it was just a little back of the centre, sir."

"How did you compile your great dictionary?" the lexicographer was asked.

"Oh, it was something like having a quarrel with one's wife—one word led to another."

"You made rather a lot of visits, doctor," said the convalescent, looking at the bill.

"I had to," said the doctor. "And remember you were in grave danger every time I called."

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Thoughts on Indian Problems Overseas

BY MR. HENRY S. L. POLAK

I do not know whether I am any longer entitled to be considered an expert on the problems relating to Indians overseas. It is now some years since I had any direct connexion with their solution. But it is difficult to escape the *Karma* of a long experience of the subject, and in the period that has since elapsed, I have done my best to keep myself informed, at a distance, of local developments, by fairly wide reading, regular correspondence, and personal discussions with those possessing special knowledge. I may, perhaps, therefore, be forgiven if I now appear to trespass upon territory which once I trod with some authority.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is now on a flying visit to East Africa, in order to investigate administrative and other pressing questions on the spot. In a demi-official statement appearing in *The Times*, it is stated that he "will meet representatives of all types of communities, indigenous and European". The Indian community is neither "indigenous" nor "European". One is prompted to ask whether he is aware of its existence—his knowledge of some other important matters within his official jurisdiction is singularly limited and he is known to have strong Jingo leanings—and if so, whether he intends to meet the representatives of that community, too.

That the doubt above expressed is not a baseless one may be seen from a further examination of the columns of *The Times*. It concludes a leading article on the 3rd January as follows: "Whether from the standpoint of Whitehall or of settler, administrator, and the African, there is everything to be said for a journey that will enable East Africa to state its case to the British Government at first hand." One would think that East Africa had never before had the opportunity of doing so, that there had not been a long

series of Commissions, Committees, inquiries, and reports. But gold has since been found in Kenya in paying quantities and it is now being worked upon what were, until recently, but are no longer, native lands. These matters are, assuredly, sufficient to warrant a personal visit from a British Secretary of State. Whether it will prevent the creation of another Witwatersrand is another matter. In the new economic conditions now becoming visible, it would appear that the indigenous population has far more to fear from the exploitation of the white settlers than from the Indian colonists.

In the meanwhile, we may note that the Indian colonist in East Africa is not included, either in official or in non-official language, in any of the terms "settler", "administrator", or "African". On the 4th January, *The Times* published on its editorial page and in large type a letter from a Mr. Frank Melland, from which it is obvious that the use of the word "settler" is confined to the white colonists. The paper, moreover, heads the letter, "Need of Three-Sided Co-operation". It is to be presumed that the Government of India has, either directly or through the India Office, made Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister acquainted with the immense importance attached in India to the status and the welfare of the Indians settled in East Africa, with which the Motherland has been closely connected during many more decades than the white people have been for years, to whose cultural and economic development, as high authorities, including Sir John Kirk, Lord Lugard, and Mr. Winston Churchill have publicly recognised, Indians have made a valuable and a unique contribution, and which now supports more than four times as many Indians as Europeans. Indian public opinion must be wide awake to what lies immediately ahead, both in East Africa and in Downing Street.

Next I wish to offer a word of warning on the question of South Africa. The position of the Indian population there is, in many respects, as unsatisfactory as it has been for many years past. One does not expect Governments, which are seldom courageous in a good cause, to be far ahead of the voters upon whom they depend and whom they do so little to educate. That fact probably accounts largely for the slow progress in the Union Government's programme of fulfilment of its promise, in 1926, to take steps to uplift, morally and materially, the Indian community to the level of other sections of the population. It is, indeed, doubtful whether that Government has anything so well defined as a programme, and some attempts have been made in official quarters in South Africa to whittle down that pledge. Now and again the Government is stirred to do some relatively small thing in the right direction or to prevent the happening of some new break-away in the wrong one, under the persuasion or the pressure of the Agent of the Government of India. But one has unhappy memories of the breach of faith in carrying out the spirit of the Capetown Agreement of 1926 represented by the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, which has already wrought grave injury to the Transvaal Indians and has reduced their rights and legal status far below the point where they stood in the worst days of the Passive Resistance Struggle.

Yet, do not let us make the mistake of belittling the importance of the services rendered to the South African Indian community and to the Motherland by the three Agents who have put India "on the map" in South Africa during the last 7 years. They have helped to prevent even worse land-slides against the Indian community and they have succeeded in obtaining for them, through its better-known representatives, a social recognition far beyond the hopes or expectations of those who, like myself, remember the attitude of "untouchability" adopted by virtually all South African whites towards virtually all South African Indians, however well-qualified by training and habit of life for social contacts with Europeans. I regard this as a tremendous advance, for which a generous tribute must be paid to a more enlightened public opinion in the Union, as well as to Mr. Sastri, Sir K. V. Reddy, and Sir and Lady Maharaj Singh. The Indian Agents, too, have, in their own persons and by means of public addresses, epitomised Indian culture, and have done much to remove the "coolie" stain from the Indian population, of which four-fifths is to-day South African born.

I am loath to take part in the local controversy now proceeding between two factions of local Indians, each of which includes many personal friends and former colleagues. My advice (which, I am glad to see, is supported by *The Leader*) would be to stand by the Agent, who naturally is there to be shot at, and not to take too seriously the criticisms from certain quarters suggesting that he has betrayed Indian interests. No one who really knows Sir Maharaj Singh, could suppose for a moment that he is capable of betraying them.

Finally, I come to the question of the suggested resumption of Indian labour emigration to Malaya. From a newspaper report of the recent proceedings of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature, I gather that a Madras Member has raised once more the important question of principle, whether India should consider the policy of stopping emigration of Indian labour to other countries. He is stated to have contended that the labour population, which went outside India, created a very wrong impression regarding the culture and status of Indian nationals, and for that reason alone it was important that such emigration should be stopped. I understand that, whilst the Standing Emigration Committee thought that the occasion for asserting this principle had not yet arisen, there was a general feeling that the time had come when a very serious view might be given to such considerations of national honour.

I frankly confess that, ever since I first studied this question of Indian labour emigration, I have shared the view of the Madras Member above referred to. Indentured labour emigration, with all its horrible associations, has been put an end to now for some years, after still longer years of agitation for its abolition led by some of India's noblest sons. Its evil consequences still overshadow the Indian colonists everywhere and will do for years to come. The present forms of Indian labour emigration are permitted, because they comply with the formal requirements of the Indian Emigration Act that such emigration should be technically "free" and "voluntary". Having regard, however, to the social and economic conditions in those districts from which the labourers are drawn, how is it possible, except in a strictly legal sense, to consider that it is either "free" or "voluntary"? Unless driven by hunger or sheer social misery or until over-persuaded by misrepresentation, when have Indian cultivators "willingly" left

their homes for labour elsewhere? Migration in India, save under extraordinary or catastrophic circumstances, is, I believe, almost unknown. Should it not rather be regarded as a failure of social and economic organisation when Indian peasants are under the compulsion of seeking their livelihood outside their Motherland? What are the land-owners and other employers of labour doing to help them to stay at home and enrich the community and themselves by their almost unremitting and unredeemed toil? Moreover, the Indian labourer is notoriously defenceless against the many greedy and well-organised votaries of the hydra-headed monster of compulsory labour-emigration, with its many disguises, and under the persuasion of unscrupulous recruiters posing as something much more respectable.

And, on the point of honour, I may still claim the authority to say that there never would have been an Indian problem anywhere abroad but for the so-called "free" and "voluntary" emigration

of Indian labourers, whose status has characterised and qualified that of the Motherland from the beginning. Where, in these overseas lands, almost without exception, are Indians treated upon terms of real and effective equality with the most favoured elements of the population? Neither Ceylon nor Burma, the one next door to and the other, for the time being, still a part of India, has shown conspicuous gratitude for the unlimited services rendered to them by the Indian labourer in developing their agricultural and mineral resources. In neither of them is the position of Indians generally satisfactory, nor is it unaffected by the presence of these Indian labourers. It is too much to expect countries further afield to display a greater degree of virtue than those nearer home. I would, then, appeal to the Standing Emigration Committee not to rest until it has earned its own permanent abolition by educating Indian public opinion and by securing from the Indian Legislature the early prohibition of all labour emigration from India.

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

BY MR. D. P. KHAITAN

THE terms of the Indo-Japanese Agreement have been settled and it now remains for the Agreement to be drawn up and signed on behalf of the two countries. The discussions between the two countries originated from the decision of the Government of India to protect the indigenous industries from the ruinous competition of Japan. It is well known that Japan was selling a large number of articles in India at very low rates as a consequence of which Indian industries were threatened with extinction. Generally speaking, Japan was enabled to do so by reason of the fact that the Japanese worker receiving wages not higher than an Indian worker looks after a larger number of machines than the climate of India, Indian public opinion and the ability of the Indian worker would allow in this country. In addition thereto, Japanese industries were greatly helped by the depreciation of Japanese currency, the Yen having fallen from over Rs. 200 to Rs. 80 per Yen 100. Naturally those interested in the development of industries in this country approached the Government of India for relief. The Government of India increased the rate of

import duty on cotton piece-goods to 75 per cent. and the Indian Legislative Assembly passed a law which authorised the Government of India to levy protective duties against any country whose goods threatened indigenous industries.

Japan wanted to retaliate by declaring a boycott of Indian cotton. If the history of the trade between India and Japan be examined, there was no justification for Japan taking umbrage at the action of the Government of India. It does not appear to be necessary to go into the details thereof, but it may be sufficient to state here that although in previous years Japan was in the habit of buying more from India than she sold, in the year 1932-33 Japan exported to India at least as much as she imported. Besides, Japan herself to protect her industries levied very high duties on the imports from other countries. It has also been clear that circumstanced as Japan was, she could not have done without Indian cotton. But be that as it may, Japan succeeded in making a good show of boycott after having bought Indian cotton which would suffice for consumption in Japan for several months in future. The cotton

growers naturally feared that if Japan succeeded in staying away from the Indian market even for one year, the cultivators would be in a position of great difficulty. The cotton mill-owners and the Government of India could not but sympathise with them and the former prepared themselves for a sacrifice in the interests of the cotton growers. The Government of India invited Japan to a Conference in this country. Our thanks are due to the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Bhore for having insisted on the Government of Great Britain that the negotiations must be carried on in India and the Indo-Japanese negotiations are the first that the Government of India were themselves allowed to carry on with a foreign power. Let us hope that this precedent will be followed in future.

At this stage I may be permitted to point out that in securing a good agreement for India, the position of the Government of India was made more difficult by several representatives of the cotton growers making strategically sad blunders, by openly proclaiming the helplessness of the ryots in such exaggerated terms as were not justified by facts—and this in spite of the fact that they knew perfectly well that both the Government of India and the cotton mill-owners were moved by no other consideration than the protection of the interests of the ryots. I mention this not so much to find fault with the past as to impress upon my countrymen the necessity of caution and careful manoeuvring on the part of all when the country is placed in a delicate situation and negotiates a difficult agreement with a country whose subtle diplomacy is too well known to be described.

Japan based its claim for a review of the position on the ground that the Government of India intended to discriminate against Japan in regard to the rates of import duty. Japan wanted that in any agreement that might be entered into between the two countries, the "Most Favoured Nation" Clause must be retained. As is well known that Clause means that no duty can be imposed against Japan which is higher than what is charged to any other country.

This demand of Japan produced great difficulty in the way of the Government of India. On the one hand a large number of industries in the country were severely hit by the inroad of Japanese goods, which were sold at such cheap prices as to make it impossible for indigenous manufactures to continue. On the other hand

the interest of the consumers demanded that the import duty against other countries should not be raised to such a high level as was necessary to give protection against Japan. The Government of India solved this difficulty by imposing specific duties against imports, the effect of which was that the percentage became high as against cheap goods and remained low against higher priced materials. Having discovered this way, it became possible for the Government of India to admit the "Most Favoured Nation" Clause in the Agreement with Japan and the greatest difficulty in arriving at the agreement was overcome.

I do not propose to go into the details of the Agreement that has been made as it has been published in all the daily papers. But what appears to be a point of serious apprehension is the provision, that negotiations will be held concerning the modification of customs duties that may adversely affect the trade interests of the two countries. I fail to understand why the Government of India should permit the slightest encroachment upon their inherent right to levy such revenue and protective duties as they may think best in the interests of the country without at any time placing themselves in the awkward situation of a foreign power having a say in the matter. The people of India can not even tolerate such interference even on the part of Great Britain and far less can they tolerate it in regard to any other foreign country. The Japanese representative, Mr. Sawada, has already raised his voice against the duties that have been levied to even slightly protect a number of minor industries in India. The reply of Sir Joseph Bhore: "If, however, the Japanese Government desire to make any representation in regard to these specific duties with the object of showing that the measures taken by the Government of India have been unnecessary or based on misunderstanding, the Government of India will be ready to give due consideration to any such representations" may have serious repercussions. It would encourage the Japanese Government to intermeddle with the affairs of the Government of India. The Government of India should take a firm stand in regard to such matters, and let us hope that they will in an increasing measure advance the economic development of this country by giving such adequate protection to manufacturing industries as may be necessary to make India self-sufficient in the supply of all her requirements.

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri

BY MR. B. NATESAN

I don't think Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri ever cared to celebrate his birthday; he, like Shaw, has little respect for the ceremonial; and with his habitual indifference to the things



MR. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, C.I.E.

that don't matter he may even ignore the 4th of February when he completes his sixtieth year. But his friends and admirers, especially among the young who owe so much to his example, can hardly be dissuaded from observing that day as an occasion for rejoicing.

Mr. Sastri is one of those who improve on acquaintance. Those who from a distance admired him for his character or advocacy are struck, on closer acquaintance, with the singular charm of his manner and the sweetness of his disposition. For one thing he is blissfully free from the superiority complex that assails age. He argues with you, a junior by many decades and just a fresher, as if you were his equal, and you at once feel a sense of freedom and competency that only contact with great minds can inspire. At 61, Sastri is as intellectually alert as he is physically fit. A stalwart of fine proportions, he looks stately and statuesque with clear cut and athletic features. Let there be no mistake about it: that fitness of mind and body is attained by constant exercise of both. Reading maketh a full man, but frequent intercourse with young and agile

minds, albeit crude, sharpens one's wits and maketh a ready man. And Sastri has the wholesome habit of testing his opinions on the furnace of hard discussion. His virtues are more solid than vivacious and his habitual modesty saves him from that spurious brilliance which mediocrity too often affects to cover up its vacuity.

Of his eminence at the bar we need say little. Speculations as to what might have been if he only chose to have a career in office are altogether beside the mark. For Sastri, like the stars, is self-fulgent and he will shed lustre on any office he holds. He is not of those who become great by virtue of their office. Dean Inge used to say that climbing and creeping go together; and the unconcern with which Sastri threw away the mantle that had fallen on him is an index to his character and integrity. With some brass in his composition he could have made the most of that opportunity. But he is sensitive like the seismograph and unbending in his rectitude.

There is about him, as about his venerated friends and mentors the Rt. Hon. Sastri and Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer with whom he has many things in common—their old world courtesy, their urbanity, their love of culture and fair play, and their passion for public service—there is about him, what Matthew Arnold used to call, a note of high seriousness. He also shares with his Rt. Hon. friend and Sir P. S. S. a dignity of bearing and a meticulous care in the use of words. The culture of generations of forbears has not descended on him in vain. His oriental learning is polished and refined by the corrective value of English culture. Both sit lightly on him, and the Pandit who could quote Manu and Yagnavalkya in favour of caste or the laws of inheritance could with equal ardour espouse the cause of women with the arguments of Mill and Bertrand Russell. Sastri is a liberal in the fine old sense of that word, liberal in thought based on the solid foundation of equity and adjusted to the advancing demands of the time-spirit.

Yet he is no prig or dilettante revelling in argument and idle speculation. I have no doubt that he too like his sires who practised

austerities on the shady banks of the Cauvery is often assailed by

those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things,
Fallings from us, vanishings;
Blank misgivings of a creature
Moving about in worlds not realised.

But his ideas, like those of the Positivists, are always informed by a sure social and human purpose. He may have the scholar's appetite for the study of Kalidas or Coleridge, but he is temperamentally of those who deal with affairs and men.

This habitual bent is further fostered by his legal training and frequent traffic with the facts of life. Hence his stern sense of reality and precision in utterance. For Sastri is supremely free from the vices of most Indian writers—prolixity and mistiness—prolixity in style and mistiness of thought. His words, spoken or written, come straight with gentlemanly ease and grace. A man may pretend to be what he is not, but his style will always betray him. The way Sastri makes his brief notes on the margin of a bulky document and the precision and conciseness with which he expresses himself on knotty points of law or usage are evidences of a mind that attacks squarely and decides quickly. The rest is smooth sailing. He unravels the most complex dispute with disarming simplicity, without any of those artifices which more often confuse than illumine the issue. Nor is he of that species that make

the worse appear the better reason.

Hence his great power of advocacy—an advocacy that goes home without any of your claptrap declamation or purple patches of redundant rhetoric.

But the legal mind has its perils. I think it was Carlyle who drew a distinction between the linear and the cubical mind. Specialisation tends to narrowness and the lure of subtlety warps the judgment and loses the grasp of fundamentals. Gandhiji once complained of the strange behaviour of his lawyer friends. While questions of life and death for the nation (according to him) were at stake, they wasted their time over frivolous inanities of no more than technical interest. In their passion for disputation they were raising points of order or asking for adjournments. These, indeed, have their value in gaining a point

over your adversary. But vital problems of social and moral import, involving the foundations of one's belief or the destiny of nations are not to be trifled with in this pettifogging spirit. With Sastri, subtlety of mind and legal acumen are the means and not the end. Sastri brings to bear upon problems a cubical mind and his study of the humanities and the social sciences saves him from the narrowness of specialisation and endows his understanding with a synthetic grasp of fundamentals.

Sastri's gifts are, however, of a character that would preclude him from dominating a situation. He may have heroic qualities but he could hardly play the hero. For one thing he is too sensitive for a dramatic pose; and his keen sense of humour would forbid him from thinking that he is born

to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm.

He shuns the limelight and has little love for the colourful and the picturesque so dear to the mass mind. Admirable as these traits are, not of such are the masterful men made.

Measured by his capacity, Sastri's contribution to public life must seem meagre, but that is because he came into the political sphere rather late. Much as we value youth in politics—that is to say, courage and vision and a spirit of adventure in the making of the nation—there is something to be said for the wisdom and moderation that come of age and experience. And to-day when politics threaten to be amateurish, the need for clear-headed and cautious lead is imperative. There is, of course, the inevitable factor of middle-aged men complacently plodding for mere security. But you have to conserve what is gained, and when the boundaries are set right, it is to men of means and leisure and competence that we instinctively turn for guidance. For we know better than to scoff at "the bad old days of the lawyer-politician", realising as I do that what little public life there is in the country is of their making.

Sastri in the role of a social reformer is an impressive figure and must count with his people. His pedigree, culture, and discipline predispose him to a reverent attitude to the past. By temperament, Sastri has a tender regard for tradition and the continuity of things. For there can be no culture or civilization that is not deep rooted to the soil. The nomads have neither.

There was a time when it required some courage to be a reformer; but in these days it looks as if more courage is needed to stick to orthodoxy. Well, it is easy enough to go wandering over sea and land from Timbuctoo to Kamatchkatka, eat what you like, mate with whom you please and thrill your neighbours with mock heroics. He has seen it all. He cannot approve of the levity and thoughtlessness of breaking with the past. And he knows too that there is no hope for a people chained inexorably to cumbrous old customs which, whatever their origin or advantage once, are now but a dead weight against all progress. Hence his plea for a readjustment of old habits to new ideas. And his reforming zeal goes with the wisdom of good old Ranade who said: "We cannot break away from the past

even if we would; we must not break away from it even if we could."

Sastri is essentially a committee man. Those who watched him during the Liberal Federation at Madras were struck with his amazing capacity for handling men and affairs; his powers of rallying those opposed to him in conviction and bringing them all within the fold by his sweet reasonableness and persuasive eloquence. That quiet persuasive way is also the way of Sir P. S. S. under whom Sastri was a junior when he first entered the profession. The present writer has a notion that the Poona delegates were so struck with his ability and earnestness that they had then and there decided that Sastri, so far as in them lay, should be their President for the next session.

THE MARATHAS IN GUERILLA WAR

BY MR. HEM CHANDRA RAI, M.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.E.S.

THE premature death of Sivajee in 1687 left his great task not only unfinished but exposed to imminent peril. The Mogul Emperor imagined that he could now conveniently break down the Maratha resistance and accordingly strained all his nerves to accomplish this fond design. But he had reckoned without the deadly determination of his daring foes. There was practically peace within the Mogul Empire. The Hindus, though fidgetting under the relentless tyranny of Aurangzeb, were not sufficiently organised to oppose it. Aurangzeb could, therefore, afford to concentrate all his attention and efforts on the war against the Marathas. All available armies from the vast Mogul Empire were mobilised at Delhi under the Emperor's banners, who led them in person after colossal preparations for the conquest of the Deccan.

The war dragged on with varying fortunes till the close of the 17th century. In the earlier stages of this long and terrible campaign, the Marathas were very hard pressed. They were dislodged from fort to fort, fighting fiercely as they retreated. Now and then unwary Mogul detachments were ambushed and destroyed. Their outposts were surprised and camps plundered. In general, however, the war proceeded unfavourably for the Marathas. The most critical period after the death of Sivajee was reached when, driven out of the Konkans, the Marathas

under Prince Raja Ram and a band of devoted patriots, headed by Prahlad Niraji, retreated to the Karnatak and set up an independent state around the famous fort of Gingi. In fact, these heroes could not have attempted a loftier consummation at the juncture than to stake their all on upholding the independence of their race, their honour, and their reputation. The self-sacrifice and dogged determination of the Maratha leaders, aided by their intense devotion to the National cause, eventually turned the tide of fate.

The final triumph of the Marathas, after half a century of bloody conflict with the grandest army of the Mogul Empire in its halcyon days of glory, must be largely ascribed to their novel military tactics, which set at entire nought the martial pomp and power of the great Mogul. Aurangzeb signally failed to break the spirit of the Maratha people in spite of his inexhaustible resources in man power, money, and intrigue. What he did achieve was to bring his Empire on the verge of financial and political collapse, which broke his heart. And the Marathas knew this as well as the aged and worn-out Emperor himself.

The Marathas chose their own time for attack and battle. A Maratha was a born horseman. The operative superiority of the Maratha light cavalry over any other cavalry of the day was a powerfully marked one. The Marathas never,

threw away their lives recklessly. In cunning and military prudence they even rose superior to the Moguls. Since Marathas could not afford to lose men, they never risked an engagement unless they were absolutely sure of victory. They scattered on the approach of a stronger force and collected again by pre-arranged signals. Seldom could the Moguls conceal the exact dispositions of their forces, convoys, and camps from the ubiquitous scouts of the daring Southrons. In open field the heavily armed Mogul was easily defied by the light Maratha horseman and his trusty bamboo lance. The Marathas merrily plundered on the outskirts of the grand army and were off by the time that a pompous Mogul battalion could be switched round to face them. Parties of Moguls who strayed too far from the main army were ambushed and put to the sword. Their military convoys and food-supply trains were often cut off and plundered by jovial bands of roving Marathas. Arms and military accoutrements thus seized by the Maratha adventurers were appropriated amidst pleasant cheer. They openly scoffed at the Mogul and his lumbering demoralized army. Rough jests were cracked and wagers laid by rude Maratha warriors, all fastened together by lively bonds of reciprocal interests. A military brotherhood with a more perfect understanding among its component individuals is hard to imagine. At times they swooped down at points several marches in the rear of the Mogul troops and broke their line of communications with the North. In order to starve the Moguls of food and fodder, the Marathas would lay waste the country with baffling thoroughness. The Maratha attack was almost invariably irresistible. It developed with lightning speed and was somehow experienced in the most unexpected quarters.

Aurangzeb was like a bewildered man in hostile country not knowing when or where the next blow would be struck at him. The Moguls were sorely harassed and being hemmed in, which made them feel uneasy and confounded. Never before had they had to deal with such elusive foes, possessing sleepless vigilance, tireless energy and endless ingenuity. "To fight such people was to do battle with the air or to strike blows upon water." At long last in 1707, the Emperor, with his hopes and endeavours all blasted, led back "the dejected remnants of his once powerful army in confusion and alarm, pursued by skirmishing bodies of exultant Marathas". What an ignominious plight for the Mogul legions to be so chased out of the Deccan! Even before the

17th century had closed, the Marathas who had gladly embraced exile to preserve their national independence, had trickled back into their homelands and begun to make inroads into Gujarat, Malwa, Khandesh, and Berar.

Thousands of Marathas had fallen in the momentous struggle in the Deccan. However, from the blood of the champions of freedom sprang forth a new generation of bold Maratha warriors, who determined to sweep forwards into the Mogul dominions. Why not invade the enemy's country and seek their fortunes at his cost? Northward Ho, became the war slogan of Maharashtra. Luckily the first of the Peshwas was a bold statesman of penetrating intelligence, who steadily kept his gaze on the distant beacons which shone on the horizon of the future. He had the political sagacity to provide ample scope for the rising ambitions of the Maratha race, now throbbing with the passion for military achievement. The Maratha having thoroughly sized up his Mogul antagonist, longed to try conclusions without more ado. It was undoubtedly a splendid resolve to let loose the Maratha bands for war and plunder in Mogul territories. Baji Rao, the gallant son of the first Peshwa, ably seconded his illustrious sire in his portentous deliberations. It was resolved to smash the fagged out empire of the Moguls by rapid sledge-hammer blows. The first military commanders of Maharashtra were accordingly commissioned to invade the enemies' country and collect *chauth* in the name of the Maratha commonwealth. These important decisions were of course fully approved by the Poona cabinet, *viz.*, the Ashta Pradhana, a democratic institution very much like the British Parliamentary Cabinet of the day. The Maratha generals who burst through the Mogul frontiers at numerous places, like a great deluge, added enormously to the national prestige and resources by their brilliant successes. Hindustan shook under the constant tread of Maratha invaders, who carried all before them. The Mogul Empire was fast crumbling to pieces. It failed to resist the vigorous and rapidly recurring onslaughts of the hardy Southrons with their inimitable methods of war. The Moguls fought hard for their shrivelling empire. Their best generals and grandees tried the arbitrament of arms but in vain. The tide of Fate had definitely set in against them. Time had arrived when they were defeated in the open field practically in every tussle of strength until all the life was beaten out of the Mogul Empire by the ceaseless waves of Maratha aggression.

The Personality of Mahatma Gandhi

BY MR. RICHARD B. GREGG

AT the height of the nation-wide American railway strike of 1921, when feelings were most intense and bitter, I happened by pure chance to pick up in a Chicago book-shop



MAHATMA GANDHI

a collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings and a story of some of his works. His attitude and methods were in such profound and dramatic contrast with what I was in the midst of then and had been seeing at close quarters in American industry for six years that I felt impelled to go and live alongside him and learn more.

After thinking it over for a year or more, and writing to Gandhi about my wishes, I set sail for India on the last day of 1924. Within a week after arriving in India, I found myself at his school or *ashram* at Sabarmati, a night's journey north of Bombay. There I stayed for about a month and then for several months visited villages in other provinces, and returned again to the *ashram*. I lived entirely in Indian houses, wore Indian clothes, ate Indian food, read Indian literature, learned as much of the language as I could, and tried to absorb Indian ways. Coming as a learner instead of as a superiority-ridden tourist, I found a world in India very different from that seen by the casual traveller. I stayed nearly four years in India, of which about seven months all told I spent at Gandhi's *ashram*. I came to know

Gandhi well and have his request to consider that place always my home. I watched him on many occasions and carefully studied his writings and his program.

Perhaps the strongest feature of his character is his deep religious faith. He lives with it every minute. Early in the morning and again just after sunset he always engages in prayer and worship, together with those nearest. At the annual meeting of the Indian National Congress in 1929, at which there was strong opposition to Gandhi's program, at a critical moment in the proceedings when his chief opponent had risen to speak, the hour of evening prayer came. Gandhi quietly left the assembly and went out for his regular half-hour of prayer. Then he returned and won over the Congress to his proposals. Can you imagine any great political leader of America or Europe putting his religion first at such a moment?

Next comes his insistence upon truth. Truth and God, he says, are practically synonymous. He seeks the truth constantly, is scrupulously truthful in his speech and writings, and always insists on open dealings with everyone. No evasions, no secrecy. Whenever he engages in acts of opposition to the Government, he always notifies the authorities well in advance, of what he is going to do,—when, where and why,—and offers to postpone the action if they wish sincerely to discuss remedying the grievances. He is a man of his word, and even his strongest opponents trust him to do what he says he will do, no matter what be the cost to himself.

A third strong characteristic is his gentle kindness and courtesy to all. Everyone who comes to see him,—poor or rich, obscure or famous, weak or powerful, friend or opponent,—all receive equal kindness at his hands. When I visited India again in the spring of 1930, I was at the *ashram* for several days just prior to Gandhi's famous march to the sea to make salt in defiance of Government regulations. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, a strongly British imperialistic newspaper of the Punjab, sent a Correspondent to interview Gandhi. Though the place was crowded with Indian leaders from all over the country, seeking advice on the eve of the momentous struggle, Gandhi invited this representative of his bitterest critic and opponent to stay in the guest-house, and deputed a young man to see that tea and all other available comforts were supplied to him.

I well remember the young Englishman's astonishment at this friendliness and at Gandhi's complete frankness at the interview.

Gandhi is a man of action. The belief that he is a passive dreamer is far from true. When he has an idea, he puts it into action, promptly and strongly. His ideals never remain in the air. He believes strongly in the contagion of example.

He is a man of tremendous energy and endurance. He is up every morning at 3-45, and sometimes earlier. Never in bed till 10 at night, and often later, with only an occasional half-hour's nap in the heat of the early afternoon. He has vast correspondence from all over India and the world. He keeps four or five secretaries humming all day. How he keeps it up, I cannot understand. His endurance amazed the British at the Round Table Conference.

He is utterly fearless. Time and again he has been assaulted by enemies. Many times he has been imprisoned for his principles and his action on behalf of his people. His courage is moral as well as physical. Like Lenin, he publicly admits and specifies his mistakes, and even his personal failings. This is another aspect of his love of truth. It gives him the trust of the common people. He is not afraid of laughter or of any loss,—loss of social or political position, money, freedom, family, friends, or life itself. Not even the prolonged ridicule, criticism, threats and punishments of the most powerful empire in the world have frightened him or made him alter his principles or stopped his action for them.

His will and determination are of iron. The British are an obstinate and tenacious people, but they have met their match in Gandhi. He will never stop his struggle for truth and Indian freedom.

He loves all people, no matter what their race, nation, or attitude toward him may be. He has no anger or hate toward anyone, no matter how bitter their enmity toward him, or no matter how harsh their treatment of him. He refused to prosecute an Indian who assaulted and nearly killed him. Later the man became a fast friend. He is strongly opposed to British control over India, but he truly loves and trusts Britons as individuals. For example, in the early spring of 1930 he sent a letter to Viceroy Lord Irwin notifying him of the intended campaign of non-violent civil disobedience. He chose as his messenger a young English Quaker, Reginald Reynolds, who at that time was staying at Gandhi's ashram. Again, he took to the Round

Table Conference at London, as one of his closest assistants, the young Englishwoman, Miss Slade, who had become a disciple and taken the Indian name, Miraben. Thus Gandhi tried to symbolize to the British nation his friendship and trust of English people as individuals, but political prejudice blinded the British to the meaning of these acts.

His love of children is strong. At the ashram every evening before prayers he takes a walk, and the children take turns in holding his hands on these walks. He jokes and laughs with them all the way. During the critical week, before the beginning of the struggle in 1930, I joined in an early morning talk and walk he took with several Indian leaders. As we went along the road, a peasant woman with a baby in her arms stopped him for advice and comfort on some personal trouble. As he talked with her patiently, I saw him hold out his finger to the baby. The baby grasped it and smiled when he wiggled it around. So affectionate and human!

Always he has been completely devoted to the poor. As a boy of only twelve, he objected to the customary Hindu ways of treating low-caste people. He has worked for the poor in flood, famine, pestilence, and in economic and political oppression. His home-spinning program is primarily a method to relieve rural unemployment. He has organized and supported a labor union. The reform of untouchability which he has promoted so strongly, is another example. But he is equally ready to serve everyone who asks his help, whether they be rich or poor, foreign or Indian. He is utterly unselfish, and to that all his countrymen agree.

With all his ceaseless work and serious devotion to ideals, he is no sour Puritan. He has a quick and delightful sense of humor and is a great tease. Wherever he may be, he is the life of the party.

Despite his greatness and the adoration of millions of Indians, he remains truly humble. His humility is no servile subservience or inferiority complex. Rather it is a strong sense of moral and spiritual proportion, whereby all men are related to an infinite and eternal God, and thus assume their true place and relative position.

Though his time and energies are occupied with great principles, yet he has a wonderful memory and grasp of detail. He thought out, started, and maintains the nation-wide movement of hand-spinning and weaving, but he also has practised and mastered himself every detail of spinning, weaving, marketing and keeping of accounts. While at his ashram he makes a tour

of inspection every morning and follows up the details of dairy, garden, kitchen, sanitation, classes for spinning and weaving the regular school work of the children, care of the sick—everything. During our visit in March 1930, when he was so busy that he had to be reading papers all during his meals, he yet thought to place my wife opposite him in the big common dining room, and noticed when some burned toast was given her, and called a boy and had the burned bread replaced by some well toasted.

He believes firmly in the dignity and importance of manual work. Whatever he believes in, he first does himself before he asks others to follow. Before he became so busy, he used to do his share of cleaning the latrines himself. Every day he spins for hours. For weeks I used to help him before sunrise peel vegetables in the common kitchen. Do you see any great European or American political leader doing that? Gandhi wants all his people to abandon foolish notions of social inequality. He believes in the unity of mankind, and preaches by example.

Although he is submerged in immensely complex and intricate problems, and probably has close personal relations with more people than any other man alive, he is truly simple. A fool is simple because his mind can encompass only a few things. The wise man is simple because he knows that life is an organic, growing thing, like a plant, with a few central strands which are vitally necessary. The rest of the organism,—the bark, leaves, outer cells,—in all their multiplicity and complexity, automatically develop around those few strands. Keep those few central strands healthy, and the rest of the plant takes care of itself. So Gandhi has selected the few central strands of Indian individual and group life which are of vital importance, and confines his attention to these. That is one reason, aside from political prejudice, why the British cannot understand Gandhi. They say he overlooks the complexity of political issues. Not at all. He goes to the heart of such issues and works there. The British will yet have to confess his superior wisdom and political skill. Strangely, one of the best descriptions of him was written, unintentionally, by a famous British imperialist, Kipling, in his poem called "If."

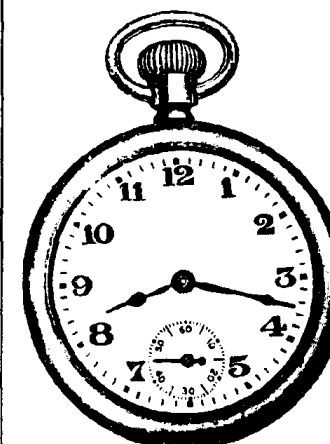
Gandhi's mind is swift, clear, incisive, direct, powerful, independent and profound. I say that his mind is profound because he has successfully

solved in thought and practice the most difficult and dangerous problem that has troubled mankind throughout the ages, namely, the use of violence in human group conflicts. He is self-reliant, firm, inexhaustibly patient, generous, and always serene.

He is ascetic, yes, but in the old derivative Greek sense of asceticism,—the training which an athlete undergoes in order to win a race. Gandhi has set out to win a race for his people. Some may disagree as to the details of the discipline required, but discipline is necessary, and probably he knows his people better than we Westerners do.

He is not an artist like Tagore, but he believes that moral beauty is more important than any other kind of exterior beauty; that right action is a truer symbol of inner spiritual beauty and truth than any other visible or audible impression can be. Unless moral beauty and truth prevail, all other kinds of art perish. Human relationships, individual and group, form the field for the greatest and most enduring art. Gandhi's mastery and successful teaching of non-violence reveals his greatness. He is by far the greatest man in the world, and his life and work will mark the beginning of a new epoch.

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The Future of India's Foreign Relations

BY

MR. T. S. RAMANUJAM, M.A., LL.B. (LONDON)

It is now admitted by the British Government that the ultimate future constitution of India shall be of the federal type and that the principle of responsibility shall be incorporated both in the provincial and central governments. The real question on which Britain may find it difficult to secure the *assensus ad idem* of the Indian public is the one relating to safeguards. The way in which that question is disposed of will be the acid test of British *bona fides*; for a genuine attempt to determine the safeguards with reference to the best interests of India must imply a determination on the part of the British to part with power and transfer it to Indians themselves within a reasonably short transition period. I take it that every enlightened Britisher realises that no safeguard could be effective as such unless it is founded on the goodwill of the Indian people. It remains to be seen how far such realisation would influence the framing of the new Indian Constitution.

One of the safeguards which were discussed at the second session of the Round Table Conference relates to India's foreign relations. It raises the question whether the British Government will be in entire control of India's foreign policy and relations during the transition period, or whether an immediate attempt will be made towards giving the Indian Legislatures some kind of voice in the conduct of those policy and relations. We must bear in mind in this connection that India's position at the end of the transition period should be the same as that of any other Dominion and that the transition period should be so utilised as to render the existence of safeguards wholly unnecessary at the earliest possible date.

Whatever the casuistries of constitutional lawyers may be, the Dominion Parliaments enjoy in practice full control over the foreign affairs of their own countries. India's foreign relations are conducted jointly and after mutual consultation with one another by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State for India. The former is not responsible to the Indian legislatures. The latter is responsible only to the British Parliament. The problem is, how the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy could be made to enlist the support and advice of the Indian Legislatures (which may be

deemed for the purpose to reflect organised public opinion in India) in the conduct of India's foreign relations during the transition period.

It is fruitless to deny that India's membership of the League of Nations has resulted in enormous benefits both to India and the other States Members of the League. The humanitarian activities of the League and of the International Labour Organisation have facilitated the improvement of social and labour conditions in India. The Indian Government and the Indian public have paid greater attention to matters like health, the drug evil, traffic in women and children, the abolition of slavery, child-labour, etc. after India's entry into the League than ever before. At the same time without India's co-operation many of the International Conventions, formulated at Geneva, could not have been speedily ratified and put into effective practice both by European and Oriental powers. Would the Singapore Bureau, for instance, have been a success without India's co-operation? Could the success of the economic arrangements at Geneva be assured without the co-operation of India, which ranks to-day as one of the eight States of chief industrial importance? While the answers to these questions furnish a justification for India's membership in an organisation of sovereign or self-governing States, they also emphasise the duty on the part of the British Government to grant India Dominion Status with all possible haste. Otherwise, it is difficult to belittle the argument that Britain is using India's membership of the League mainly to secure her own imperial interests. Reasonable Indians must admit that for some time to come there cannot be serious divergence of views between the Indian and British delegations to the League on questions of first class foreign and imperial policy. But they are perfectly entitled to expect that the Indian legislatures are accorded at least the right to discuss freely and fully matters touching India's foreign relations and advise the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India on those matters even during the transition period. It is in this connection that the framers of the New Indian Constitution have a great responsibility as well as a great opportunity to win the confidence of the Indian public.

An analysis of the Indian delegations so far sent to Geneva shows that they have been mainly

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drawn from ex-Viceroy and ex-Governors of India, members of the India Council and of the Executive Councils of the Viceroy, and the Provincial Governors and members of the Indian Civil Service. A few delegates have no doubt been now and then chosen from the Indian legislatures. But in the main, the Indian legislatures have had no direct hand in the selection of, much less in the terms of instruction given to, the Indian delegations to the League Assembly.

The need for widening the representative character of Indian delegations has been forcibly brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India by the Indian delegations themselves on more than one occasion. It is needless to labour the point that India's participation in the work of the League must be constantly nourished by an informed and interested public opinion in India. Now that India has been admitted to the membership of the League on the basis of equality with the other fully self-governing States Members, it is the paramount duty of the British Government to reduce the Imperial control of India's foreign policy to the lowest possible degree. We have already said that the Secretary of State for India directs India's membership of the League in consultation and agreement with the Government of India. But in the absence of an intimate *liaison* between the Indian Legislature and the Government of India, the latter has no satisfactory machinery for ascertaining Indian public opinion on international questions of vital importance to India. In order to remedy this serious defect, the following practical measures were recommended by the Indian delegation to the Tenth Assembly *vide* their Report:

In the first place we consider that some means should be found for increasing the interest of the Indian Legislature in the work of the League, and for associating it with the work of the representatives of India. The Indian Legislature is the constitutional embodiment of Indian public opinion on all matters which concern India as a whole, and it seems only natural that it should, as one of its functions, sustain and stimulate consistently with its powers India's participation in international affairs. So far the Indian Legislature has not displayed much interest in the League. It is not for us to suggest why this has been so. We would rather confine ourselves to suggesting how a broader, a more active, and a better informed interest could be generated. Accordingly we recommend that a Standing Advisory Committee of Legislature, analogous to similar bodies which already exist, should be created for the purpose of considering and advising upon matters arising out of India's membership of the League. It would examine reports of delegates of India, with the collaboration, as far as possible, of the delegates

themselves, who might be invited to Delhi or Simla for the purpose. It would consider and advise to what extent the attitude taken up by these delegates should be maintained or developed. It would receive information as to matters which are expected in the near future to be considered by the Assembly and other League Conferences, including as far as possible the actual agenda of such meetings, and it would submit to Government its advice, in as precise a form as circumstances may render desirable and possible, as to the instructions which should be given to the representatives of India. Circumstances may render it necessary for Government to instruct delegates without consultation with the Committee in all questions which arise at short notice; but consistently with this, the fullest possible use should be made of the Committee to ensure that instructions to delegates are in accordance with public opinion. Joint sessions might be arranged for the consideration of matters which are the concern of some other Standing Committee as well as of the League Standing Committee. The Committee will be free to make recommendations on matters in which they consider that representatives of India might take the initiative at international meetings organised by or held under the auspices of the League.

It would be a necessary complement to our first proposal, as well as desirable on other grounds, that the administration itself should be provided with suitable machinery for a more intensive and adequate treatment of League questions. This should be done by attaching a whole-time officer to the appropriate Department. This officer's function would be generally to study and digest the League's voluminous literature, to facilitate co-ordination of work among the various Departments of the Government of India which may be specially concerned with particular aspects of the activities of the League, to prepare documentary material necessary for members of delegations, and finally, but not the least, to perform those secretarial and administrative services which the creation of the Standing Committee would involve.

Some machinery should also be created which would enable the Government of India to be better informed as to affairs at Geneva. There are a number of countries, some remote from Geneva and others comparatively near, which have found it desirable to supplement, by the appointment of permanent representatives at the headquarters of the League or by other means, the information on League matters which is derivable from official documents studied in their Ministries at home, and we believe that India is in need of similar facilities.

Speedy action on the above proposals by the Government of India will go a long way towards dispelling the suspicion, which is widely prevalent in India, that India's membership of the League, in as much as it is not erected on Indian public opinion, is nothing more than a pawn in the chess game played by Britain in international affairs.

Indianization of the Army

BY MR. NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI

FOR a part to become equal to the whole is always considered to be an absurdity in geometry. Not so in real life, where irrational compromises abound, and a fragment, insistently forcing itself to our notice, often succeeds in overshadowing the wider aspects of a problem. This is exactly what has happened with the question of Indianizing the army, which has become identified almost completely with the question of substituting Indian for British officers. This is certainly unfortunate; for the simple substitution of Indian for British Officers can no more bring about Indianization than the partial substitution of Indian civilians for the British has even partially changed the tone and temper of the I. C. S.

It should be frankly admitted that, as things are, the appointment of Indians in the commissioned ranks of the army can only provide careers for some of our young men, and even that not invariably for those who are most suited for the vocation. But the question of Indianizing the army is of far deeper significance. Under the existing system, the Army in India is Indian in one sense only—in that its cost is borne by Indians. In everything else it is British or, at any rate, non-national, though an overwhelming proportion of its personnel is furnished by India. To be more particular, the Army in India is not recruited from all over the country nor from all classes of Indians; it is not commanded or controlled by Indians; Indians are not admitted to all its arms; its spirit, so far as the Indians in the army are concerned, is professional and not national, and its higher direction is imbued through and through with the ideals of British Imperialism; and last of all, its function is not purely Indian, in the first place because it may be employed for upholding British economic and political stakes in any part of the world, particularly, the East, and secondly because it may be used against Indians not in the interests of Indian unity but in those of British supremacy. All this it should be the object of any programme of Indianization to change, so that the army might become truly Indian both in function and structure. The process will be neither easy nor swift, and looked at in the lump, it may have the appearance of a revolution if not of a cataclysm. But if the task is, to be attempted at all, its measure must be taken at the very outset and there should be no confusion between the end in view and the means to that end.

II

The fundamental principle once gripped, it is comparatively an easy matter to lay down the essential counts of a programme of Indianization. To my mind the most important of these is, that the army must be recruited from all over India and all classes of Indians. This radical change in the recruiting policy should form the very first plank in a campaign for Indianization. The practice of taking into the ranks only certain classes of Indians and the theory of the martial races with which it is closely dovetailed, are the two most formidable obstacles in the way of carrying out any reform on national lines in the army. The theory of the so-called martial races has a way of persistently cropping up in every discussion, constitutional or professional, connected with the army. Just as communal representation has become one of the keystones of the political edifice, a hidebound caste system is coming more and more to be a feature of the army organization in India. The Indian Military College Committee of 1931, by providing for special quotas of cadets from the so-called martial castes, has introduced this pernicious doctrine even into the leadership and command of the army.

The question of removing this distinction and levelling up the whole of India from the point of view of recruitment is, however, very difficult. The present state of affairs is the product both of policy and certain historical forces still operating in Indian society, for which the British domination cannot be held solely responsible. It is essential that Indian political and social leaders should make a distinction between the two sets of causes and try to remove the handicaps arising from our own social development.

This does not, however, mean that there will not still be the resistance of 'service' opinion to reckon with. Whatever circumstances the fact may be due to, there is and for a long time will be, a vast number of Indians unused to military life. The military verdict is sure to be against their enrolment in the army. The authorities will argue that it is extremely risky to make experiments with the army and that its efficiency is a far more vital matter than political enfranchisement. This is true, if also a truism. At the same time every military organization which aims to be national, harnesses and utilizes the man-power at its disposal. It does not take

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just what it wants for the sake of efficiency of a sort, and wastefully cripple and maim what it does not want. There is no country in the world which, like India, has undergone a deliberate and organized effort at demartialization, and it cannot also be claimed that the treatment of the inexhaustible manpower of India by the British military authorities has been economical and fair. This puts the whole question of efficiency on quite a different footing with us.

III

The second essential item of Indianization is that Indians should be admitted to all the arms of the service freely. Ever since the Mutiny, it has remained one of the cardinal doctrines of British military policy in India. That not only should Indians never be allowed to occupy positions of responsibility and power in the army, but also that they should never be taken into all its arms so that they might be able to constitute a self-contained fighting formation by themselves alone. To what length the dependence on the British element has been carried may very well be realized from the example of an Indian division, which is the lowest fighting formation employed in a major war. Under the present arrangements, three out of the twelve infantry battalions of a division are British, the divisional field artillery (two Brigades) is British, one of the four batteries of the mountain artillery brigade of the division is British, the divisional signals, the divisional ammunition column and the divisional engineers are partly British, while the higher command and leadership is entirely so.

Recently, however, a departure has been made in this respect from the established practice. By the scheme of Indianization of 1931, the military authorities have committed themselves to the creation of a purely Indian division of all arms. The most substantial item in this programme is the creation of new Indian artillery units. A cautious beginning has been made in this direction by the Indianization of the 14th Field Brigade at Bangalore, which is to be completed by January 1935. But the attempt can hardly be described as anything but tentative and experimental, and the choice of the 14th Field Brigade, which is only a reinforcement and not a normal brigade, deepens this impression.

IV

Next comes the question of substituting Indian for British officers in the Indian Army. This is one of the most important aspects of Indianization,

because there can be no transfer of the army to Indian command without a sufficient number of trained Indian officers to lead it. At the same time it is one of the most difficult. Military opinion, with rare exceptions, has never looked with favour upon the proposal to give commissions to educated Indians. This attitude, as Lord Kitchener wrote long ago,

is due in part to a dislike of change and in part to a deep-seated racial repugnance to any steps which bring nearer the day when Englishmen in the Army may have to take orders from Indians. Chiefly, however, it is due to an honest belief—which is certainly not altogether unfounded—that any substitution of Indians for British officers must be detrimental to the efficiency of the Army.

The words still hold true as an explanation of the reluctance of the military authorities to permit any large influx of Indians into the army.

Recently, however, Indian public opinion has gained a victory by the establishment of a military college in India, and if it does not allow itself to be lulled into inactivity by this victory, the setting up of an Indian Sandhurst can safely and certainly be put down on the credit side of the ledger. Yet the concession falls short in almost every respect of what we claimed and hoped for, and, what is perhaps more important, the scheme of Indianization now being tried would not lay the foundation on the soundest of lines.

In the first place, the pace of Indianization still remains very unsatisfactory. The present scheme, if fully worked out, will affect, at the end of half a generation, only one of the four divisions constituting the Field Army in India, which in its turn comprises less than half of the total strength of the fighting services. Secondly, the scheme is frankly tentative and experimental. Whenever the military authorities have to pronounce upon the experiment they speak in terms of caution, amounting at times to uncomplimentary distrust of Indian military capacity. Thirdly, the principle of segregating the Indian officers in certain units and formations, which was one of the worst drawbacks of Lord Rawlinson's proposals, is still in operation. The device, as is well known, was hit upon to avoid the difficulty of making British officers serve under Indians. But its results have not been happy, and the principle has been recently condemned by so eminent an Indian soldier as Sir George MacMunn. Last of all, following the theory of the martial races, the classes at present not enlisted in the army have been put at a disadvantage in comparison with the classes that are enlisted.

There is besides another aspect of the question which has not been sufficiently stressed by our spokesmen. It is this. The Indian cadets should be given a kind of training most suited to the country, and military education should be made reasonably inexpensive. The actual tendency, on the contrary, is to confine recruiting to the wealthy classes and convert the cadets into imitation English subalterns, weaned away from their national habits and traditions and uprooted from their social environment. This will make them as ineffective as the majority of the Indian members of the services, and what is more, the ideal of an imitation Englishman will never attract the best manhood of India. Every system of military training must be suited to the national character. It must try to bring out its strongest points and correct its defects. It is no use trying to impose an extraneous code of good form on a people who are not spiritually in sympathy with it.

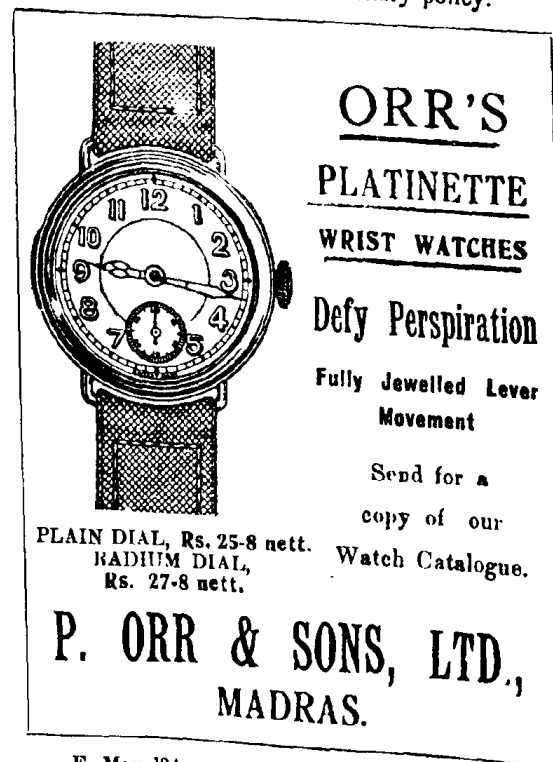
V

The next question to take up would be the transfer of control over the Army to Indians. This is a perfectly legitimate aspiration, because in every country the ultimate decision in all matters connected with the army rests with the civil government, whose members need not always be and are not military experts, and it is the duty of the military authorities only to organize and employ the armed forces of the State in accordance with the policy laid down by their Government. So, if there is going to be any responsibility in the Central Government of India, that responsibility must also include the army as well. Some of our political leaders have already claimed that control over the army should be transferred to an Indian minister. They surely did not do that with any hope of getting the claim immediately accepted. But it is quite possible they have not yet realized what formidable obstacles stand in their way.

Any solution of the difficulties in the way of transferring the control of the Army to Indian hands and even their correct diagnosis are impossible without a frank discussion of the military stakes involved. There has never been any such discussion. Ignorance and inexperience, for which Indians cannot be held responsible, combined with the amateurishness which is the natural outcome of both, prevent a thorough probing of the concrete problem of defence on the Indian side. On the Government's side there has never been any disposition to take Indians into confidence or

invite their co-operation. 'Take everything on trust and no admittance' has been the notice over the military portal and, considering the circumstances, this is not perhaps very surprising. The truth of the matter is Indian and British interests in this military sphere are still too divergent to permit of a really frank interchange of views.

This leads me to the conclusion that there should be some change in this part of our programme and that it would be better at this stage to press for a consultative rather than authoritative voice in army affairs. This will be an educative process for our political leaders and remove the objection about their inexperience and amateurishness in dealing with problems of defence. The actual instrument through which this can be done, is an Indian branch of the Committee of Imperial Defence. As in Great Britain, it will be a purely consultative body and will be composed of military experts and civilians, both Indian and British, with the addition of one or two non-official members of the Central Legislature. It will pass in review all the important questions of Indian defence and form a link between Indian and British opinion in all matters connected with military policy.



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SUBLIMATION AS AN AID TO EDUCATION

BY MR. M. S. SRINIVASA SARMA, M.A.

(National College, Trichinopoly)

NO department of psychology is likely to exert as much influence on the theory and practice of Education as psycho-analysis—that most important contemporary development of the science of mental life which originated with Sigmund Freud. The fundamental doctrine of this remarkable branch of psychology is that the law of causality reigns supreme in mental as well as in physical realm, that healthy mental life consists in the free and full exercise of all the native powers of the individual, and that mental disorders are not chance affairs but are caused by the emotions and instincts which, owing to repression, have been thrust into the unconscious where they strive for expression. The unconscious, in the opinion of Freud, is the store-house of frustrated desires, painful disappointments and unethical wishes which are impossible of fulfilment in actual life. But these repressed tendencies do not tamely submit themselves to this kind of summary disposal, and aggressively manifest themselves in the shape of dreams, neurotic symptoms and other forms of mental abnormalities. By a thorough diagnostic analysis, the Freudian attempts to get an insight into the real working of the mind, finds out the desires and instincts which have been denied conscious fulfilment on account of their recalcitrant and reprehensible nature, and endeavours to secure for them substitute gratification in refined and more useful ways.

All schools of psychologists are agreed on the point that the instincts and emotions constitute the source of human activities, serve as a background for the acquired capacities, and finally settle the type of character and form of mental life evolved by the processes of living and learning. But these native tendencies left to themselves are in hopeless conflict with each other, and constantly engage in civil war. Further they may develop in ways severely condemned by society. For example, fear and curiosity, sex and anger are instances where there is mutual conflict; and they are apt to grow in wild ways injuring the individual and becoming a menace to society. Thus an urgent necessity arises to manage these innate forces properly with as little friction among them as possible; and this exactly is the function of education. Says Prof. Dewey:

The child's own instincts and powers furnish the material and give the starting-point for all education.

Without insight into the psychological structure and activities of the individual, the educative process will be haphazard and arbitrary. To prepare him for the future life means to give him command of himself; it means, so to train him that he will have the full and ready use of all his capacities, that his judgment may be capable of grasping the conditions under which he has to work, and the executive forces be trained to act economically and efficiently. It is impossible to reach this sort of adjustment save as constant regard is had to the individual's own powers, tastes and interests—save, that is, as education is continually converted into psychological terms.

What we call character is the power by which these instincts and emotions are organised into an effective working unity and directed towards a common purpose. The task of education is to help the individual to realise the balanced all-round life which is the harmonised expression of all the native forces. The achievement of harmony in the working of the instincts is the measure of the success of the educational effort and moral training. Social life involves its own special demand and strain upon mental activity; and as a member of a social group, it is neither practicable nor desirable to give full scope for the free play of these primitive instincts. So a situation arises tending to "repression" by which the turbulent motives, immoral cravings, unpleasant memories and unfulfilled wishes are rejected and relegated to the realm of the unconscious. But by repressing them the problem is not solved but only made worse. The repressed desires and their emotions which have been denied open expression, find a way of escape and manifest themselves in neuroses, hysterical disturbances and complexes. In these circumstances sublimation is adopted by the psycho-analysts by which the repressed tendencies are detected and diverted from their original anti-social and immoral ends and redirected to purer purposes satisfying to the individual and of value to the society. Freud means by this term

a process which seeks to utilise the sexual energy immobilised by repression and set free by analysis for higher purposes of a non-sexual nature.

Now without stirring the ashes of recent controversies on this subject, we may at once acknowledge the validity of the concept of sublimation and its tremendous constructive value in the formation of character. There is however no reason to believe that it is only the perverted sex motives that are repressed; because all instincts can by over-emphasis or perversion or

undue repression become grotesque, subversive and monstrous, and consequently stand in need of sublimation. We must also recognise that though the popularisation of the terminology is largely due to Freud, yet the practice of it all over the world in all ages cannot be denied.

The mechanism of sublimation works by uplifting and purifying the original crude instincts and diverting their energies into nobler and socially valuable ends. Nowhere is the Socratic advice "know thyself" more appropriate and more profitable than in dealing with the instincts which so vitally affect our lives. The successful application of sublimation consists largely in training the intellect to perform the all-important function of guarding and controlling the instincts along smooth lines without the least disharmony and friction. As Ernest Jones observes:

The weaning of the child to external and social interests and considerations, which is the essence of sublimation, is perhaps the most important single process in the whole of education.

Sublimation is thus a sort of psychic economy of the individual and at the same time a social convenience. It is a specifically human process which effects a harmonious union of the egoistic and social tendencies, and is a direct help in harnessing and focussing the powers of the individual for the integration of the inborn and acquired tendencies.

To educate wisely and effectively, the teacher should know what exactly the pupils hanker after, where direct expression of an instinct is permissible and where an unreasoning suppression will be harmful, and take steps to train and utilise their ineradicable forces in channels which subserve social ends. As Prof. McDougall points out:

Sublimation is a process that is exemplified on the widest scale in all normal living; and the more important part of education may be said to consist in guiding the processes of moral sublimation.

Sublimation therefore consists in the raising of the moral plane upon which the energies of the instincts are set free to go onward, to create, to be refined and to be of general usefulness. Thus, for example, the instinct of crude fear is transformed into the awe and reverence of the religious man. The wild rage is replaced by moral indignation. The rude self-assertive instinct is sublimated into the stuff that makes leaders of men, mighty heroes and great dictators. Submission finds outlet in obedience, loyalty and in self-sacrificing service. The prying

curiosity is glorified into scientific research and philosophic quest. Artistic endeavour and public speaking would gratify the egotistic cravings. The original sex instinct is sublimated into life-long devotion and consistent love which constitute the basic foundation of family organisation.

Morality, religion and social life are some of the effective agencies for the successful training of the instincts and emotions in healthy and mentally satisfying activities. Genuine happiness is achieved only through the exercise of human powers along chosen paths of effort and attainment. It is therefore most necessary and advisable that everyone in setting an object of endeavour before himself should form an estimate of his powers and choose the vocation suited to his ability as well as nearest to his heart's desire. It is in this respect that people differ from one another; and it is the lack of harmony in the working of the instincts that separates the mad from the happy. Not only is sublimation indispensable to the individual to avoid mental conflict and maintain the equilibrium of life; it is also of immense social value in as much as the undoubted energy belonging to the instincts is utilised to the utmost in channels which are serviceable to society. Instead of diffusing and wasting the limited stock of energy indiscriminately in all channels of instinctive tendencies, the individual, under the guidance of lofty ideals and wholesome principles, is trained to direct his energies in the path towards the realisation of the True, the Good, and the Beautiful—the triune ideal which plays such an important part in the history of culture.

There are no two opinions regarding the aim of education. It is instruction and training in good conduct. The real value of the teacher consists in assisting the pupils in the formation of character; and character is a matter of direction, not of suppression; and it is here the generous sympathy, skilled effort, the creative imagination, deep knowledge of human affairs and the personal power of the educator are needed most imperatively and in great abundance. That is why it is being increasingly realised that the teacher, besides possessing sound scholarship in his subject and high efficiency in the skill and technique of teaching, should have a thorough knowledge of the child, its mental life and the law of its unfoldment.

Inheritance Taxes in India

BY

MR. SYED MAHOMMED NAQVI, M.A.

HISTORICAL

TAXATION of property after the death of the owner is an institution of sufficiently old age. Traces of inheritance taxes and death duties are to be found in the fiscal system of the Romans. This fiscal expedient was devised by them to provide pensions for War veterans. In the Middle Ages also such taxes were collected by overlords from their tenants on the ground that inheritance is a special privilege, the enjoyment of which must be based on payment of duties to those who have the power to grant it.

SOCIAL

Inheritance taxes, as now understood, are essentially the product of modern democracy. Democracy has opened avenues for the development of socialistic ideas. Huge aggregation of wealth in single hands is undesirable from the public point of view and equitable diffusion of wealth is imperative. Equal distribution of wealth can be effected by inheritance taxes without giving rise to any drastic change and disturbance in our economic and social order. The more radical of socialistic writers advocate the entire confiscation of private property for the state, but we need not enter into this controversy as it is mainly concerned with the economics of socialism. More moderate and interesting ideas about death duties are that of Professor Rignano. His is also a socialistic scheme but temperate and politic. He advocates the gradual passing of the entire states in six generations to the state. His ideas have received sympathetic treatment by the conservative and liberal schools of thought also.

ECONOMIC

Taxation of legacies have been justified on economic grounds also. One of the main principles of taxation is the ability to pay. The faculty of the beneficiary increases after he has come into possession of the state of the testator and so he must be called upon to pay more in shape of death duties. It is said that higher income-tax may be utilised to achieve this end, but the reasons for special taxation is to be found also in the windfall character of the legacy. Income,

as it is generally understood, means the amount which comes to you regularly and periodically. Inherited property is also expected to yield income which can be brought under the purview of income-tax and general property tax, but there are many things such as furniture, art treasures, etc., which do not yield direct money income and require separate treatment. Taxation of windfall income leads also to very little economic disturbance. It does not reduce the incentive to work and save because windfall income comes without expectation. A legacy, when left to direct heirs, is not windfall as there is some amount of expectation for it. Thus we find that the rates of death duty are lower in case of direct heirs in fiscal system which allow differentiation between different kinds of income. Inheritance taxes are also employed in making good the loss to the state from the evasion of income-tax. In Germany, if evasion is detected at the time of assessment of property on the death of the owner, a very high rate of tax is levied thus compensating the state for the loss suffered from evasion. Death duties have been regarded by many authors as a capitalised income-tax in case where there is no income-tax. It may be pointed that in modern states the tax system either reaches the income and properties of individuals or it does not. Taking the first case if the individual pays the tax in his life-time and after death he is called upon to pay death duty, then it is an instance of double taxation. In the second place it is inequitable as one individual may have enjoyed his property for 40 years and another for 20 years and the rate is the same as the property does not pass at regular periodical length. But if it is regarded not as a tax on the deceased but on the beneficiary, then there is no injustice as it does not matter for how long time the deceased have enjoyed the property. The idea is interesting but not very important on account of the practical difficulties in its adoption and also because income-tax forms the chief source of state revenue in all countries at present.

THE STATE IN RELATION TO THE DECEASED

The theory of Jeremy Bentham formed the bed-rock principle of inheritance taxes in earlier

times. He held that the state has the right to eschew the property left by a person without any heir or without any will. If the property passes to direct heirs, then the state should not claim a share out of it. If it passes to collateral heirs, then the state has a claim of 50 per cent. on the property. This idea was further extended and differentiation was introduced in inheritance tax schedules in most countries according to the distance of relation between the deceased and a beneficiary. Similar ideas with modification are to be found in the works of some German writers. They establish the claim of the state on genetic basis. The state is regarded as co-heir or co-partner in case of property passing to collateral heirs. But this is more a legal fiction than a scientific treatment of the subject.

J. S. Mill holds that the right of private property does not involve the right of bequest and the right of inheritance. In fact, the rights of bequest and inheritance developed much later than the right of private property. He says that the properties left without a will should pass over to the state, subject to the provision that the state should take care of the dependants of the deceased till they are able to take care of themselves. He thinks that a man should not be free to bequeath his entire property to anybody, and the right of inheritance should also be limited to a point beyond which the incentive to work and save will be reduced considerably.

In European countries the tendency towards greater right of bequest was very marked some time ago and consequently the right of inheritance was limited to a considerable extent. The qualification of this tendency was based on the idea that greater right of bequest will increase the incentive to work and save. Modern writers are coming to realise the justification of Mill's ideas more and more, and modern legal systems favour the limitation of one's right of bequest of his entire property. The very fact that the deceased leaves no will behind shows that in his case family attachment is not very great and the fact of his property passing to the state would not reduce his incentive to work and save. Modern writers hold that the state should claim a share of the property and not the whole as Mill held, and the share of the state should increase with the amount of the property and the distance of relation of the beneficiary to the deceased.

The justification of succession duties on the basis of cost of service is erroneous. It is true

that the state has got a right to claim payment to meet the cost incurred in maintaining probate courts, etc., but then the charge must be moderate and should not be progressive. Viewed from this angle, high rates of inheritance taxes are regressive as they are disproportionate to the amount of property and the cost of service.

The real justification of inheritance taxes is based on the special privilege of the beneficiary to inherit vast amounts combined with the windfall character of inherited wealth in case of collateral heirs.

THE INDIAN FISCAL SYSTEM

In India, the question becomes more important when we want to remove the inequality of taxation and to secure more money for fiscal purposes. The question has been discussed from 1858. Wilson discussed it in his budget and found some practical objections against the imposition of death duties. In 1869, Stratchey was of opinion that there was no objection to its introduction in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa as the settlement is permanent here and the law of inheritance is more favourable than it is in other parts of India. Herschel Committee also examined the question but did not come to any conclusion. They referred to it as a possible source of revenue but found it to be not remunerative. In 1919, it was made a schedule tax for the Provinces, because stamp duty was also an inheritance tax, though indirect. Moreover, taxation of succession and inheritance could only be introduced in form of stamp duty in India, because of the legal and social difficulties in the way of direct taxation of legacies. The Reform Act regarded it more as a potential source of revenue than actual. In Bombay, the Excise Committee and then again the Education Committee pressed the claim of inheritance duties as a source of revenue to finance prohibition and compulsory education respectively. Attention was also paid in Madras but nothing was done and the position, taking the country as a whole, is just as it was in 1919. Two minor changes have, of course, been incorporated in the main body of the tax.

This tax was spoken of in 1858 as a fiscal curiosity even in the Western countries. Since then, due to the increasing progress of social ideas and fiscal necessity, it is no more a fiscal fiction but a living element of the tax system. Fiscal need in India has been as great as elsewhere but we have done very little in

this connection. In India, we had been for long time sceptical of social ideas and fiscal changes. Our collective ideas and thoughts had been directed in altogether different directions and we had been moving along undefined lines. After the introduction of democracy in different aspects of life and pressure of social needs, things are a little better than they were before. But we are too slow to move, and sluggishness is inherent in our social and economic system. In British India, we have got stamp duty on letters of administration, and the will of the deceased is registered subject to stamp duty at the rate of 6 to 7 per cent. The duty is graduated and yields a fair amount of revenue which is the largest in Bombay and Bengal. In other Provinces also it is not inconsiderable, but it is confined to localities and communities which is a very unsatisfactory position. Stamp duties are also inequitable, for the differentiation to which they lead have no justifiable ground.

The cause of our slow progress in adapting ourselves to modern condition is more due to the conservative policy of the Government. They always try to move along the line of least resistance, and political considerations always have their attention in preference to social and economic needs of the country. They have, unless they are compelled to, tried to avoid any progress which may lead to agitation, specially from the point of view of politics. Their excessive attachment to vested interests is the reason of the absence of death and succession duties in our fiscal system.

Taxation of succession and inheritance will no doubt mainly affect the land-owning classes and land is already overburdened with taxation. This is a valid objection against its introduction. But this is true of middle class and lower agricultural incomes only. Higher agricultural incomes escape from any kind of differentiation and it will be a desirable social and fiscal policy to introduce differentiation in the taxation of higher agricultural incomes. But the real difficulty comes from the side of inheritance laws and systems in different parts of India. In Bengal the law is favourable, and taxation of agricultural incomes is not heavy and there is ground for the introduction of death duties on the earliest opportunity. Under the Dayabhag system of Hindu Inheritance Law which is followed in Bengal and parts of Behar and Orissa, the position is very simple as the owner has got absolute right over the property and it devolves upon the inheritors by bequest. According to

the other system, i.e., Mitakshra, which is prevalent in other parts of India, the son acquires a right over the property from the day he is born. The property is not passed from one generation to another by bequest but by the right of survival in the family. The senior member of the family is always the senior manager if the family is not divided but goes on from one generation to another. In case of death duties, the families under the system are liable to pay more heavily than other families, as the managers are liable to pass (die) greater number of times than owners of properties beyond this system of inheritance. Further, the death of minors increases the ability of other members to pay more and this fact tells against the families under this system. Quick succession no doubt entails hardship, but we must take into account also the fact that on the death of the senior manager, only a part of the property passes to the members, whereas under the Dayabhag system and the Muslim and Christian systems of inheritance, the whole of the property passes to the inheritors on the death of the owner and for the purpose of taxation entire property is the unit. Thus from this point of view the Mitakshra families gain obviously. We must also keep in mind that self-acquired property is free from the complication of Mitakshra system and can be treated just as other incomes.

Practically speaking, it is not possible for us at present to effect sweeping changes in the laws of inheritance and we have got to base our fiscal system on them. The best course in such a case will be to make the obtaining of letters of administration and representation compulsory and universal, irrespective of the residence or community. This will remove the differentiation as it exists to-day. But this, too, is not so satisfactory as we want to make it. The social significance of the different inheritance laws is the same, but they lead to differentiation and economic inequality in case of taxation of legacies as has been explained above. In order to remove the difficulty, we can take the father of the family as the owner without differentiating between the self-acquired and the inherited property, paying more attention to the social facts than to the legal position. The death of the minor should not be taken into account as, from the social point of view, it does not make any difference in the amount of property. The institution of inheritance in India as well as in other countries is responsible for inequality in our economic life, and so we must look to its

social significance and not to the legal implications. India is conspicuous in the nations of the world for its lack of social legislations and the distribution of wealth in this country is very unsatisfactory. All the other countries of the world are combating against institutions militating against their social advancement.

Death duties can be incorporated in our tax system without leading to any difficulties, if we are guided by the transfer of property from one generation to another and take into account the social and economic effect of the transfer of property from the deceased to the beneficiary.

The main plank of our social reforms should be the principle of equal treatment to all. In

case of death duties also, communities and localities should not be given concession on account of their laws of inheritance. The position, as it exists to-day in case of indirect taxation of inheritance by stamp duty, is very unsatisfactory on account of the unequal treatment of communities due to the difference in the laws of the inheritance. Everybody must be treated uniformly and under the same principle. The White Paper scheme has also left the position of death duties in no better position than it was in the 1919 Act, but we may expect that, with the advance of democracy, greater national consciousness will necessitate improvements in our social and fiscal order.

ON BIG WORDS

BY PROF. B. TANDON, M.A.

FINE feathers do not always make fine birds and, according to a great living master of English prose, "a fine use of words does not necessarily mean the use of fine words". But even in the fourth decade of the twentieth century, the prejudice dies hard, that big and 'bumptious' words are indispensable for good writing. I have just read a laboured apologia of big words, and since it requires an unusual courage to defend the indefensible, I shall plead for a wider literary recognition for this champion of a lost cause. Pointing his minatory finger at carping critics, he says:

For mark you, I am a verbal aristocrat in velvet coat and top hat, with footmen in plush following at my heels. I don't dabble in these tawdry words that can be had twelve a penny, words which the man in the street rattles on his tongue and which are as the very breath of life to my barber and the man who brushes my shoes. I shall have none of your old, hackneyed words that come hobbling with feeble, famished look in their faces, words in widow's weeds, wrinkled with age and with crow's feet about their eyes. I love the luxury of long words. They come, at my beck and call, those words of "wondrous length and thundering sound" clothed in ermine or "in full-bottomed wigs and in court dress" and march in solemn procession in the grand pageantry of my style.

Hats off to the literary colossus! But the regret is that times are out of joint with you. In this century you are an anachronism. You ought to have been a contemporary of Dr. Johnson, or farther still, Jeremy Taylor, Sir Thomas Browne and John Donne. The age of big words is now definitely gone and all the

polysyllabic expressions have been thrown into the limbo of oblivion. The economic stringency has hit everybody hard, and the "axe" of retrenchment has been applied even to our practical vocabulary.

Nor is there anything wrong in this. The purpose of literature is not to frighten or puzzle people. In order that literature should have a wider power of appeal, it should be understood by common people. And so the language should be easy and plain. In his advice to budding writers, Dean Alford says:

Be simple, be unaffected, be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call a spade a spade, not a well-known oblong instrument of manual husbandry; let home be home and not a residence; a place a place and not a locality and so on.

Delivering his convocation address to the graduates of Lucknow University, Sir William Marris, the ex-Governor of the United Provinces, said: "If I were to teach writing in an Indian school, I should insist *ad nauseum* on the value of simplicity." It is not sufficiently realised that simplicity is of the essence of good writing. There can be a great beauty and charm even in short sentences and simple words. What is really needed is clearness. And clearness in expression depends on clearness in thinking. Most writers are obscure in their language because they are muddle-headed. They use big words and quaint expressions in order to disguise the hollowness of their thoughts. An employment

of unusual words and obsolete phrases is, more often than not, an ingenious attempt to hoodwink the reader and lead him to believe that the writer is much too profound and learned, whereas the fact is that he suffers from a poverty of ideas. Here I may quote with advantage the outspoken comment of Herbert Paul, a distinguished exponent of a simple, clear and forceful style.

A great deal of time is wasted by the 'general' reader in guessing at the meaning of authors who did not mean anything in particular. Uncertainty is the fruitful parent of obscurity, and many people write obscurely in the hope that they will be thought profound. Like the subaltern who would not form his letters distinctly lest his correspondents should find out how he spelt, there is a class of writers who will not be plain lest the poverty of their thoughts should be exposed.

The question is often asked: "What is, after all, the utility of these words if their use is forbidden?" Young writers have often said with great resentment: "If we will not use these words, who will? Why have they been coined? Why do you teach us such a large number of phrases and idioms and then ask us to avoid their use." The answer is: "Every literary age has its own fancies. Many words and phrases which were current coin in a previous century, are now discarded. You have got to know them in order to understand old-time writers. Some of these phrases are still very effective, but you have to be very cautious in their use. We don't ask you to practise total abstinence, but don't be drunk immoderately with the result that you may say: "'The hand that rocked the cradle has now kicked the bucket' for 'the mother is dead'." The use of big words in common speech is simply unpardonable. Here is the wholesome advice of a distinguished English writer:

It is an excellent thing to have a good vocabulary, but one ought not to lard one's common speech or every-day letters with long words. . . . We do not make a thing more impressive by clothing it in grand words than we crack a nut more neatly by using a sledge-hammer. We only distract attention from the thought to the clothes it wears. If we are wise, our wisdom will gain from the simplicity of our speech, and if we are foolish our folly will only shout the louder through big words.

It may appear paradoxical but the fact is that it is not easy to write a simple style. It is much more difficult than to string a number of big words with the help of dots and dashes. A natural and straightforward style will not be insipid. It will have force and energy which a gaudy and ornate expression always lacks. In looking upon simple, monosyllabic words as

plebian, literary 'aristocrats' merely betray their snobbishness. It is a narrow and perverted intellect which measures the quality of any writing by the size of its words and sentences. The remarks of Hazlitt in this connection are most apposite and should be read with profit by every student of literature.

The proper force of words lies not in the words themselves but in their application. . . . I hate anything that occupies more space than it is worth. I hate to see a load of bard-boxes go along the street, and I hate to see a parcel of big words without any meaning in them.

There are some people who glory in obscurity of expression. They take as much pains to be prolix and florid as some people take to be terse and plain. Simplicity and clearness are alien to their nature. It is said that Gladstone was naturally incapable of saying anything clearly. The story goes that once he was watching a thought-provoking *seance* in the smoking room of the House of Commons when the performer asked: "Have you a five-pound note, Sir." Gladstone in his deep-toned voice replied: "I presume that as First Lord of the Treasury, I should admit possession of such an article." What the deuce do you mean by this? Have you got a five-pound note or not? Can't you say 'yes' or 'no'? "I presume." Really. In the same class one would put the great Herbert Spencer who, it is related, once demanded "a modicum of alcohol to restore the periodicity of his somniferous functions". This is an absolutely bad way of asking for whisky and soda before going to bed.

The most brilliant writers of the modern age—essayists, journalists, short-story writers—believe in a rigid simplicity of expression. There is no straining after effect. Of their style it may be said that "he who runs may read". There is a naturalness, a lucidity and a crystal clearness in their writings. They do not talk to you from a high pedestal so as to give the impression that their language is different from yours. There is no affectation, no meretricious adornment in their compositions, and that is one of the secrets of their wide power of appeal. It is not suggested that all words of more than a standard length ought to be weeded out from a composition in order to make it effective. That would be vulgar. Use the right word and don't make your writings bristle over with big words deliberately chosen for the purpose. Depend for the effect of your writings on the strength of your ideas and not on the dimensions of words.

FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONALISM

BY MR. S. SATYAMURTI, B.A., B.L.

ANY book on International Religions is bound to arrest attention in this war-weary world. This book* is an attempt to trace the religious foundations of Internationalism. It is both a historical survey and an attempt to peep into the future. The object of the book is to show that "religion or rather the co-operation of the religions of the world must help to bring about the fulfilment of the prophetic conception of the reign of moral law in the affairs of States, which alone can be a firm foundation of the peace of nations". The first eight chapters of the book deal with the historical part of the subject. The 9th and 10th chapters with religious freedom till and since the Great War. The last three chapters deal with the future of religion as the foundation of International Law and Morality.

Jerusalem and its history are dealt with in the first chapter. Dealing with peace in the Roman Empire, the author rightly says: "The ancient world only found peace when it lost freedom." This is true of subject countries even to-day. The author rightly anticipates great difficulties in the future; for, while in the past the Oriental religions have been a more effective influence for peace than the Western to-day, the prophets of the East Combine almost supercede their religious message with ardent Nationalism. The remedy is not, as the author suggests, to organise the spiritual forces for peace but to secure the freedom of all nations from foreign domination.

The pagan religions of antiquity are dealt with in the next chapter. And one may agree with the author when he says that "the religion of humanity was tied to the logic of Greece and the law of Rome and lost much of its original spirit in that association". In the next chapter entitled "Judaism and the Nations", the author makes somewhat extravagant claims, but his hope that the "Jew of to-day or to-morrow" should be the first citizen of the world is a sound one.

Christianity forms the subject of the next chapter and the author rightly says: "That a pacific religion was turned into a militant one so that it is doubtful whether, with the exception of

Islam, any agency has been so fruitful of War as the Christian creed." The French revolution is then dealt with, as also the beginning of International Law from Grotius. The story is then taken up to the end of the Great War. Though there was a great development of International Law in the 19th century, it proved ineffective as the Great War showed. The end of the Great War in spite of the War left the world more or less exactly where it was in this matter.

In the next chapter the author is scrupulously just to Islam in its early history. But Islam also developed a warlike mentality later. The author with great acuteness points out: "It is another paradox of the Moslem world in our times that while the principal Moslem States are rapidly secularised, a religious Islamic revival should be fostered amongst the people of the Arab countries and India. Control by a foreign power has a way of stimulating religious feeling." The author expresses the hope that Islam may yet serve the common purposes of humanity. Amen.

The author is however somewhat less than just to Hinduism, which really however places international peace above almost everything else. But the author's statement that in the Far East and especially in Japan, religion has been a permanent force making for peace, goodwill and brotherhood amongst men is falsified by the recent history of Japan. The chapters on religious freedom do not call for special comment. Many will be found to agree with the author's criticism of the peace treaty as based on revenge and not on justice. Whether the League of Nations which the author contemplates may come or not, one will heartily agree with the author when he says that "there is little hope for mankind till his spiritual growth is again brought into step with his material advance. Humanity has struck its tents again and is on the march. It must march either to union or to perdition".

A History of Nationalism in the East. By Hans Kohn. Gives a picturesque account of the national movements in Russia, India, Egypt, Arabia and Persia. Rs. 18-12.

Constitution of the Irish Free State. By Leo Kohn. Rs. 12.

Studies in Law and Politics. By Harold J. Laski. Rs. 7-14.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

BY MR. P. B. SINGH (*Durban, Natal*)

Mr. P. B. Singh, who will shortly leave for South Africa, came to this country a few months ago as a representative of the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association to investigate the conditions of the South African Indian repatriates. In the following article Mr. Singh discusses the origin and history of Indian emigration to South Africa and the responsibility that behoves the Union Government to look after the interests of the descendants of those who helped to build up the fortunes of that country. Mr. Singh belongs to the section of our countrymen in South Africa, who have thought fit to boycott the Committee appointed to enquire into the possibilities of sending Indians from India and South Africa to colonize some other country. As we go to Press, we read that that Committee has concluded collecting evidence. It will be found that one of the most effective of the evidences tendered was that of the Agent-General to the Government of India, himself. It is impossible to think that such an effective and authoritative representation of the Indian view would go unheeded. Sir Maharaj Singh definitely told the Committee that in his opinion the present economic position put out of consideration any question of colonization from one country to another. He stoutly maintained that colonization of British Guiana was utterly impracticable. 'As far as I know,' he added, 'the Government of India has no scheme for the colonization of Borneo, and I would not like to commit them to the smallest degree.' Alike the Union Government and the Government of India will, therefore, do well to take note of what the Agent-General has definitely stated, viz., 'I know of no country suitable for colonization and having regard to the present world-wide depression, I should be surprised to hear of any country where colonization is possible.'—[Ed. I. R.]

I have been asked to write something on the Indian situation in South Africa, and more particularly on the condition of Indians repatriated from that country during recent

were not steady workers and were prone to leave work at a moment's notice.

Here let it be emphasized that there has never been any spontaneous emigration of the labouring classes from India to South Africa. The Indian, as is well known, is a home-loving person, and those who came were recruited with difficulty and often ensnared into the nets of the recruiters.

Thus it was that this shameful system started. As the years went on, Indians showed by their industry and labour that they were a tremendous asset to the country so much so that the *Natal Mercury*, a prominent English daily newspaper published in Durban, in its issue of 19th January 1865, said in a leader:

The coolie immigration after several years of labour is deemed more essential to our prosperity than ever. . . . Had it not been for coolie labour, we should certainly not have had it to say that our sugar export increased from £20,000 in 1863 to £100,000 in 1864 and has prospects of a greater increase before it. . . .

Emigration of Indian labourers to Natal continued from 1860 till 1911.

In 1875, Lord Salisbury wrote that:

In return for the expense of bringing them to the Colonies, Indians will be free men in all respects with privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of Her Majesty's subjects in the Colonies.

How well this has been followed, the world knows!

By this time the sugar industry had been saved from ruin, the white planters were becoming more and more prosperous and their industries had been established on a permanent basis. The reward of sacrifice and honest labour has been the enactment of over 30 Acts and Regulations against the Indians. Since 1881,



MR. P. B. SINGH

years. I shall try to comply with this request, but as I am not a writer by any means, the readers will have to forgive me if my style is somewhat cramped!

It was in the year 1860 that at the urgent request of the Natal Government, Indians were first introduced into the country as indentured labourers under Law 14 of 1859. It was with great reluctance that the Government of India agreed to this experiment for the benefit of the white planters in Natal, who implored the Indian Government to allow labourers to be recruited to save the sugar industry of Natal from ruin. The natives of South Africa, who considerably outnumbered the whites, were found by experience to be unreliable as workers. They

* THE RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONALISM: A study in International Relations through the Ages by Norman Bentwich. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., Museum Street, London.

this selfish policy of using every means possible to turn out the Indians from Natal has been relentlessly pursued, and to what extent the Government was prepared to proceed in the matter may be gauged from the fact that in 1895 a penalty upon residents in Natal of £3 per annum was imposed on every indentured Indian who decided to remain in Natal upon the expiration of his period of indenture.

In 1912, the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement put an end to Indian emigration to South Africa, and the pledge was given to Indians by General Smuts that:

With regard to the administration of existing laws . . . it has always been and will continue to be the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner with due regard to vested interests.

In spite of these promises however, legislation discriminating against Indians has again and again been enacted, all with a view to the eventual extermination of the Indians resident in South Africa. And all this in spite of the repeated admission made by the Union Government and leading white men that the Indians are good, law-abiding, industrious, and sober citizens and should be treated as human beings.

I do not think it necessary to deal in detail with the various repressive measures instituted by Government from time to time; the reader will have gained ere this a knowledge of the conditions under which Indians were compelled to live in Natal.

I shall now come to the so-called Repatriation Scheme.

Under the former scheme, from 1914 to 1926, 20,384 Indians were got rid of from South Africa. In 1927 the Assisted Emigration scheme was substituted for the Voluntary Repatriation scheme under an agreement arrived at between the Governments of India and South Africa at Cape Town. And that has resulted in the untold miseries of the hundreds of men, women and children I have seen at Calcutta and Madras during recent weeks.

At the Second Round Table Conference between the Governments of India and South Africa at Cape Town in 1932, it was recognized that the Government's scheme of Assisted Emigration was practically exhausted and as has always been the practice of the Union Government, to which the Indian Government has quietly acquiesced, a substitute had to be provided and the spirit of bargaining was again pursued resulting in what is now commonly known as

the Colonization Scheme being agreed to by both Governments. The terms of reference are:

To undertake a preliminary investigation in South Africa in connection with the proposals set forth in para 3 of the Cape Town Agreement for the exploration of the possibilities of a colonization scheme for settling Indians, both from India and South Africa, in other countries.

At that Conference, members of the South African Indian Congress—a body reputed to be representative of the Indian community of South Africa—were present to assist the Indian delegation, and they issued a statement

agreeing to co-operate with the Governments of India and South Africa in the former's mission to explore outlets for colonization in regard to her increasing population and to ascertain whether there exists any opportunities for South African Indians in the countries explored.

It will be noticed that no provision is made for a preliminary investigation, but this is exactly what the Union Government instituted and in June 1932 a Committee of Enquiry was appointed on which a representative of the South African Indian Congress was invited to take a seat.

In some quarters it was felt that this preliminary enquiry constituted a vital departure from the procedure indicated at the Second Cape Town Conference and that Congress should not co-operate with the Committee of Enquiry. It was felt that the principle underlying the scheme of colonization involves an outlook that the Indians in South Africa are an undesirable element and that their number should be reduced. To this it is emphatically asserted that South Africa is an under-populated country and there is no necessity to find an outlet for its population. Therefore the Congress representative on the Committee could be of no practical benefit to the Indian community, since almost all the Indians in South Africa were opposed to any scheme which had as its aim the reduction of their number in the Union, and no self-respecting Indian can serve on a Committee whose sole aim is to reduce the number of his compatriots. Again a joint investigation by the Governments of India and South Africa was agreed to at Cape Town whereas in the present case the Union Government had alone initiated an enquiry.

Here it would be well again to remind the reader that Congress had agreed to 'co-operate with the Governments of India and South Africa in the former's mission to explore outlets for colonization' and her co-operation in the preliminary enquiry could hardly be justified. Vigorous protests at the decision of Congress to co-operate

were made, and in spite of a consensus of opinion of Indians throughout the country, co-operation was agreed to and a representative of the Congress was nominated to a seat on the Committee.

This action of the Congress caused a serious split within its folds, and a number of veterans who had laboured hard and long and brought Congress the recognition it had enjoyed until recently, were reluctantly compelled to break their association with a body to whom they had given of their best. And this gave birth to a new organization—the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association. The President is that honest and selfless worker—one who has always played the game—Advocate A. Christopher, and the Vice-President Mr. Marilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and Editor of *Indian Opinion*. The Secretaries are: Messrs. S. L. Singh, D. S. Chetty and Hashjee, in all of whom the Colonials have implicit faith.

I am but a humble Councillor of the Association, and during my present visit to the Motherland have been deputed to investigate and report on the condition of Indians repatriated from South Africa.

I have spent considerable time in investigating the condition of repatriates in India. I wish I had the strength in my pen to write as I feel! I have seen hundreds of my poor brothers and sisters at Calcutta and Madras and their condition is pitiable in the extreme. They are on the verge of starvation—quite a number are actually starving—are in tattered garments and many are diseased. Truly Mother India has played havoc with the once sturdy men and women of South Africa! There are hundreds of them homeless. They find shelter under verandas while some sleep on the banks of the Cooum in Madras. I saw quite a number of colonial born youths at Madras. I shudder when I picture the looks of utter misery on their faces. These young men—mostly between the ages of 17 to 22—who were forced to leave South Africa at the command of their parents—are in dire straits. They cannot find employment anywhere, they are in tatters, hungry and without shoes. Their cheek bones are jutting out, eyes sunken, they are flat chested and look more like scarecrows than human beings. They feel utterly dejected and their incessant appeal to me was to do something so that they may return to their Motherland—South Africa. I do not propose to say more on this painful subject here. On my return to South Africa

I shall present a report of my investigations to the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association when I shall describe in detail the distress I have seen among repatriates in India. But I would be failing in my duty if I did not at this stage make a fervent appeal to the Government of South Africa to desist from sending away any more Indians under this inhuman scheme. Literally speaking, it is consigning these poor people—the indentured labourers who gave of their best in making Natal the 'Garden Colony of South Africa'—to a living death, for experience has proved that those Indians who have spent years in the colonies and their children can never be absorbed in the every-day life of India for obvious reasons.

And what of the Government of India in this connection? The moral obligation is theirs to help the sufferers and the victims of the Repatriation Scheme; and I plead to them in the name of humanity to carry out their promises. . . .

Another mission of mine in India was to negotiate for an Indian Football Team to South Africa. My Association—the South African Indian Football Association—has been in communication with the Indian Football Association at Calcutta since 1932 when an invitation was extended to the latter to send a representative team to South Africa. I am happy to state my negotiations were entirely successful and a team will leave for South Africa during May. I can assure my brothers here the team will receive a hearty welcome in South Africa. Our men there are noted for their keen sense of sportsmanship and I know we shall witness some grand games; for I realise that the standard of Soccer in India is high. Here's luck to both teams and may the best team win!

The most thrilling moment of my tour in India was when at Bangalore I laid my head at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi—India's greatest son and the greatest man of our time—and asked his blessing. Mahatmaji was much perturbed when I described the condition of repatriated Indians, but his loving face was all smiles when I informed him of the impending visit of the Soccer team to South Africa. He gave his blessing to the Team and asked me to convey the following message to South African Indian footballers:

Tell the Indians in South Africa that I shall be happy when they beat the Team from the Mother Country. It would do parents a lot of good if at times they were beaten in sport by their children. It will certainly do the Mother Country immense good if she is beaten at Soccer by South Africa.

RECENT CONFERENCES

In accordance with our practice, an attempt is made in the following pages to give a brief summary of the proceedings of the various gatherings that met in different parts of the country during the Christmas holidays and in the first week of the New Year. For obvious reasons no Session of the Congress was held. The Liberal Federation and the Social Conference met at Madras; the Science Congress and the Trade Union Congress at Bombay; the Oriental Conference at Baroda; and the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta. It is hoped that the busy reader, who may not find time to go through the whole literature of these Conferences, may find this precis of their proceedings, of some use. Brief reports of proceedings of certain other gatherings will also be found in the appropriate sections.—[ED. I. R.]

National Liberal Federation

THE Fifteenth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India met at Madras on the 26th December last under the presidency



MR. JATINDRANATH BASU

of Mr. Jatindranath Basu. The Session lasted three days, during which the White Paper proposals formed the principal subject of discussion. The Federation tackled many other subjects of topical interest, like the position of Indians in Kenya and South Africa, and the Report of the Capitation Tribunal; but the main resolution of the Session centred round the Constitutional issue. The Presidential address gave the lead in this matter; the Subjects' Committee discussed the Hoare scheme threadbare and a resolution was passed in the open Conference, which at once exposes all the defects of the scheme and suggests such improvements

in it as are indispensable to make it acceptable to the nation.

SIR SIVASWAMI AYYAR'S WELCOME ADDRESS

Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, who was called upon at a moment's notice to welcome the delegates on account of the sudden illness of the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in a brief but lucid speech said enough to indicate how profoundly he had been disappointed by the halting and wholly inadequate nature of the advance proposed in the White Paper.

Though the White Paper proposals fall short of the country's expectations and though there is not much chance of improving them to a satisfactory extent, it is felt that it is just possible to induce the Government to modify and liberalise the provisions of the White Paper. It is essential to put forward our views on the various proposals and express clearly what exactly the country wants at the present moment.

Sir Sivaswami Ayyar then formally proposed Mr. Jatindranath Basu to the chair. The motion was seconded by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and supported by Mr. D. G. Dalvi of Bombay.

MR. BASU'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The presidential address of Mr. J. N. Basu is a well-reasoned, if mild, criticism of the White Paper constitution. In effect that constitution, says Mr. Basu, does not attempt anything like responsible Government but only tones down the aggressive features of an autocratic State. In the representation of minorities it is aggressively reactionary and, generally, instead of leading us to *Swaraj* it drags us backward to earlier centuries. Some of his observations on the White Paper may be quoted. No Congressman could have condemned it more thoroughly.

The White Paper cannot be described as a document intended to bring about peace and contentment. It is aggressively reactionary in the matter of communal representation. The scheme is accentuating and elaborating communal electorates and seats in the legislatures. It sub-divides the Hindus. There is no

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recognised principle behind the scheme. Instead of framing a constitution for a modern Government facing the future, the White Paper seeks to drag us backward to earlier centuries.

The White Paper constitution is a strange combination of centralised authority and of responsibility, weighted with brakes of various descriptions. The system is without a precedent. . . . It is certainly not anywhere near Dominion Status.

The President asked for a generous gesture on the part of the Government to reassure the people of the intentions of the Government in the matter of the Constitutional reforms.

Apart from the White Paper which has not satisfied the aspirations and met the requirements of the country in the future, the steps that have recently been taken to placate the country can hardly be said to be such as might lead to success. Repressive measures have been heaped one upon another.

The Liberal Party abhors terrorism and all methods subversive of law and constituted authority. If there is not more trouble, it is due in a great measure to the immense steady influence that the stable factors in the country continuously exercise on the population in general. The Government has taken in its hands powers of great absolutism and has chosen to impose restrictions on certain parts of the country—restrictions indistinguishable from martial law.

The policy of mass punishment of those who are either entirely or with solitary exceptions innocent is not likely to achieve the object in view. On the other hand if human nature in India is not different from what it is elsewhere, such a policy is likely to spread discontent. So long as crimes of terrorism happen, every citizen should do all in his power to put down such crimes. This cannot be done by mass punishments or by the marching of troops through the village.

The Federation then met in Subjects' Committee and discussed a number of resolutions touching condolence *re*: the departed leaders, Swadeshi, terrorism, Government's repressive policy, temperance, judicial and executive functions, Indians in Kenya, untouchability, Princes' Protection Bill, etc. There was a slight breeze over the resolution on untouchability in the open Conference which, however, was set right by Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri's explanation. He pointed out that untouchability is not a mere religious question but has a distinct political bearing which cannot be ignored. For two days the Federation engaged in the discussion of the lengthy resolution on the White Paper, the draft of which had undergone considerable modification. This resolution is a lengthy and comprehensive one and embodies all the points urged to make the Reform proposals

acceptable. Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, moving the resolution, said that the chief criticism against the White Paper was

that it did not take them anywhere near Dominion Status. Their expectations that the reforms would lay down the Dominion Constitution subject to certain safeguards and reservations during the unavoidable period of transition were unfulfilled.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, supporting the White Paper resolution, observed:

I would sooner go on with the present constitution for a few more years and go on agitating for real and genuine self-government until the propitious day arrives when we shall have a genuine article rather than put up with this 'mongrel constitution' now proposed—a scheme of constitution whereto I honestly apply the description by Disraeli on another occasion, namely, 'organised hypocrisy'.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

The Federation is strongly of opinion that a declaration of fundamental rights of federal citizenship applicable to all component members of the All-India Federation should be a part of the Constitution Act. If for any reason the inauguration of the All-India Federation should be materialized or be unduly delayed, there should be responsible Central Government for British India concurrently with provincial autonomy without prejudice to the effectuation of the All-India Federation at the earliest possible date thereafter.

The resolution records its strong conviction that the White Paper proposals, as they stand, cannot possibly satisfy even the most moderate opinion of progressive opinion and will do far from appeasing unrest and allaying discontent, aggravate the present unhappy conditions and create a more intense opinion from the Government and greatly intensify the present acute and wide-spread discontent. A generous and far-reaching measure of real reform on the lines of Dominion Constitution which will make India an equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, will alone meet India's requirements and satisfy the national self-respect of India.

By another resolution, the Federation proposes to appoint a Committee to take the necessary measures,

in co-operation with similar Committee of progressive parties in the country, to devise a common plan of action after the presentation to Parliament of the report of the Joint Select Committee and publication of the Indian Constitution Bill in its final form by His Majesty's Government.

The question of Indianization of the army, currency and exchange and the capitation charges then claimed the attention of the Federation. Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Hridayanath Kunzru spoke on these resolutions which the Federation adopted unanimously.

It was resolved to hold the next session of the Federation at Poona during the Christmas week.

National Social Conference

JUST as in the early days of the Congress the Social Conference was held as an adjunct to it, so now, soon after the Session of the Liberal Federation in Madras, the National Social Conference met under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, on the 30th December last.

WELCOME ADDRESS

The Conference opened with a brief but lucid address of welcome by Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who rightly began with an expression of gratitude for the measure of success which has attended the efforts of our predecessors in this field.

To-day we are meeting under less difficult circumstances than what the great pioneers had to face when they began their work. Some of the problems set to them have lost some part of their difficulties.

He referred to the changed outlook in the matter of foreign travel and sea-voyage, post-puberty marriage and the way we are now tackling the problem of the disabilities of the untouchables, and enlarged on the new orientation which has taken place in our conception of Hinduism.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair proposing and Mr. O. Kandaswami Chetti seconding, Mr. G. K. Devadhar was installed in the chair.

MR. DEVADHAR'S ADDRESS

Mr. G. K. Devadhar's presidential address covered a wide range of subjects relating to social reforms, such as problems affecting women, caste and depressed classes and their position, rural reconstruction, health improvement, labour, temperance, and litigation.

The bogey of untouchability and unapproachability still hurt us, observed Mr. Devadhar, but

its days are numbered as its foundations are unmistakably shaken by the most powerful influence of Mahatma Gandhi, whose work in this connection I have always likened to that of a powerful and tremendous blast.

Referring to the problem of depressed classes, the President said Mahatmaji had done the greatest service to this class directly and to the Hindus indirectly by sponsoring their cause and offering even to fight at the cost of popularity.

The stubborn attitude of the Conservatives, who are very vocal and loud in their denunciation of political disabilities under which they labour in their own country and outside, but which can scarcely bear any comparison with the existing disabilities to which this vast mass of

human beings is subjected, is very amusing. It is therefore the duty of the Hindus and also those in whose power it lies to improve the lot of their down-trodden brethren by all possible ways. Untouchability which is universally condemned by all thinking sections as the darkest spot in the fair face of exalted Hindulam is doomed for ever, but our business, as social reformers, is to see that no wrong emphasis is put by any of the parties immediately concerned on any wrong principles and that true constructive work is taken up as a lever to lift them up with special reference to the eradication of untouchability and unapproachability.

RESOLUTIONS

The resolution on Untouchability evoked a keen discussion, one section holding that Varnashrama Dharma would be discarded by the resolution which, however, was considerably modified before it was carried by a large majority. As amended, it reads:

That the Conference was of opinion that the practice of untouchability and unapproachability, which worked a great social injustice, was not based on humanity; therefore it urged all those who were interested in the welfare of the country to remove all obstacles and disabilities in all departments of life and to see to it that none suffered any disability by reason of his birth.

The Conference approved the principle of Temple Entry Bills now before the Assembly and requested the Members thereof and the Government

to pass them with suitable modifications to meet legitimate criticisms as to qualification of voters prescribed by the bills.

On the motion of the Lord Bishop of Madras, the Conference recorded appreciation of the labours in the cause of national service of various welfare works institutions throughout the country and urged

that their endeavour deserved to be amply supplemented by State and either through legislative action or financial assistance or both; that the time has arrived for formulation of a social programme including that relating to housing and health; for training and utilising the growing enthusiasm of the country for constructive work in various departments of national life.

The Conference by another resolution deplored the existence of the caste system

as detrimental to the welfare of the country and exhorted the public to work for national solidarity by affording equal opportunities for all.

On the motion of Mr. Justice Ramesam, the Conference approved of the proposal to open birth-control clinics under the charge of competent medical authorities.

The next Conference was invited to Poona, where the Sixteenth Session of the National Liberal Federation will be held.

Indian Science Congress

THE Twenty-first Session of the Indian Science Congress was opened by H. E. Lord Brabourne the Governor, at the University



PROF. MEGHNADH SAHA, F.R.S.

Convocation Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday the 2nd January. There were scientists from all over India present.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates referred with pride to the several scientific institutions of the city and expressed the hope that Bombay will get the reputation of being the first city in India in matters of research.

The Governor in his speech referred to the great progress made by science in recent years. In opening the Congress, His Excellency Lord Brabourne declared that science had increased the productivity of the earth, yet they were starving in the midst of plenty, and the modern world was at present passing through a period of depression without precedent. He warned them, however, of the dangers of science. "It has become," he said,

increasingly evident that scientific values are not enough and that unless ethical values are added, the

gifts of science become edged tools given as toys to children. I wonder in this connection if the scientists are not as a rule too much obsessed with their work and too little inclined to take their share in the tasks of administration and of Government.

Professor Meghnadh Saha, who presided over the Session, in his address dealt with the story of the physical universe. He outlined the various theories of astro-physics which, in his opinion, had great cultural as well as utilitarian value.

Regarding the proposals for an Indian Academy of Science, he said

that the time was ripe for the Indian Science Congress, which had been started 21 years ago and had now reached the period of adolescence, to organise itself into a body corporate with a settled habitation and with a definite programme for national service like that of the Royal Society or the Royal Academy in England.

Prof. Saha also stressed the view that the world had enough resources to feed its population if only there was a rational programme of production, and judicious and equitable distribution. He said that nobody should suffer from hunger and privation, and all could afford to have much better amenities in life. But for this purpose, he went on,

rivalry amongst nations and communities should give way to co-operative construction, and politicians should hand over many of their functions to an international board of trained scientists and industrialists and distribution should be supervised by economists.

The Congress then divided itself with a number of sections, each presided over by a specialist of eminence. The Agricultural, Botany and Mathematics Sections of the Congress were inaugurated at the Royal Institute of Science.

The Agricultural Section was presided over by Dr. S. S. Nehru, of Allahabad, who addressed the gathering on one of the latest phases of Agricultural Science, namely, application of electricity to plant growth.

Dr. S. K. Mitra, of the Calcutta University, who presided over the Mathematics and Physics Section, in the course of a lecture on "Radio Waves" surveyed the whole stock of knowledge gained by scientists so far on the topic and pleaded for research in the little known subject of the constituents of the upper atmosphere at ionospheric levels and said that researches along these lines will solve many geophysical mysteries which have been eluding the grasp of investigators.

Altogether about 700 papers were read at the Congress.

Indian Oriental Conference

THE Oriental Conference met in its Seventh Session at Baroda under the patronage of H. H. the Gaekwar, on December 27th last and the two following days. In opening the Conference, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar recalled by contrast with the vigorous outlook of the Conference, the way in which the Baroda Session of the Sanskrit Conference wasted its time in scholastic discussions. He referred to the publication of the Gaekwar's Oriental Series and to the work done by his Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya where Pandits were enabled to learn English and the results of historical and cultural research. He also referred to the importance of having Sanskrit works translated into English and the Vernaculars, and of collecting and editing the folk-songs and folk-lore of the people, and also of preserving the numerous collections of manuscripts that were in the land. He added a word of warning to the Universities on the subject of original research:

The world of scholars will judge your theses not by their bulk, novelty of speculation or number, but solely by the qualities of ripe judgment, critical acumen, and scientific methods.

Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, the well known historian and barrister of Patna, presided over the Conference and stressed on the several phases of value to be found in the progress of Indology in recent years. He dwelt on the welcome archaeological finds that have been brought to light recently at Mahasthan in the district of Bogra, at Yerragudi and Koppal where Asokan inscriptions have been recently discovered, and elsewhere; he stressed on the educative value of Museums and of the publications of the Archaeological Department and learned journals. He pointed out that the European conception of the beginnings of Indian History was to present a headless body, like the attempt to construct 'an ancient history of Egypt which begins with the Ptolemies and leaves out the Pharaohs'.

Mr. Jayaswal then spoke of the spread of Indian culture outside India in the past.

The field of Indian research for the known historical times too is extended beyond the limits of the present-day India by our having realised the fact that Indian history embraces within its fold the Hindu colonies in Indo-China, Cambodia, Siam, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo, etc., to the East, and Central Asia to the North. The movement started by my friend and pupil Dr. Kalidas Nag in this country, through his Greater India Society, is primarily responsible for impressing upon Indian scholars the importance of Insul India and Further India.

Mr. Jayaswal suggested that there should be in some Indian State an institution to keep alive

the old Sanskrit system of education, that a critical edition of the Ramayana should be undertaken on the lines of the Mahabharata edited by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and that a comprehensive history of India should be written by Indians. He pointed out that we need to train more practical excavators, since apart from Mohenjodaro we know very little of Indian civilisation before 500 B.C.; and to set up a commission of practical experts to explore the Narmada valley which, according to the Puranas, escaped the Flood.

Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., in the course of his presidential address to the Fine Arts Section of the Conference, traced the manifold influences which affected India from beyond the seas, from Persia, from the Hellenistic artists of the Eastern Mediterranean world and from Islamic regions. He stressed on the fact that the indigenous tradition asserted its dominance in every phase, in spite of the fact that Islam in India had always looked up to Persia for its artistic inspiration. He pointed out the fact that up to this day none of the artistic discoveries of Europe, since the days of Giotto, have been made use of by Indian artists.

The traditional Indian art witnessed its doom about the middle of the 19th century and it has been superseded by a new outlook; and the past splendour of India lay not in her mythical wealth but in the imperishable monuments of her artistic creations.

Numerous papers were read in the Vedic, Avestan, Philology, History and Archaeology, Fine Arts, Ethnology, Islamic Culture, Hindi and the Vernaculars Sections, each of which was prefaced with a presidential address surveying the present situation of its studies.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan of Baroda, concluded the Session on behalf of H. H. the Gaekwar with a speech, in the course of which he pointed out that Oriental studies had the utmost practical interest for Indian nationalism in its great task of reconstruction.

We hold firmly that in the New India we should reconstruct our national life in accordance with the genius of the races that inhabit the country and at the same time assimilate and make our own the best elements in the Western civilisation. This is the ideal that actuates us in all fields of endeavours—whether it be social reform or the resuscitation of art or literature or the evolution of forms of Government to build on the best that there is in our own past incorporating at the same time the lessons which the nations of the West have to teach us.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Afflicted Behar

BEHAR has suffered terribly from the earthquake. The death roll is appalling; whole cities have been wiped out and thousands have been rendered helpless. Correspondents in the press give harrowing accounts of the calamity that has overtaken the province. The sufferings of the people can well be imagined.

It is gratifying to find that the Government is fully alive to its responsibilities in the matter, and H. E. the Viceroy has promptly issued an appeal for relief to which H. M. the King-Emperor has graciously given the lead by sending a contribution in token of his sympathy. We have no doubt that Princes and magnates and officials will be prompt and generous in responding to the appeal. Non-official agencies have also stepped into the field. The cause is urgent and the need is great. May we hope that everything possible will be done quickly to alleviate the suffering of afflicted Behar.

Mr. J. N. Basu's Address

Mr. Jatindranath Basu has not a good word to say of the White Paper proposals and, indeed, no Congressman could have condemned the Hoare scheme more completely than the President of the Liberal Federation. But the impeachment is done with such cogent reasonings and such a vast array of arguments that it is well-nigh irresistible. Mere downright condemnation and vehement denunciation could hardly have been more effective. The shallowness of the scheme is exposed without passion or warmth and the disapproval is expressed in the gentlest of tones with perfect composure and self-restraint. The President seems to say in his thoroughly simple, straightforward way: "No heat, gentlemen; let us examine this thing together and see what a rotten piece it is."

Mr. Chintamani on the White Paper

Not so Mr. Chintamani. For, he could hardly stand the downright pretensions of a scheme which he knew to be worthless, nay even dangerous. His condemnation was unequivocal. For he declared:

I would sooner go on with the present constitution for a few more years and go on agitating for real self-government until the propitious day arrives when we shall have the genuine article than put up with this mongrel constitution. To this constitutional scheme, I can honestly apply no other description than that given of a similar scheme by Disraeli, namely, 'organised hypocrisy'.

Mr. Sastri on the "Grimacing Anthropoid"

The Rt. Hon. Sastri, who was precluded by sudden illness from expressing his views at the recent Liberal Federation, made a pronouncement at the Ranade Hall, Madras, exposing the pretensions of the White Paper. Addressing a packed house under the auspices of the South Indian National Association, Mr. Sastri pointed out:

The people in England, even the Diehard section can, no longer pretend that they have produced a White Paper Constitution that will satisfy any of India's progressive politicians. We have deprived them completely of that excuse.

That is the conclusion of a matter which opened in 1930 with speeches from Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Sankey—speeches full of the greatest promises, speeches that seemed to indicate that the work of the Indian National Congress was at last reaching a happy consummation.

But the clay that we have taken is an obstinate, perverse stuff. It has not taken the shape that we meant it to be, but it has taken its own shape. Who would have ever thought in 1930 that we should finish up by producing, not a smiling, auspicious god. But a hideous, grimacing anthropoid?

Mr. Jayakar's Warning

Mr. Jayakar, on his return from England, has issued an appeal to his countrymen to suspend their judgment on the White Paper. "That the White Paper is not acceptable to the best political minds of India without vital modifications," says Mr. Jayakar, "has been made amply clear to the British Committee as also the nature of such modifications."

Further stages of the work will occupy some time. During this period we must be careful not to prejudge the scheme, not to talk of accepting or boycotting it."

Sir Mahomed Usman as Governor of Madras

Sir Mahomed Usman is appointed to act as Governor of Madras during the period that H. E. Sir George Stanley will act as Viceroy and Governor-General of India in place of H. E. Lord Willingdon who goes on leave in March next. This is, of course, as it should be. For Sir Mahomed is Vice-President and Senior Member of the Executive Council and is entitled to take his place at the head of the Administration in the absence of the Governor. The appointment is, however, important inasmuch as this is the first time an Indian is elevated to the office of the Governor of a major Province like Madras. We also take this opportunity to congratulate Sir Mahomed on the high honour that has been conferred on him.

Raja Ram Mohan Centenary

A 100 years have passed since Ram Mohan Roy died in far away Bristol and yet his name is as green to-day as ever it was. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people. The Raja was a myriad-minded man who, like Bacon, took all knowledge to be his province. He touched nothing which he did not adorn. As statesman, philosopher, theologian, reformer, scholar, he was undoubtedly far ahead of his time, and the movements he initiated are still working on with varying degrees of success.

The Calcutta celebrations, in commemoration of the centenary of his death, took the shape of a Convention of Religions in which several distinguished persons took part. Of course, there were speeches eulogising the Raja's services and touching different aspects of his work and achievements. But the key-note of his genius was struck in the opening address of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who rightly emphasized the versatile culture of the Raja, his erudition and character as an international ambassador of Indian culture and thought.

The Genius of Ram Mohan

Presiding over one of the sessions of the centenary celebrations, Mr. G. A. Natesan drew attention to an aspect of the Raja's life and teachings which has a special bearing on the conditions of the country to-day. Ram Mohan's catholicity of outlook and broad-minded patriotism, transcending all parochial interests, are of paramount importance in our struggle for freedom and nationality. Said Mr. Natesan:

In our labours for the uplift of our Motherland and our attempt to obtain for her a proper place in the Commonwealth of Nations, we have always to remember what Ram Mohan Roy in his time thought it necessary to stress, namely, that none of us, engaged in the great task of nation-building, should cultivate anything like a narrow and parochial patriotism. For, Ram Mohan Roy's patriotism was broad-based on the doctrine of the solidarity of humanity and inspired by his passion for world-wide liberty. Of him and of his noble endeavours it can justly be said that he was neither a Hindu nor a Mahomedan nor a Christian; and that he typified whatever was universal in every faith. What nobler inspiration and worthier guidance could Young India expect or need?

The Indo-Japanese Agreement

At last, after months of protracted negotiations, which sometimes threatened to end in a deadlock, agreement has been reached between India and Japan. The fact that both sides are satisfied with the terms show that mutual goodwill has prevailed over a lot of obstacles. Credit for the success is due to Sir Joseph Bhore, on this side, who has piloted the negotiations with considerable skill and patience. Where India has scored is in securing Japan's agreement to the condition that if she wishes to send the maximum permissible quota of cotton goods to India, she must purchase 500,000 more bales of cotton. But apart from the exact terms, whatever their immediate advantage to the parties concerned—and they seem mutually beneficial—the larger aspect of the Indo-Japanese agreement deserves pointed attention. The statesmanship of H. E. Mr. Sawada and Sir Joseph Bhore has brought the two Asiatic countries closer together, and again for the first time an agreement of great significance has been concluded as a result of direct negotiations between the two countries. Sir Joseph Bhore has triumphed over what seemed a very ticklish situation between India and Japan.

The Riddle of the Universe

Prof. Meghnad Saha, of the Allahabad University, who presided over the Indian Science Congress at Bombay, gave a thrilling discourse on the riddle of the Universe. In another page we deal with the more practical bearings of his observations and suggestions. But man liveth not by bread alone and we must find room for his flights in the realm of pure science which are as astounding as they are picturesque. We get a glimpse of the wonder of the world as he unfolds the geography of the Universe about us. "Travel with me through space," he said, "with the velocity of light and survey the heavens."

In a second and a half, the moon is reached which is the nearest neighbour; in 8 minutes the sun is passed which is the source of light and life to us; then in a few hours' time, the last neighbour in the solar system Pluto is left behind and for 4 years we shall wobble in dust and cosmic radiation.

From thence it takes 8 years to make the acquaintance of Sirius, the wonderful companion of the heavens whose bright brilliancy—29 times the light of the sun—has given rise to innumerable stories and myths in the minds of all nations from the times of the Egyptians. A 135 years cruise through the rich fields of luminaries and then a time may come when we shall reach the limit of the universe, "then nothing but void will remain".

Women in Conference

While men have a way of philosophising over things, women come to grips with reality, and Lady Abdul Qadir's speech at the Women's Conference in Calcutta is full of practical suggestions to our womenfolk to shake off their shackles and take their proper place in the life of the nation. Her proposals are definite and her demands concrete. Let us hear what she says:

Hitherto training in handicrafts was given to girls with the idea of adding to their accomplishments, but the increasing struggle of life clearly shows that the time is not far distant when a growing number of women will be called upon to be their own bread-winners and when marriages will no longer be considered as the only career for girls. We should equip them for the coming period when many of them will have to live a life more or less independent of them.

Sir Shadi Lal's Address

In our last issue we reviewed a number of Convocation addresses. Since then, Sir Shadi Lal, the Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, has made another contribution to the subject which deserves attention. Sir Shadi Lal uttered some home truths and straightway asked the University authorities: "What is the large output of the University going to do?" "There is such a thing as the healing of the unrest," he said, "at any rate the unrest which has its origin in economic discontent."

Economic discontent leads to political discontent, and from political discontent to political crime is only a step. While the law may be safely left to deal with actual crime, it is the province of statesmanship to do all it can to neutralise the potentiality of political crime and to deal constructively with the root-causes of political discontent. There is such a thing as the healing of unrest and discontent and when this is done, the political crime due to economic causes should decrease and India should be able to move along a new road of peace and prosperity.

H. H. The Gaekwar on Social Legislation

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is a veteran social reformer and, as might be expected, holds definite views on the function of the State in regard to social legislation. Historically, Hindu national governments in the past were content to leave social matters to the good sense of the community and seldom interfered except on rare occasions when the power vested in the castes was abused. This has resulted in the monopolizing of power in leaders, who virtually ruled supreme in social matters. But circumstances have changed, and it is up to Governments, said His Highness, to improve on the situation and eradicate the evils.

The Judiciary and the Police

One of the omnibus resolutions of the old National Congress was the demand for the separation of Executive from Judicial functions. The Liberal Federation, which met at Madras in Christmas Week, did well to reiterate that demand. The executive should be the arm of the judiciary to carry out its behests, but if the two functions are centred in the same officer, so much the worse for the citizen. It is somewhat odd of the executive to presume to dictate to the judiciary.

"It seems to me quite intolerable that one body of King-Emperor's servants should issue a public document criticising the official action of other servants of the King-Emperor."

declared Mr. Justice Cunliffe, of the Rangoon High Court, addressing a special jury in connection with the criticism of the judiciary contained in a recently published report of the Police administration in Burma. His Lordship added:

I do not propose to be dictated by the Inspector-General of Police or by any other high official of the Police Force, as to the manner in which I receive evidence produced by the Police.

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WORLD EVENTS

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

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PERHAPS the most important item of world news this month is that concerning the future of the League of Nations. Ever since its inception 13 years ago, the League has had its enemies, but it has been able to hold together and accomplish something for the world good. 1934, however, opens with a serious question as to the future of the League. The issue has been raised by three independent conditions: the fact that the United States and Russia have not become members; the fact that Germany and Japan have both withdrawn their membership; and the further move by M. Mussolini asking for a reform of the constitution of the League under a threat of Italy's withdrawing if some change is not made. As things are at present, as one person has said the organisation is only a League of some of the Nations which obviously cannot continue, for it is entirely unsatisfactory.

The position of the various larger countries is rather interesting. Great Britain and France, who have been the chief supporters of the League idea since it came into practical politics, are opposed to anything that will weaken the League as at present constituted; they do not object to minor changes, but they want the League to continue as at present organised.

The United States have not joined the League because of the isolationist attitude of the Monroe doctrine, and because America does not want to be dragged into the turmoil of European politics. The League has not helped Japan and Germany in their national policies with the result that those two countries are now pursuing their way alone.

Italy, on the other hand, wants to reform the organisation of the League along three lines: Mussolini wants to separate the League from the Treaty of Versailles. The idea of equality between the larger states and the small states in the Council of the League is repugnant to Italy; the executive or Cabinet of the League, Italy thinks, should be composed of members elected from the Great Powers, on whom falls the responsibility of preserving peace among the nations. And, lastly, Mussolini considers that it is essential for the League to have power to revise Peace Treaties.

Japan is inclining towards creating sectional areas, or sectional sub-committees to deal with

local problems, thinking that one General Assembly is proving itself unworkable and unsatisfactory.

GERMANY AND ITALY

These two countries are obviously coming together, especially in their practice of government, and in their political ideas, as the following statement will show. The first paragraph is the German more or less official comment on the Italian proposals in reference to reforming the constitution of the League of Nations:

Italy, it says, who, like Germany, has made a loyal effort for years to work with Geneva, also finds herself compelled to revise her attitude. She is undertaking the difficult and thankless task of reforming an institution of proved inability to live to such an extent that it may not only continue to exist, but could even attract outsiders again. Pseudo-parliamentarism and the link with Versailles are the main points of attack in a programme which is at the same time bold and realistic. It may be asked whether this programme represents a last warning, or is already the signpost towards fundamentally new forms of co-operation.

M. AVENOL

As an answer to the above in this second paragraph, the new Secretary-General of the League holds that the issue is not between the present League or something else, but between the League or anarchy or force, and he makes a strong plea for co-operation under the League as organised which has functioned well and done some fine piece of work. M. Avenol says:

It was essential, he said, to realize that the alternative now before the world was not a choice between the League and some better system of international relations, but between the League and almost complete anarchy. The unique phenomenon of the United Kingdom and the British Empire, which carried on a constitutional existence without a written Constitution, could not possibly be repeated in the relations between the 60 or more sovereign States composing the world.

The only practical way of amending or improving the Covenant, if it were necessary to do so, was from the inside. It would be a tragedy if the difficulties connected with the specific problem of disarmament were allowed to lead to the disruption of the whole effort to substitute law and order for force in the relations between nations.

JAPAN'S NEED

Economic forces are driving Japan to seek room for expansion. There are to-day 60,000,000 Japanese where there were only 30,000,000 50 years ago, and the number is increasing at the rate of half-a-million a year. The average size of a Japanese farm is only 2.7 acres which

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has to support an average family of 6 people. The density of population on the land is very high reaching 959 people to the square kilometre; Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, but it has only 394. Japan is therefore forced to develop industrially to find food and employment for her rapidly increasing population.

Education is well advanced in Japan; 97 per cent. of the Japanese people can read and write. Japanese youth are great readers, and the number of students taking technical studies is very large. Here is an illustration of that fact from Tokyo:

The competition to 'get on' is intense. The newspapers are so besieged with applications for employment that they hold examinations in which hundreds are rejected. At the last entrance examination for the diplomatic and consular service 300 candidates, most of them Imperial University graduates, competed for 11 places. For 465 places in the military academy (the school for officers) 10,442 came forward. The pressure is already making itself felt, and the people have become so intoxicated with their rapid ascent in half-a-century that their leaders rightly fear the social consequences of a set-back.

The simple fact is that Japan must have room to grow; the mainland of Asia presents the line of least resistance, and Japan's policy is to establish herself there which she is doing.

GERMAN DEBTS

In theory we still adhere to the position that it is the creditor who shall dictate the terms of debt policy to the debtor, but Germany at present is a law unto herself, and she as the debtor is saying what she will do about debt payments to her creditors. The Reichsbank Central Committee has recently decided that for the next 6 months ending June 30th, 1934, it will reduce the cash interest payments from 50 to 30 per cent. to foreign long and medium term creditors. It means that foreign creditors will have to be satisfied with 65 per cent. now of their money instead of 75 per cent. which they expected to receive.

In the present state of financial and political chaos, nations seem to be able to do what individuals would not be allowed to do. The larger question of War debts with all their ramifications must be faced and settled, for they are demoralising in their present state.

UNITED STATES FINANCE

Economic conditions in America are slowly improving, but the financial situation is still very

uncertain. Leading Americans are not sure that they understand the President's policy; no doubt many things will be cleared up when Congress meets. There is evidently a veiled inflationary movement going on, for the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen considerably, that has raised commodity prices, but the net gain is not large. More people are being employed, and there is a growing spirit of optimism which is all to the good. It may be that the United States are beginning to feel the benefits of the general improving situation throughout the world more than the results from any definite policy.

THE IRISH SITUATION

As some predicted, Mr. De Valera has stirred up trouble in the Irish Free State which may yet result in his downfall. It is pretty safe to say that all Ireland wants Home Rule, but the question on which there is a division is: Shall the whole of Ireland be a united republic independent of Great Britain, or shall the Irish Free State be a dominion under the Commonwealth of British nations? Mr. De Valera has a strong following determined to secure absolute independence, while the United Ireland Party under General O'Duffy and Mr. Cosgrave do not want a break with Britain, believing that the best interests of the Irish people politically and economically are to be served by remaining within the British Commonwealth. The Blue Shirts organisation has been formed to further the policy of the General and Mr. Cosgrave. But the Blue Shirts have been banned and declared an unlawful organisation. General O'Duffy defied the prohibition and appeared in a blue shirt. He was arrested, but without a definite charge; then he was released. The legal authorities of the Government have stated that no case can be preferred against the General. So the matter rests there for the present, with General O'Duffy winning the first round in the contest.

But the question cannot be left there indefinitely; a national vote must be taken sooner or later as to whether Ireland shall be united, and also whether she shall be a part of the British Commonwealth or be independent. The sooner that vote is taken, the sooner will the issue be solved. Southern Ireland is divided on the question, and Northern Ireland does not propose to place herself under the domination of the South.

Trade and Finance

BY "SRIVAS"

THE AMENDMENT TO THE TARIFF BILL

THE principal development of the New Year in the world of Indian economy is the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, following the introduction of the Amendment of the Tariff Bill by Sir Joseph Bhore in the Legislative Assembly. It would be well at the outset to point to the early history of the measure, as it holds the key to the developments in connection with the negotiations between the Indian and the Japanese delegations. The Statements of Objects and Reasons itself points out that "during the past year certain Indian industries which, under normal conditions could not fulfill the conditions prescribed by the Indian Fiscal Commission for grant of substantive protection, have been subject to competition of an exceptional nature, which has proved a menace to their continual existence". The "competition of an exceptional nature" referred to is the one arising from the advantage of depreciated currencies. Though devaluation has become the familiar device of countries hard-pressed by the depression, no nation has handled this weapon with such terrific effect as Japan, to whom depreciation has become, so to say, the spear-head of a deadly offensive against her competitors. India had very much more than a taste of this by the end of 1932. And last year the Associated Chambers of Commerce passed a resolution calling upon the Government to take measures to ensure the preservation and progress of minor industries affected by the competition of countries with depreciated currencies. The demand was reiterated by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and ultimately the Government passed the Safeguarding of Industries Act which empowered the Executive to take action in this regard as and when they deem it necessary. Though the powers were intended to be exercised against Japan, none of the other competitors being half so dangerous, the Government did not use their powers. The cotton textile industry had special protection accorded it; and the scores of small industries were exposed to the full blast of Japanese competition. The Government spokesman stated in the House that the Government have not taken action on the safeguarding of Industries Act which they could have "in view of the fact that under the law they would have to discriminate against certain countries". It is discriminated against certain countries. It is observed, therefore, that for the present the

Safeguarding Law is a dead letter, but it is emphasized at the same time that the latter exists for use as an emergency measure. The Amendment to the Tariff Bill thus represents a belated attempt to do justice to the hard-pressed industries by levying minimum specific duties on the goods which threaten unfair competition to the indigenous products. In fixing the levels of minimum specific duties, the Government have kept in mind the necessity of adequately safeguarding the Indian industries concerned and the desirability of avoiding, in so far as it may be possible, any increase in the *ad valorem* incidence to duties on goods, competition from which does not constitute a danger to Indian industries.

Public criticism of the Bill has been quite pointed and unanswerable. Mr. Ramsay Scott, who has the opportunity to study the problems of the small industries, has pointed out at length by citing the relevant cost and price figures that the duties will not afford adequate protection to the industries concerned. It is difficult to understand Government's explanation notwithstanding, why the Government should not use promptly and adequately the powers conferred on them by the Safeguarding of Industries Act instead of levying minimum specific duties which are quite wide of the mark.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE AGREEMENT

It would be true to say that the Amendment to the Tariff Bill is less important for the provisions it contains than for its incidence on the protracted negotiation with Japan for a Trade Treaty. The news of this measure created great stir in Japan and cables flew between Japan and India conveying on the one hand the determination of the former to abandon negotiation and call off the Delegation, and on the other, the confidence that no such suicidal action would ever be contemplated. It is doubtful if Sir Joseph Bhore intended his new legislative proposals as a mere bargaining point. But it has had the effect of breaking Japanese reluctance to commit the country to purchases of Indian raw cotton in return for being accorded a quota in India's imports of piece-goods. The tortuous course of the negotiations, marked at first by an agreement in principle on the link between Japan's exports of piece-goods to London and imports of raw cotton from this country, then the higgling over the quantities, the alleged

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recalcitrance of the Osaka spinners and so on is a matter of common knowledge.

RECIPROCITY IN COTTON AND PIECE-GOODS

It should suffice here to indicate the main points of the agreement between the two countries. Excepting for the provision that India agrees to grant to Japan most-favoured nation treatment under which no discriminatory tariff will be imposed against Japan, the agreement is confined to the cotton trade. Under the agreement, Japan agrees to buy 1 million cotton bales in turn for exporting to India 325 million yards of cotton piece-goods; but she can export 400 million yards by buying a further 500,000 cotton bales. It is also provided for that any year's excess purchase of cotton will be credited to the following year. The agreement imposes no obligation on Japan to buy any minimum number of cotton bales if her exports to India do not exceed 125 million yards. Japanese piece-goods imports are to be regulated on the following basis: 45 per cent. of imported piece-goods will be grey goods, 34 per cent. coloured goods, 13 per cent. bordered grey and 8 per cent. bleached goods. For the purpose of smooth operation of the trades, slight variations are provided for being 10 per cent. in the case of the grey and coloured categories and 29 per cent. in the case of the bordered grey or bleached goods varieties. It is hardly necessary to add that such variation under one head must be compensated in the imports on any other head, so that the total imports of piece-goods do not exceed the quota assigned. The Japanese recognise as a qualification of the principle of no discrimination, India's right to protect her own industry and is content with her freedom to make representation through the normal diplomatic channels whenever the Government of India contemplate any action likely to be inimical to Japanese interests.

JAPAN WINS ALL ALONG THE LINE

It is clear that, excepting for the insistence on Japan buying Indian cotton in some rough proportion to her imports of piece-goods into India, it is Japan that has scored on every point at issue. The duty on Japanese imports has been reduced from 75 per cent. to 50 per cent. It is on the whole a sound policy to seek to regulate Japanese imports of piece-goods through a quota rather than other devices, none of which Japan has proved herself incapable of surmounting. Nor can we make bones about the most favoured nation treatment. For trade we must, with Japan. The

boycott of cotton has hit the country very hard; and the improvement in cotton prices and the firming up of exchange since the announcement of the Agreement constitute in themselves tangible immediate advantages. It is to be hoped that the problem of the small industries will be adequately solved so that the commercial relation between Japan and India could resume the normal. There is one omission in the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, too serious to be condoned. The cotton spinning industry has hardly come in for mention, though every one knows that the circumstances which have made Japan such a dangerous competitor in piece-goods are present in an even greater measure in the yarn trade.

CUT IN THE DOLLAR

In international finance, the past month has seen the continuance of the dark clouds of uncertainty. It was expected from some time ahead that with the meeting of Congress at Washington, Mr. Roosevelt would feel obliged to make an early disclosure of his plans regarding currency and exchange. For with the legislature in session, the pressure of opinion of all sections and parties is bound to be greater. Mr. Roosevelt himself should have felt that for every device of measure he has adopted in the past, he had had a fair trial and that the beginning of 1934 should find him ready to take definite steps, as otherwise it would mean a dangerous discredit to his plans and programmes as a whole. It might also be said that the instinct of the politician had enabled Mr. Roosevelt to secure the support of the most influential and the most vociferous sections of Congress by announcing measures in regard to silver which, whatever their benefits to the metal in the world markets, could not but enthuse the silver enthusiasts of America and range them solidly in support of the President. Thus it is that within a few days of the meeting of Congress, American monetary proposals have begun to assume a definite shape. In the somewhat lengthy reports that have been received during the last few days from abroad, there is much of unauthentic report and rumour. But it is a definite gain that Mr. Roosevelt has in a recommendation to the Congress fixed the limit of the depreciation of the dollar; and taking all things together, it may be said that the ultimate devaluation of American currency would be to the extent of 40 per cent.

My Impressions of Japan. By Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, K.T., C.I.E. A topical publication. Price Rs. Two. G. A. Natesan & Co., Booksellers, George Town, Madras.

Diary of the Month

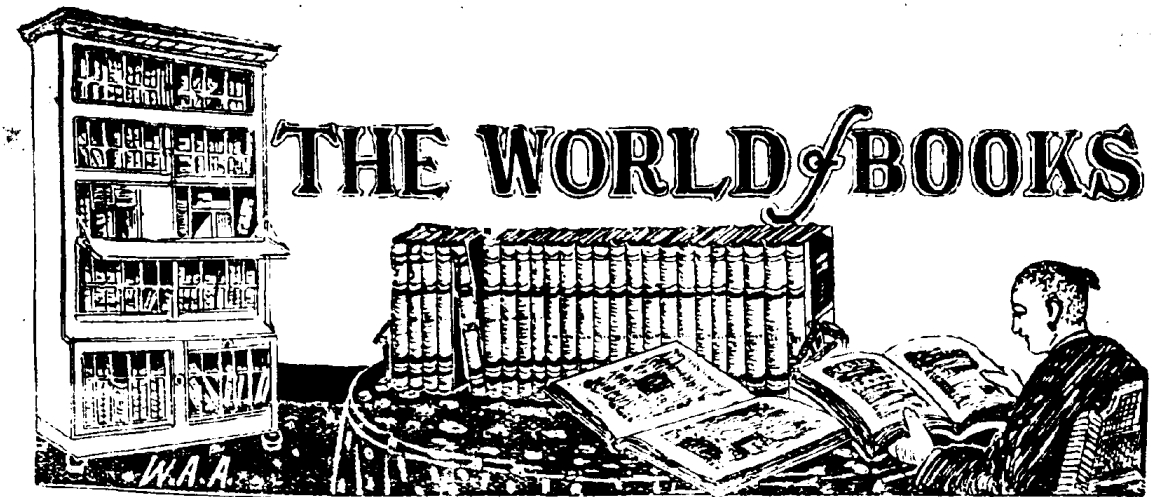
- Dec. 27. The All-India Women's Conference meets at Calcutta, Lady Abdul Qadir presiding.
Dec. 28. Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu opens the All-India Scout Mela at Allahabad.



Mr. G. K. DEVADHAR

- Dec. 29. The Indian Social Conference meets in Madras under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar.
Dec. 30. The Roumanian Premier is shot dead by a student.
Dec. 31. Soviet Russia announces a second Five Year Plan.
Jan. 1-'34. Sir T. B. Saprú and H. H. the Aga Khan are made Privy Councillors.
Jan. 2. France replies to Germany's Disarmament proposals.
Jan. 3. Mr. Devadas Gandhi is released.
Jan. 4. Mr. M. A. Jinnah arrives in Bombay.
Jan. 5. The Indo-Japanese Agreement is signed by the two delegations.

- Jan. 6. The executive of the All-India Leaders' Conference meets at Bombay.
Jan. 7. Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrives in India.
Jan. 8. H. E. the Viceroy opens the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta.
Jan. 9. Sir Mahomed Usman is appointed Governor of Madras.
Jan. 10. Sir Percy James Grigg is appointed Finance Member of the Government of India in succession to Sir George Schuster.
Jan. 11. U. S. A. passes a bill forbidding loans to debtor nations in default.
Jan. 12. Mr. Henderson makes important pronouncement re. the Disarmament Conference.
Jan. 13. The Commissioner of Delhi permits Mr. Devadas Gandhi to reside in Delhi.
Jan. 14. Japan Cotton Association passes a resolution permitting import of Indian cotton.
Jan. 15. Earthquake shocks throughout India result in heavy loss of life and property at Monghyr, Muzzafarpur, and other places.
Jan. 16. Behar Government releases Babu Rajendra Prasad.
Jan. 17. Col. Batista seizes the Government of Cuba.
Jan. 18. Pandit Malaviya interviews H. E. the Viceroy at Benares.
Jan. 19. Earl of Stanhope is appointed Parliamentary Foreign Under-Secretary.
Jan. 20. Viceroy appeals in aid of sufferers in the earthquake.
Jan. 21. Britain and Germany reply to the French side of the memoirs disarmament.
Jan. 22. The M.C.C. beats the Central Provinces and Berar by 6 wickets.
Jan. 23. The Singapore Naval Conference meets at Kuala Lumpur.
Jan. 24. Mahatma Gandhi appeals for aid to earthquake sufferers in Bihar.
Jan. 25. U.S.A. Senate Territories Committee decides to give Philippines "another chance" to get independence.



A HISTORY OF PALI LITERATURE in 2 Vols.
By Dr. Bimala Charan Law, M.A., B.L., Ph.D.
Kegan Paul, Trench Trubner & Co., Ltd., London.

The Buddhist World has been placed under a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. B. C. Law for his excellent treatise entitled "A History of Pali Literature" published in two neat volumes.

It is an admirable and successful attempt to give a general survey of canonical and non-canonical Pali literature.

In discussing the question as regards the home of Pali, the learned writer cites the views of several renowned scholars and ventures to express his own opinion, too, with great vehemence and numerous quotations, though without arriving at a definite conclusion.

Some of his decisions concerning the dates of many a canonical book are rather questionable. For instance, the author notes that the Vimānavatthu contains one story, the incident of which took place more than 100 years after the Parinibbāna of the Buddha and concludes therefrom: 'Thus going by the consideration of this point, we are compelled to assign the date of its composition to an age ahead of a century and a half from the demise of the Buddha.' It is not fair to generalise from such particulars.

Despite some trivial errors interspersed in the book with regard to some renderings and details, this voluminous work of Dr. Law may be treated as the most comprehensive and the most valuable contribution hitherto published on Buddhist literature, particularly because the author has taken immense pains to give in brief the contents of the whole Tipitaka and the necessary information about other Pali works.

AN ORIENTAL TALE SPIN; A TRYST WITH THE GODS; INDIA: AN IMPRESSION. By M. M. Salasane. Globe Girdlers' Guild, Oakland, California.

These tiny volumes are from the pen of an American, captivated by the imaginative romance and attractions of the East, and are handsomely got up with five illustrations of which the Chariot of the Dawn is very attractive and suggestive. The first is a rosary of memories and kaleidoscopic impressions of a long ramble through bewitching fields of Asian mystery. The thumb-nail brief sketches of Honolulu, Kamakura, Ancient Nara, Darjiling, Benares: City of gods, Agra, Delhi, and other places and, back again, California—are even as the carved beads of the Japanese rosary which the author wears.

The book: "India: An Impression" is a vigorous plea for the patient Indian woman for whom 'wells of loveliness, so peculiarly a Western exigency', do not exist even in imagination. The author does not wait to criticise Hindu beliefs, nor hold up her people to the world as bad, nor rush to the other extreme and 'pour forth like an overflowing jug of treacle', but one who is merely content with 'the harvest of a quiet eye'.

"A Tryst with the Gods" is a supplement to the preceding pamphlet and details the experiences of the author, of the Kumbha Mela at Allahabad and of the holy Sangham; then follows the account of the Puranic cosmographical allegory of the festival, whereat gods are deemed to congregate. The author vigorously maintains that, to understand India, surface-seeing is futile and one should see not only with the eyes but through them.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF MODERN POETRY. Edited by Amaranath Jha. Macmillan & Co.

This is a collection of Georgian poetry as varied as it is entertaining. It is yet too early to find a common drift or tendency in modern verse, and each poet has a technique and outlook all his own. It is difficult to group modern poets into separate schools as we are wont to do with the poets of an earlier era. There is wonderful diversity alike in aims and ideals and no lack of technique. There is in modern verse an outspokenness and a lack of reticence somewhat difficult to reconcile with Victorian prudery. But

These things are life.

And life, some think, is worthy of the Muse.

There is more realism in contemporary literature. The modern poet sees the loveliness of dreams and the sordid ugliness of daily life and the gulf that lies between. And underneath the outward ugliness 'he hears the heart of the Beautiful palpitating in harmony with all that is good and lovely'. Take, for instance, that noble piece "The Quails" by Brett Young. It is the pathos and sublime of common life. The poet realises that pity alone could purify and straightway works to move our heart as only a poet could do. Prof. Jha has done well to include some select pieces from the poems of Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Altogether we have a charming anthology of contemporary verse. Prof. Jha's introduction and the notes at the end of the book will be particularly welcome to students in their endeavour to appreciate modern poetry.

THE PRINCIPLES OF LOGIC: An introductory survey. By C. A. Mace, M.A. 12sh. 6d. nett. Longmans, Green & Co.

Without detailing even in a summary manner the contents of this book under review, we may at once hasten to say that this is a thoroughly good book on Logic, both from the point of view of the exposition of traditional logic and also from the indication that it gives of the development of symbolic logic. The author of this book has endeavoured his best to present the subject in a way which would appeal convincingly to the student beginning his study of logic, and ample directions, both in the subject-matter of the book as well as in the bibliographical notes, are found for those who wish to prosecute further this study. An acquaintance with this book is an acquaintance with the theories of several representative logicians like J. S. Mill, Russell, Johnson, etc.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF MODERN AESTHETICS. By the Earl of Listowel, Ph.D. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

A thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of London carries with it its own recommendation. Aesthetics, the science and philosophy of man's aesthetic experience, is the youngest child, the Cinderella, of the family of philosophic disciplines. There is in it, therefore, considerable scope for speculation. Ideas of Art and Beauty have governed human actions from the infancy of the world. But the scientific study of the principles underlying them is comparatively of recent growth. The learned Author deals, in the first part of the volume, with the various subjective and objective theories of aesthetics that have held sway in different countries at different times. He gives, in the second part of the volume, his own constructive and destructive criticisms of those theories. He himself leans towards the theory of Einfühlung, especially as propounded by Volkelt and Lipps and Basch as the profoundest interpretation of the delicate mental phenomena operative in the wide sphere of the beautiful. The earnest student will find very helpful the copious references in the footnotes and the complete bibliography at the end of the book. It is, indeed, a most erudite treatise on the subject and a worthy continuation of Bosanquet's "A History of Aesthetic".

MAKERS OF THE NEW WORLD Series. Hamish Hamilton, London.

The first four volumes of this new series of biographical studies afford pleasant and instructive reading, and if the same standard is maintained, we shall in time have a pretty fine library of the makers of the modern world. Mr. H. L. Beales' "Early English Socialists" provides a welcome introduction to the study of socialism and the labour movement in England. There are short studies of great men like John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx and Lenin by competent writers. Mary Agnes Hamilton's "Mill" is a fine study of the 'saint of rationalism' who called himself a socialist; Raymond Postgate discusses the validity of Marxian economics in present-day conditions; while Palme Dutt explains how Lenin rescued Marxism from corruption and led the Russian Revolution to victory. We await with interest further volumes in this series.

SRI GOURANGA THE MAN AND THE TEACHINGS OF SRI GOURANGA. By Swami Durga Chaitanya Bharati. M. L. Dey & Co., Calcutta.

The first book contains the broad facts of Gouranga's life and indicates those points in which modern research differs from the Orthodox view. His work as student and professor, pilgrim and teacher, all focussed to the particular point that the highest aim of human life is to serve the Supreme God who is also a Personal God. His message and travels to the South are based on details found in the *Amiya Nimai Charitra* and the *Chaitanya Charitamrita*. His achievement at Puri and at Brindaban have shaped the Vaishnavism of those places. A chapter is devoted to the study of the Saint's apostles, among whom there was not a single betrayal or failure. His teaching is summarised at the end, as not the killing of the senses as demanded in certain forms of yoga, but as their being spiritualised and turned towards God.

The second book, being a sequel to the first, contains his teachings on the philosophic side of his religion, and warns the reader against viewing that the propagation of dogmas was ever an essential part of his creed. The Saint interprets everything of the universe in terms of Krishna and his being the Primal Cause; and the fulfilment of his mission lies in the acceptance of *Prema* by all, irrespective of creed, faith and form of worship. Some points of contact are shown between Sankara's conception of Brahman and Gouranga's conception of Krishna. The value of *Bhakti* and of the disciplinary *Sadhan*, which is its basis, is detailed as well as the difference between *Sagun Bhakti* and *Nirgun Bhakti*. *Gnana* is explained as being only *parabhakti*.

BOOK-KEEPING SELF TAUGHT. By Framroz K. Merchant, F.S.A.A. The Times of India Press, Bombay. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.) Price Rs. 2-8.

This book which is specially intended for beginners, can easily be mastered, as it rightly professes to be, without the help of a tutor. To the small traders, who often get into difficulties in the maintenance of their accounts, the considerable space devoted to the practical book-keeping will be very useful in helping to maintain their accounts in an up-to-date way; while to the student the explanations or the principles of book-keeping are bound to be helpful as a good guide for further studies.

THE BRAHMA SUTRAS. By Sitanath Tattvabhushan. Published by Devendranath Bag, at the Brahma Mission Press, 211 Cornwallis Street.

It is hardly necessary to expatiate on the merits of Mr. Sitanath Tattvabhushan as a writer on Hindu philosophical systems. He has added one more to a long list of about a dozen or more books published by him already. The translation, summary exposition and annotation of the *Brahma Sutras* of Badarayana is what is referred to as the addition. Mr. Tattvabhushan has brought all his learning and mature thought to bear upon this work and he has been helped in this task by his friend Mr. Satischandra Chakravarti. The introduction is very useful, in that it brings out in a summarised manner the real meaning which the Sutrakara intended to give to the *Sutras*. It is a valuable addition to the stock of philosophic literature and it is seldom that we get one such.

BOOKS RECEIVED

CHRIST IN THE SILENCE. By C. F. Andrews. Hodder and Stoughton. (Association Press, 5 Russell Street, Calcutta. Rs. 3-12)

THE PROJECT OF A PLANNED WORLD. By Louis Anderson Fenn. Williams and Norgate, 28-30, Little Russell Street, London.

THE JOURNAL OF ARTHUR STIRLING. By Upton Sinclair. T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London.

SCARAMONCHA. By Rafael Sabatini. Simplified by R. C. Giffin, M.A. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

CASTE AND DEMOCRACY. By K. M. Panikkar. Hogarth Press, London.

ESSAYS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION. By a University Medalist. Ram Narain Lal, Publisher, Allahabad.

MOTOR CYCLING MANUAL. Temple Press, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C. 1.

ANDHRA MIMMSA NYAYA UKTAVALLI. By K. Gopalakrishna, M.A., L.T. Andhra University, Waltair.

SELF-RESTRAINT versus SELF-INDULGENCE. By M. K. Gandhi, Ahmedabad.

PARANAS. By V. Venkatarajulu Reddiar. University of Madras.

RAM MOHAN ROY: The man and his work. Compiled by Amal Home. Calcutta Municipal Gazette Office, Calcutta.

DANTE: THE DIVINE COMEDY. A Translation by Melville B. Anderson. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

HISTORY OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDIA. By J. M. Sen. The Book Company Ltd., Calcutta.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI. By Verrier Elwin. The C. L. S. I., Madras.

Mysore

MYSORE ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Report for the year 1932-33 reveals the fact that Mysore is going ahead in education. It has overhauled its University organization, instituted new courses of study, makes provision for technical education, and in the year under review spent nearly 68 lakhs of rupees. This is a good proof of the importance which His Highness's Government attaches to education.

It is interesting to find in the Administration Report of Mysore, proof of the changing attitude of Indian parents towards co-education in Mysore State. The Report says:

Co-education is freely permitted in Primary Boys' Schools in places where there is no scope for maintaining larger girls' schools with two or more teachers. Girls are also freely seeking admission in boys' schools in the higher grades.

The Report, besides giving a fund of information with regard to the progress of various activities in that State, contains considerable evidence of the State's anxiety to end the disabilities and the hardships to which the depressed classes are now subjected. In respect to the education of the backward and depressed classes, it may be stated that more than 80 per cent. of the total number of pupils in public institutions belong to the backward and depressed classes.

The system of maintaining separate schools for the depressed classes is also being discouraged slowly, and schools for these classes, we learn, are being amalgamated with general schools. We congratulate the Ruler for this bold step.

VETERINARY ACTIVITIES IN MYSORE

Mysore has a total of 60 Veterinary institutions and their growing usefulness is fully demonstrated by the fact that they admitted 2,15,000 cases for treatment during 1932-33, as compared with 1,74,000 during the previous year. The total mortality from rinderpest was the lowest during the year just completed, which is a matter for gratification. A new recent activity of the Department has been the starting of a castration demonstration class of 6 months' duration for training compounders. The scheme for the systematic weeding out of scrub bulls under Village Panchayats is being continued. These steps should soon have a marked effect on the cattle breed.

THE POPE AND THE MYSORE RULER

The following cables have been exchanged between His Holiness the Pope, and His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, in connection with the laying of the Corner-stone of Saint Philomena's Church in Mysore by His Highness.

His Holiness cabled on December 19, 1933:

We are pleased to express our keen satisfaction at Your Highness' recent act of benevolence towards your Catholic subjects in presiding at the laying of the Corner-stone of Saint Philomena's Church in Mysore. As a token of our appreciation, we send you through the Apostolic Delegate a Gold Medal commemorative of this Holy Year and invoke God's abundant blessings upon Your Highness, your family and your subjects.

His Highness replied:

I thank Your Holiness very heartily for your telegram which has afforded me deep gratification. The blessings and good wishes of Your Holiness are very precious to me, and the Gold Medal which you have been good enough to send to me will always be a very pleasing reminder of the great interest manifested by Your Holiness in me, my family and my people.

ELECTRICITY IN MYSORE

One of the highest waterfalls in the world—that at Gersoppa, a vertical cataract of 960 ft.—is to be harnessed to provide electric power for the working of the mines of Mysore. The Government of Mysore was a pioneer of hydro-electric development in India, the Cauvery power scheme being started in 1899 and opened in 1902 with an initial installation of 6,000 h.p. This was the first long-distance transmission scheme in India. Since then, 6 further installations have been carried out. The recent completion of the 7th installation raised the total capacity to 46,000 h.p. The 8th section is now being proceeded with.

The Princes' Protection Bill

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao moved the following Resolution at the Madras Session of Indian National Liberal Federation. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The National Liberal Federation of India records its emphatic disapproval of the Princes' Protection Bill now before the Legislature as it makes further inroads on the freedom of the press. The mover, in the course of a lengthy speech, said that the bill was intended to empower the Government of India to protect rulers of States from activities which tended to subvert or excite disaffection towards or interfere with such administration. The bill had been the subject of acute controversy throughout India as being subversive of the rights of the citizens of the States. Concluding, he said that as long as the States' subjects were denied freedom of discussion, the liberty of speech and association and representative institutions, the Princes were not entitled to any protection.

Hyderabad

THE HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY

The constitution of the Hyderabad Municipal Board is considerably liberalized by the Bill to which His Exalted Highness has recently given sanction. At present the Board consists of 25 members, all nominated by the Government. The new Bill increases the number of members to 36, of whom only 13 will be nominated by the Government, including one representative each for the Christians, the Parsis and the depressed classes. Of the remaining 23, 13 will be elected from the 13 wards in which the city will be divided, while the remaining 10 will represent special classes, namely, serfai khas, paighas, peahkeris, estate jagirdars, Nawab Salar Jang's estate shukars, merchants and graduates. The President of the Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner, who will be the chief executive officer, will be appointed by the Government, while the Vice-President will be elected by the members of the Board from among themselves. The general body will appoint a Standing Committee of 6 members, of whom 2 will be officials, and that Committee will elect its own chairman. The franchise will be given to all persons over 21 years of age who own landed property, or pay a monthly house-rent of at least Rs. 7, or are graduates.

Kashmir

KASHMIR STATE BUDGET

The budget of the Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 1933-34 has been passed. The chief items of receipts which amount to Rs. 2,33,77,000 are: Land Revenue 61,62,000, Customs 67,55,000, Excise 3,50,000, Grazing Fees 5,19,000, Property in British India 2,24,000, Revenue and Judicial Stamps 7,62,000, Sericulture 20,00,000, Interest 3,41,000, Public Works 12,93,000, Forests 38,00,000, Miscellaneous 11,92,000. The expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,42,55,000, chief items of which are Revenue Department 12,69,000, Forests 13,70,000, Police 12,57,000, Medical 8,11,000, Sericulture 12,52,000, Pensions 10,12,000, Education 17,69,000, Military 43,65,000, Public Works 38,83,000, His Highness' Privy Purse and allowances to Ruling Family 24,85,000, Minister in Waiting and State Departments 12,35,000, and Miscellaneous Departments 35,047,000. Thus there is a deficit of Rs. 8,78,000 during the year.

Kapurthala

SIR JAMES FITZPATRICK'S ADVICE

On the occasion of H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala's birthday which was celebrated on the 25th November last, Sir James Fitzpatrick, the Agent to the Governor-General, said:

The Indian States have in recent years come in for close scrutiny and criticism and this criticism must increase with the advent of Federation, but I do not believe that the States have anything to fear provided the rulers will tread the narrow path of wisdom, self-denial and liberality to their subjects. These are the real safeguards on which the States should rely, and I believe that the Princes will, if they are wise and statesmanlike, provide that element of stability which is so necessary in the New Constitution.

REFORMS FOR KAPURTHALA

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala has decided to introduce constitutional reforms of a far-reaching nature in the State. The Legislative Assembly will be composed of 45 members, of whom 30 will be elected by a joint electorate based on adult male franchise. The proposed Constitution will be a real step towards the democratisation of the present administration.

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Established, Bombay, 1919)

Capital Paid up	...	Rs. 71,21,055
Reserves	...	Rs. 85,69,937

Total funds	...	Rs. 1,56,90,992
Its Subscribed Capital is	...	Rs. 3,56,05,275
It has paid in claims up-to-date (about)	...	Rs. 5,90,00,000
Its premium income in 1931-1932 exceeds	...	Rs. 81,00,000

"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.

Baroda

BARODA'S FINANCES

The sound financial position of the Government of Baroda is shown in the Budget statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 1933-34.

The Financial Department estimates a revenue of Rs. 249 lakhs made up of Rs. 240 lakhs under ordinary and Rs. 9 lakhs under capital budget. The bulk of these as usual amounting to Rs. 1,17,00,000 or a little less than half the total will be provided by land assessment which is Rs. 3 lakhs less than the previous year and Rs. 26,58,000 by excise which is still Rs. 11,42,000 less than the maximum realized during the year 1928-29. Other important sources of revenue are customs Rs. 18 lakhs, stamps and registration Rs. 14 lakhs, income-tax Rs. 6½ lakhs, opium Rs. 4 lakhs, forest Rs. 3 lakhs, and education department Rs. 6½ lakhs.

The total expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 215 lakhs. In spite of the net saving of Rs. 15 lakhs in the Budget, the cash balance at the end of the year will show an increase of only Rs. 8 lakhs over the closing balance of preceding year, Rs. 153 lakhs.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS IN BARODA

An exhibition of ready-made foods of every-day use was opened by His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda at the Nyaya Mandir Hall, on December 29 last, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen. After performing the ceremony, His Highness and the guests walked through the exhibition. The Maharaja took keen interest in all that was shown to him and wished to be enlightened with regard to their preparations and the various ingredients used therein.

Nearly 300 exhibits of various kinds were on show, and one of the novel features, perhaps the first of the kind in India for popularising various preparations of Soyabeans, was the collection of more than 100 dishes of vegetables which the Maharaja was very keen to introduce in the State in view of its great nutritive value. It was pointed out that Soyabeans was the product of China and had extended recently to America and other countries in the West in view of its beneficial results. It contained about 40 per cent. of protein, an element essential for the nourishment of the body, 20 per cent. of fat, a fairly large quantity of phosphates and a certain percentage of lithisin in it.

Travancore

A RUBBER FACTORY IN TRAVANCORE

Mr. J. Helen of Karachi, who had been invited to make an investigation and prepare an estimate for a rubber factory in Travancore, has submitted his report. As a result of a study of the possibilities of establishing a factory for making rubber tyres, balls, toys, etc., Mr. Helen is of opinion that the State is an ideal place for it and that the cost would come only to about Rs. 3 lakhs. It is understood that Government will take the initiative in the matter and demonstrate to the rubber growers the profitable nature of the concern.

MINOR IRRIGATION IN TRAVANCORE

The Government of Travancore have sanctioned the formation of a new Division in the Public Works Department to be in charge of the Minor Irrigation Works in the State. An additional allotment to the P. W. D. amounting to Rs. 99,999 to be utilised for the formation of the Division and for works to be carried out by it in the current Malabar year has also been sanctioned.

Pudukotah

THE VICEREGAL VISIT

The most momentous period in the history of Pudukotah State was in the month of December 1933. Two outstanding events, viz., the visit of His Excellency Lord Willingdon and the Countess of Willingdon, and the departure of Mr. Holdsworth, Administrator, Pudukotah State, immeasurably contribute the greatest importance as well as interest.

H. E. the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the Radiological section of His Highness's General Hospital, for which Rao Bahadur M. R. Subbiah Chettiar had given a grand donation of Rs. 15,000.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon evinced great interest in the welfare of women in Pudukotah. Her Excellency gave a sum of Rs. 100 for the Pudukotah Ladies' Club, permitting the Club to associate Her Excellency's name.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S., has been reverted to British India service, and the Government of India have appointed Sir Alexander Tottenham, M.A., C.I.E., as Administrator, Pudukotah State.

Indians Overseas

Kenya

INDIANS IN KENYA

The National Liberal Federation, which met at Madras under the presidency of Mr. J. N. Basu of Calcutta, passed the following Resolution condemning the demands of White Settlers in Kenya.

The Federation strongly condemns the demands which European settlers in Kenya, encouraged by discussions between the Secretary of State for Colonies and their representatives, have put forward for acquiring control over the Government of Kenya. It urges that the doctrine of paramountcy in native interests laid down by the Conservative and Labour Governments should not be departed from and that no further constitutional power should be transferred to European settlers either by the institution of a finance committee with an unofficial European majority as proposed by them or in any other way.

The Federation presses the Government of India to watch the interests of Indians in Kenya with special care in the present circumstances. It further draws attention to the complaint of East African Indians that with the ostensible object of improving African agriculture, monopolies are being granted to Europeans, especially in Uganda and Tanganyika, for the purchase of special agricultural products from Africans and that Indians are consequently being driven out of business in which they were pioneers and being engaged for generations past. The Federation urges the Government of India to take immediate steps to investigate and obtain redress for this grievance. The Federation extends its whole-hearted support to South African Indians in their just fight for elementary rights and assures them that India will always be with them in their struggle to uphold the Motherland and protect the interests of Indian nationals.

THE WHITE SETTLERS IN KENYA

Mr. Biharilal Anantani, Editor of a Zanzibar daily, who returned from East Africa on December 30 last, stated in the course of an interview to the *United Press* that Indian settlers in Kenya were faced with a grave political issue created by the likelihood of the transfer of financial control to the White Settlers, although a definite assurance to the contrary was given to the India Government delegation only a few years back. He was of opinion that the forthcoming visit of the Colonial Secretary to East Africa was designed to pacify the White Settlers, who propose fighting the general elections in March next on the issue of the transfer of financial control.

Mr. Anantani thought the interests of Indian settlers were bound to be prejudicially affected, unless the Government of India was vigilant over the matter.

Tanganyika

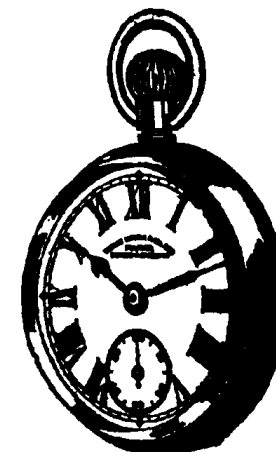
INDIANS IN TANGANYIKA

The proceedings of the Tanganyika Merchants' Conference held at Dares-Salam on the 29th October last, reveal a serious state of things. Trade in the Territory is handicapped in various ways. There are, in the first place, the Marketing (amendment), the Trades Licensing (amendment) and the Co-operative Societies Ordinances which, in the opinion of the Conference, instead of being helpful as intended by the Government, are actually proving harmful. There is further the all-round increase in taxation which has impoverished the trading interests in the Territory. Seth Yusafali A. Karimjee Jiwanjee, the President of the Conference, said about this taxation that they were paying at rates which stood no comparison with any other part of the Colonial Empire. What adds to the difficulties of the Tanganyika merchants is the rate war by the industries of Kenya and Uganda. The Conference expressed strong opposition to the Customs Union as responsible for allowing this rate war.

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South Africa

INDIAN REPATRIATES FROM S. AFRICA

Mr. P. B. Singh, representative of the South Africa Indian Football Association, and representative, Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association, Natal, who arrived in India some weeks ago, came to Madras on January 9. He has been deputed by the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association of Natal to investigate into the condition of Indian repatriates from South Africa. Mr. Singh travelled all over the country from the Punjab to the Deccan and interviewed leading men, besides acquainting himself with the actual condition of repatriates now in India. He also saw Mahatma Gandhi at Bangalore and had a lengthy interview with him in regard to the prospects of the forthcoming tournament and the problem of S. A. repatriates.

The condition of returned emigrants, says Mr. Singh, is deplorable and if only those concerned in agreeing to repatriation and assisted emigration could have foreseen the consequences of these pernicious schemes, not one Indian would have been allowed to leave South Africa. Not only South African repatriates, but hundreds of returned emigrants from Fiji, Jamaica, and other colonies are starving in Calcutta.

On his return to South Africa, Mr. Singh will present a report to the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association, so that propaganda could be carried on against repatriation.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

It is understood that the Government of India have received, through their Agent in South Africa, an assurance from the Union Government that they do not propose to permit any extension of the system of racial discrimination which was recently upheld by the Supreme Court. The practice of having separate canteens has existed for a long time in some place, and when Indian residents there challenged its validity and were successful in two courts, the Supreme Court of the Union held that the order was issued for administrative convenience and upheld it. One way to meet the situation would have been to pass a Parliamentary Act superseding the Supreme Court judgment, but such a legislation cannot get through the Union Parliament. Therefore the next best course has been adopted by the Union Government to see that this practice is not extended any further on the strength of the Supreme Court judgment.

U. S. A.

INDIANS IN U. S. A.

Mr. Ramlal Bajpey, a chemist and a prominent member of the Hindusthan Association of America, is at present on a visit to Nagpur. During the last 17 years, Mr. Bajpey spent his life in U. S. A. and assisted in every way in affording facilities to Indian students who went there for prosecuting studies. He is now working as the Chief Chemist of Messrs Hopkins and Co. of New York.

Narrating his experiences in America, Mr. Bajpey referred to an incident when he had gone for marketing and asked an American girl to name his nationality, the girl presently replied: "You belong to Gandhi's land." During his sojourn he noticed that some sort of propaganda is always being carried against India in America. "Majority of the readers in the U. S. A.," he added, "are novel reading public and as such when *Mother India* was published, their imagination was easily caught. But the cultured classes were not prone to believe it. Agitation in India proved to them that the allegations made were entirely unfounded."

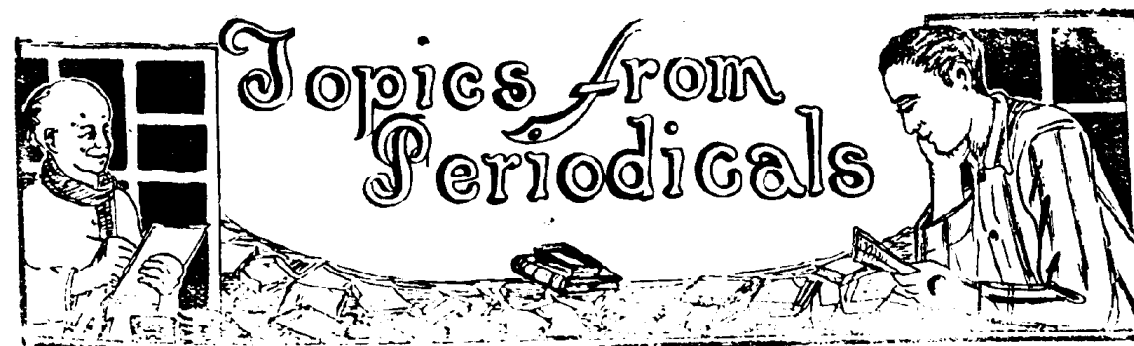
Concluding, Mr. Bajpey felt that Indians there were treated on equal footing and they felt that they were living in a free country.

Japan

INDIANS IN JAPAN

An institution under the name of India Information Bureau has been established in Tokyo. Its aim is to spread correct information concerning India and Japan; to afford every possible facilities to tourists, businessmen and students who may come to Japan. There are many organizations here looking for the interests and comfort of Indians visiting Japan. Institutions such as India Lodge, Asia Lodge, etc., can accommodate a student at the moderate sum of 25 yen per month. Besides this, other sundry expenses, such as school fee, car fare, etc., might cost about 15 to 20 yen. Special arrangements could be made for girl students.

Indian residents in Yokohama have been instrumental in erecting there an imposing structure. There is a spacious reception hall in it. Facilities are offered here to the visiting Indian scholars and businessmen to meet and exchange views with the leading Japanese people.



THE FUTURE OF JOURNALISM

St. John Irwin has a thought-provoking article on Journalism in a recent issue of the *Spectator*. Quoting Mr. Blumenfeld, the author of the book "The Press in My Time", he avers that the personal quality of the newspaper reporter to-day is inferior to that of the newspaper reporter of 20 or more years ago. He attributes this decline to several causes, of which the chief appears to be the tendency to specialize.

The contemporary journalist is expected to know all about, say, motoring, and need not know much about anything else. The good all-round journalist of 30 or 40 years ago, who was capable of writing a first-rate article on almost any subject, is rapidly becoming eliminated. The result of this decline in the quality of newspaper men is that young men with brains and ambitious and high educational qualifications will no longer be attracted to a profession which ceases to offer adequate scope to their abilities, and there is a consequent decline in the intellectual standards of journalism.

The popular newspaper of to-day is intellectually inferior to the popular newspaper of yesterday.

A comparison of the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* of 1933 with the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* of 1913 shows a sensational decline in intellectual content. That decline is due to the general decline of intelligence which is observable everywhere since 1914.

The fact is, the press of those days had intellectually a better class of readers than it has to-day. And a successful newspaper just corresponds to the state of mind of the mass of the population. The day of long and serious leading articles is long past.

To-day, the leader-page of a popular paper looks awful, with one main article so bedizened by jazz headlines, insets, indents, leaded passages, cross-headlines and photographs that it is unreadable except by persons in an advanced state of neurosis. Dropping circulations are probably due to the fact that St. Vitus has been too long in control of our popular Press, and that the general public is becoming exceedingly tired of all this brightness.

What will be the character of the press in the next 10 years? St. John Irwin agrees with Mr. Blumenfeld that it will be a more serious publication than at present and of superior intellectual quality.

There will be a great decline, I think, in the supply of what I call Totsy-Wotsey news. Even when this stuff is supplied, it will be given its proper value and will not be treated as if it were of great importance. There will, I think, be greater sobriety in the make-up of papers. An immense amount of space is wasted to-day on headlines which are often irrelevant and sometimes misleading, and there will be much less interruption of the argument in future by bright efforts to lighten the columns. These insets and indents and cross-headlines and photographs are as unmannerly and irritating as would be a series of snappy interjections by a pert lad into a serious conversation. The word 'serious' will be restored to its right use and will not be regarded as a synonym for stuffy or dull. News will be more intelligently reported and selected. . . .

The present bankrupting 'gifts' campaign will, of course, soon end and money which is now expended on proving registered readers with mangles, camikneters and complete sets of the works of Mr. H. G. Wells, will be spent on making the paper readable.

Informed opinions will be preferred to snappy paragraphs, and the aim of the editor will be to provide a good read at a reasonable price. The great vogue for the *Observer* and the *Sunday Times* proves that the desire for a good read is strong.

But the chief change, St. John thinks, that will be made in our papers is, that they will become less and less partisan and more and more forum-like in character.

I do not mean that the paper will cease to have a policy, but that it will abstain from treating those who dissent from that policy as if they did not exist. The manipulation of news in the interest of the proprietor's prejudices will utterly cease. I look forward to the day when a newspaper will be prosecuted for falsifying news or misrepresenting its political opponents.

REFORM MOVEMENTS IN HINDUISM

The *Hindustan Review* has an interesting article on the "Reform Movements in Hinduism" by Prof. Pritam Singh. Hinduism is an ancient faith and its doctrine is difficult to define. During the 19th century, partly owing to contact with the West, an awakening came over the peoples of the East and this impact gave rise to many new movements among the Hindus. Of these, three stand out pre-eminent: the Brahmo Samaj movement, the Theosophical Society movement, and the Arya Samaj movement. In describing them chronologically, the writer says that the Brahmo Samaj movement had its rise in Bengal in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Raja Ram Mohun Roy, the founder of the Brahmo movement, initiated many reforms in Bengal with branches all over India.

The Brahmo Samaj movement abolished caste, idol worship, meaningless ritual and substituted instead a *Bhakti* movement somewhat akin to Sikhism which included prayer, *kirtan*, and the exposition of religious truths from the sacred scriptures of the Hindus, the Moslems, and the Christians alike. All the founders of historical faiths and medieval saints and seers were held in great esteem by the Brahmo Samaj, and intermingling and intermarrying without any distinction of caste or creed were common among the Brahmos who remained Hindus in every other respect.

The Theosophical Society was started in the year 1875 and a few years later Dr. Annie Besant gained influence and power by her eloquence and became the President-founder of the Society with branches all over the world.

The Theosophical doctrine was very vague and indefinite comprising within itself dark magic, occultism, esoteric doctrine, mesmerism, hypnotism and all that is implied in the word 'Psychic' or spiritualism. Most of the fundamental concepts have been taken wholesale from Hinduism or its reaction Buddhism, such as the law of Karma, the theory of reincarnation, certain *yogic* practices, vegetarianism or *ahimsa* and to these were tagged on dogmas like the 'sub-races' the 'fifth race', the 'Master', the 'Mahatmas', the 'White race' and all that goes under the name of the mysterious and the mystical or that which mystifies.

Referring to the Arya Samaj movement and its founder Swami Dayanand, the writer says :

Swami Dayanand sought to abolish the sub-castes retaining only the *Varanashram* or the four main castes and wanted to put back Hindu society on the lines of four-fold division of *Brahmacharya* (student life), *Grihastha* (householder's life), *Van Parast* (retirement into the forest), and *Sanyas* (complete renunciation). He revived the old *Samaskars* or ceremonials such as that of *yagopavit*, *havan*, *sandhya*, etc., and revived other sacraments such as those of birth, death, and marriage as practised by Arya Hindus of old. The heterodox among the Hindus flocked to his banner and Arya Samajes sprang up in almost every town of the Punjab and even in cities like Calcutta and Bombay. At present there are two sections among them, one imparting education on the old Vedic lines and having Gurukulas for boys as well as girls, with Sanskrit or Hindi as the medium of instruction, and the other having its Dayanand Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and Colleges run on modern up-to-date lines, imparting education through the medium of English and laying stress on the study of Hindi and Sanskrit only secondarily. Besides educational programme, the Arya Samaj has introduced social reforms like the raising of the age of marriage among boys as well as girls, re-marriage of widows, the removal of untouchability, converting people to Hinduism (*Shuddhi*) and *Sangathan* or uniting them and creating a United Hindu nation with the object of preserving and perpetuating ancient Hindu culture.

In concluding, the Professor points out that these revivals or reforms, however, have gone on independently without any co-ordination among themselves.

The Theosophical Society, for example, has intensified Hindu orthodoxy; the Brahmo Samaj has made the Hindu heterodox and radical though devotional; while the Arya Samaj has emphasized the national sentiment at the expense of the rational and the emotional in the Hindu. So if one has pulled one way, the other another way and at times they have worked at cross purposes, so that the net result has not been very great.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

"If war comes again between Japan and Russia, the advantage of position, both topographically and geographically, is wholly on the side of Japan," writes Peyton C. March in the current *Yale Review*.

I had the job in the World War of sending divisions of troops and of furnishing supplies for an army more than three thousand miles away in France, and I know practically what it would mean for Russia to throw a sufficiently large force into the Far East and to supply it over the thousands of miles of the Trans-Siberian Railway from Russia proper. Japan's position is exactly the opposite of Russia's. The distance to her base at home is short, and with the flanks of her armies in Manchuria protected by natural boundaries, she faces whatever may come to her from that direction with supreme confidence.

TURNING THE OTHER CHEEK

Prof. M. S. Srinivasa Sarma contributes to the January Number of the *C. S. S. Review*, Poona, a thoughtful article on the above subject. After discussing the different theories of Punishment and the principle of Justice, he remarks that our rights and privileges over possessions and properties, though resident in us individually, are really social in significance; they derive value and meaning only because they are recognised as such by society. Social recognition therefore is the true source of the value and validity of our individual rights and personal possessions.

Analysing wrong-doing, he observes that

the wrong-doer is avowedly an aggressor. His actions are openly anti-social and clearly intrude on the rights of others; and in dealing with him, Christ advises us to adopt the specific and active procedure of making the aggressor understand that we have no objection to his carrying his aggression even farther than he has proposed. This is the meaning of his moral imperative: "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also."

He discusses the implications of this teaching and asks: What is the attitude of the man who, when he is struck on one cheek, feels inclined to turn the other?

This unusual frame of mind is the result of a correct perspective of one's own life and a perfectly right insight into the essence of moral living. The man who has been struck on one cheek has hitherto felt really and in earnest that his cheek was safe from assault; but now he has lost that feeling as he finds this privilege of freedom from assault denied to him by his assailant. Under these circumstances an ordinary man would grow indignant and have recourse to extreme penalties. But not so the man who turns the other cheek. He is so friendly, so brotherly, and so genuinely social that he can have no real joy in his possessions, unless his enjoyment of them is freely recognised by all and willingly acquiesced in by every individual. His readiness to turn the other cheek thus implies a most sublime form of the feeling of brotherhood which is exactly the fulfilment of the law and the perfecting of morality. The alchemy of this attitude is so powerful and effective that it reveals to the offender the anti-social nature of his wrong-doing in such an emphatic and telling way that it naturally shocks him into a better life.

Mr. Sarma is aware of the objections that could be raised against the impracticability of this teaching, and points out that it must be realised that Christ never intended to lay down a law to be blindly and uncritically obeyed by all in all cases. His aim was to make a masterly analysis of the essence of moral

goodness and to reveal in distinct terms the innermost secrets of the virtue of Justice, and the true spirit which ought always to vivify our moral attitude on each occasion of aggression against ourselves. He concludes that

it must be carefully borne in mind that the commandment of Jesus is a personal ideal—an ideal intended for the individual, an ideal which is magnificent and grand but which at the same time is impossible for the whole society to follow collectively and immediately; because the individuals constituting it are at different levels of moral and spiritual development. But on that account, the ideal does not lose its value; it most powerfully quickens us to realise what is potential in each of us; it is the prophecy and the revelation of what the actual is in its essence.

ORIGIN OF INDUS VALLEY SCRIPT

It is well known that most of the scripts of North India are derived from the ancient Indian Brahmi script. But the origin of the Brahmi itself had for a long time been a matter of controversy. For, it was seriously contended that it had a Semitic origin. Mr. Atul K. Sur, writing in the latest number of *Indian Historical Quarterly*, says :

Modern studies however have led to the general acceptance of the indigenous origin of the Brahmi. In fact, this has been conclusively proved both by Dr. Pran Nath in his paper on "The Scripts on the Indus Valley Seals" (*Ihq.*, vii, 4) and by Mr. Langdon, in his paper on the script used on the seals discovered from the chalcolithic sites of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa in the Indus Valley (*Mohenjo-daro*, vol. II, p. 424). The characters on these seals represent the earliest Indian script discovered up to now. Many of the signs show a striking resemblance to the signs found on the early Sumerian seals. A connecting link between the Indus Valley script and the Brahmi script, however, was lacking. But this lacuna in our knowledge has been filled by the discovery of Pandit Lochan Prasad Pandeya, of Bilaspur, in July last, of a cave inscription at Vikramkhole in Sambalpur. According to Mr. Jayaswal, the character in the inscription belongs to a period intermediary between the script of Mohenjo-daro and Brahmi. Some letters still retain their original or secondary Mohenjo-daro forms and some have already assumed the Brahmi or the proto-Brahmi forms. This conclusively proves that the Brahmi script originated in India. But the problem seems to be complicated by a recent announcement made by Professor Paul Pelliot in the *Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* about the momentous discovery of M. Guillaume, who has shown 180 examples of the most striking resemblances between the Indus Valley and the Eastern Island scripts.

SANKARA ON LIBERATION

The freshness of a young and awakening mind viewing the ideas of the great philosopher are brought forth by Mr. J. N. Chubb in his article in the latest issue of the *Aryan Path*. Leaving apart the didacticism involved in the Advaitism of Sankara, the incorruptible and self-effulgent Brahman lying concealed beyond the darkness of the world is elucidated in the article. To Sankara, this Brahman is the sole reality constituting the inward self of all. The views of Bradley do not go so far as laying down such an abstract proposition. He says that the finite as such is being taken up into the Absolute, and while Sankara emphasizes 'finite is in its essence the Infinite itself'. The goal of the finite, according to Sankara, is liberation or *moksha*. When this is attained, finitude is negated and identification with the Infinite occurs. Mr. Chubb proceeds further to say that the philosophy of Sankara, as above enunciated, does not appeal to the masses owing to its illogical conclusions and its failure to carry conviction to the heart.

However the saint recognizes different stages and phases in spiritual realization. The final step is in its entry in the Peace of Silence.

Liberation is thus the disintegration of personality, the loss of the empirical self with its finite in a world of finite things. It is entering the vast desert of silence above the noise of words and beyond the disturbance of thought. To the flesh-bounded vision of the ignorant, the pure self is but an unfilled void, a fathomless depth of nothingness.

We are told what is 'finite'. It has not a static existence but a dynamic existence, and it seeks satisfaction and peace. The transient features of life may be exhilarating for a time and give us enjoyment; but it cannot have a lasting holding on a soul which craves for some thing transcendental in its nature. The fruits of realization drop one after another from the tree of life, but the soul is satisfied only when it has tasted the bliss of transcendence.

And this, according to Sankara, is the final goal of the human soul. He does not conceive of an

immortal life after death nor a share in the eternal life of God, but a transcendent aloofness and isolation. The silence of Ananda, as he dreams of it, is beyond the music of life. And, above all, there can be no parallel to the rational vision of truth which has a simplicity of its own and hence an unrivalled glory with nothing akin to it.

PERSONALITY IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY

In *Character and Personality*, an international quarterly for Psychodiagnostics and allied studies, we have an interesting paper on whether personality as different from individuality existed in primitive society. Some writers hold that the primitive individual does not possess the norm of personality, but is only marked by status as member of a larger group to which he is indissolubly tied and from the laws of which he cannot vary. Others say that in certain tribes there is a high degree of individuation and the recognition of personality. The primitive chief is often the source of innovation and a deciding factor of social change. But transmission of thought and ideas is obstructed by the lack of conserving institutions; and the innovator suffers more severely than does a similar individual in modern society. Passivity to change is often effective as a conservative force; and the social structure offers too little challenge to change and tends to remain the same generation after generation. It is true that the richer the culture of a group, the more artifices it possesses, the more elaborate its social organisation, body of myths and legends, the older its culture, the greater is the chance of the appearance of striking personalities and for the recognition of the existence of these personalities. The denial of initiative on the part of primitive man, in dealing with his life situations arising out of a definite cultural base, does not seem to be justified.

ARYAN COLONISATION OF CEYLON

In the *Indian Historical Quarterly*, Dr. Md. Shahidullah examines the legend and the language of Ceylon to find out the original home of the Sinhalese people from the standpoint of philology, and not ethnology. He says that, by an examination of the Sinhalese language in its historical development, it can be shown to have unmistakable affinity with the oldest phase of Bengali, and the first Aryan settlers in Ceylon were from Bengal who introduced their language in the island. The tradition that Vijaya sailed to Ceylon from Supparaka or Bharukachcha cannot justify the theory that the first Aryan settlers were inhabitants of that part of India. The order of the places clearly shows that Vijaya must have sailed from the eastern coast of India, and he had at first no idea of settling down in Ceylon and roved about for some time like a pirate. If we compare Sinhalese with the language of the inscriptions of Asoka, we are struck by its resemblance to the most distinguishing feature of the language of his eastern inscriptions. Thus taking the inscription at Dhauli as representing Asoka's eastern Prakrit dialect, one can see the many points of resemblance between it and the Sinhalese. The conclusion of the writer is, that Sinhalese is to be derived from an old *Radha* dialect of the 6th century B.C.; and that perhaps it was influenced later by Pali, and by Gujarati as well as by Tamil.

ANCIENT INDIAN PAINTING

Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, writing in the last issue of the *Journal of the Indian Society of Oriental Art*, says that literary sources by no means yet fully exploited provide us with valuable information relative to painting in India during the first millennium A.D. We have to take into account the general theory of knowledge implicit in the Upanishads and later more fully developed by Dignaga and the Vedantists, the æsthetic

theory, again implicit in the Upanishads and developed in the *Natya Sastras*, the technical data provided in the *Silpa Sastras* and *Sadha-namas* and the reactions to art of various classes of people as revealed here and there in the general literature.

Dr. Coomaraswamy divides painting into 4 kinds: intellectual, lyrical, secular, and mixed. He says that the work at Ajanta belong to the two first. For in ideal or intellectual (*satya*) painting, one has primarily to do with representation of angels and heavens. They are in kind, if not always in actual fact, visions seen in *dhyana-yoga*. Whereas in lyrical (*vainika*) painting corresponding to *Kavya* literature, we have to do mainly with events and scenes taking place on earth and with human protagonists. The Jataka paintings are of this kind.

Writing about the Ajanta paintings, the writer says that the possibility of monkish workmanship is not absolutely excluded here, but a host of painters were employed as the paintings reveal the work of different hands.

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THE SYSTEM OF RAMANUJA

The *Philosophical Quarterly*, the organ of the Indian Institute of Philosophy, publishes an article on the "System of Ramanuja" in its last number by Mr. K. A. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

When Ramanuja appeared, Sankara's system had fallen into decay, and people anxiously looked for a thinker who could confirm their natural prepossession in favour of a Real World, a Real God, and a Real Soul assured of a Real Salvation. The land had been thrown into a religious ferment and a class of Vaishnava theists had come into prominence under the name of Bhagavatas. Ramanuja's learning and extraordinary intellect came to be widely known and the Bhagavatas induced him to write a commentary on the Vedanta Sutras in support of their cult.

Ramanuja hesitated before accepting their doctrines, but an oracle decided him. Such is the origin of Sri Bhagya.

The standpoint of Ramanuja differs from that of Sankara. Ramanuja depended on faith and the reality of practical life and interpreted the Upanishads so as to harmonize with them. Whereas Sankara relied on reason and all-sided experience and the truth he so derived he found also in the Upanishads.

In deference to the prevailing tone of the Scriptures, Ramanuja believed that the Brahman was the only Reality, but included within itself the elements of multiplicity such as the world and the souls with which it invested itself as its body. This Brahman is a Personal Being; in short, God. The points of agreement in the three systems are then pointed out.

The doctrine of Ramanuja is explained in the following words of the writer:

There is one God. He is a Personal Being and the only Reality. The world and the souls are His body and are eternal. His body periodically expands and contracts leading to Creation and Destruction. The Soul through Karma becomes embodied and is subject to Birth and Death, which never cease till it obtains the Grace of God through meditation and holy works. With Release, the Soul enters upon a new life of Bliss in Heaven and participates in all the privileges of God, except the power to create and to control the Universe. One Soul does not differ from another in essence, not even from God. Their individuality is preserved and are eternal.

The existence of God and of the Soul as an independent entity are all known only from the Scriptures. Evil is the effect of Karma and can be overcome only by devotion and prayer. For all these Ramanuja had authority from the Scriptures and the Vedas.

LABOUR IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Mr. V. V. Giri, Bar-at-Law, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, writing in the last issue of *Trieni*, draws attention to the position of Labour in the New Constitution. According to him Labour, besides being under represented, will be lost in the opposition of agricultural, industrial, and commercial capital both European and Indian. He says:

In the Federal Assembly, Labour will secure 10 out of the 250 seats allotted for British India. But this will be more than offset by 26 seats (7, 11, 8) reserved for landholders, commerce and industry, and European interests. In the provincial legislatures, out of 1,585 seats, Labour gets 38 seats while capitalists have reserved seats numbering 119 (26, 56, 37) from European, Commerce and Industrial, and Landholders' constituencies. In the Federal Council of State, Labour has no direct representation at all.

Even the representation of industrial labour, wherever recognised, is further handicapped by the exclusion of certain sections of the workers, like the clerical and supervisory staff, from the electorate. The average cost of election to a seat for the candidate will range between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 according to the Lothian estimates. The present inadequacy and poverty of labour organisations will discourage running costly election campaigns and there is no chance for a labour candidate being successful in a general constituency.

No provision is contemplated to embody in the future Constitution a declaration of fundamental rights guaranteeing to the workers freedom of speech, association, and press for legitimate trade union purposes, right to work, right to strike and to receive State assistance in case of social risks.

In the circumstances, when the propertied classes are themselves keenly dissatisfied with the future Constitution as transferring no real power to this country from the British vested interests, it can hardly be expected that the working classes will rest satisfied with the constitution proposed in the White Paper.

LABOUR AND DISARMAMENT

If war is to be eliminated, it must be by the creation of a world opinion which stands from and above that which is marshalled behind capitalism. That is the one body which has in its power to achieve unity on the issue of disarmament is the British Labour Party, says Mr. Wilfred Wellock. Writing in the January number of the *Modern Review* under the heading "The British Labour Party and Disarmament

"Will the Labour Party take the lead?" the writer is of opinion that a magnificent opportunity has come to the British Labour Party for leading the nations towards new horizons. He writes:

Everywhere the people are ready for a strong lead on the issue of disarmament. Individual resistance to war is taking root in the Universities and in the Churches in this and other lands as well as in the ranks of Labour. Certain polls which have recently been taken in this country and also in America, show a powerful vote in favour of disarmament by example. In Europe, again, young men are in prison for resisting conscription in no fewer than 6 countries, while very active anti-conscription movements are in being in Belgium and France. So alarmed have the authorities become in France and Belgium at the growth of such movements that special measures are being taken to combat them.

Therefore let the Labour Party, in the words of Mr. Henderson, make a living reality of the international solidarity of the workers by leading the world to peace through disarmament. It will never lead the world to peace by playing the armaments game of the capitalist powers. The opportunity may come sooner than we expect. Let us be ready to seize it when it does. Having outlawed war, let the Labour Party face the logic of its decision, complete the work it has so well begun and courageously decide to embark upon a policy of total disarmament. Along no other road can mankind free itself from its nearest menace. The League of Nations has given us words. The Disarmament Conference has given us words. It is by deeds that the world will be saved, and these must not long be delayed.

The writer concludes by saying that if the Labour Government disarms, it would secure such enthusiastic support from workers all over the world as would make the heart of Capitalism quake.

LANDHOLDERS AND THEIR FUTURE

Raja Jagat Kumar, of Sahaspur, contributes an article in the October number of the *Landholders' Journal* on this important question. In the future Constitution, the tenantry may be invited to assist with proposals of enlarged occupancy rights, transferable rights, etc. How will the landed aristocracy resist such changes? asks the Raja.

The landholders who have been openly described as a community of parasites, will have to stand on their own legs and assert themselves with a view to hold their own. To frustrate the Bolshevik tendencies of their opponents, they will have to present themselves in a solid phalanx of people throbbing with life and energy. "The Zamindars should make their influence felt," said Sir Samuel Hoare, "to the extent to which they are

entitled by their stake in the country and status." But how? Here is the rub. The question was very thoughtfully answered by Sir Mohammed Yusuf some time back. The Nawab Sahib said that the whole future of the landholding community depends upon the organisation, co-operation, and co-ordination of all sections of the landholders in gaining victory at the polls. If they succeed in doing that they would be able to check the Ministers from introducing such agrarian changes as are likely to detract from their legitimate interests.

It is just the time for the Zamindars to realise, concludes the writer, that their real strength in the legislatures will depend upon the extent to which they are able to adapt themselves to modern conditions, and so broaden their outlook as to make it their religious duty to employ all possible methods which can win the goodwill and support of all eligible candidates for election, for returning the right type of people belonging to their community and also those who are able to collaborate and co-operate with them in furthering the political aims and objects they have at heart in the larger interests of the country.

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"IF I WERE 20"

"If I were 20 again, what would I do," asks Dr. J. T. Sunderland in the course of an interesting article on the above topic in the *Prabuddha Bharata* for December. Dr. Sunderland answers that "if he were 20", he would not be in a hurry. Perhaps there is no time in life when one is more likely to feel in haste than at 20. Youth is gone; manhood and womanhood are upon us. We begin to feel stirring within us strange new powers and ambitions. We grow eager to get out into the world—to plunge into its battles, to work out careers for ourselves. And what else would one do or rather not do?

If I were 20—and looked at things as I do now, I certainly would not bet; I certainly would not gamble; I certainly would never buy a lottery ticket. I don't believe I would play billiards; and I don't believe I would play cards. Not that there is any harm in billiards of themselves. The game is one that might be commended if it could be disconnected from its associations. But it is hard to conceive of a game more generally associated with drinking, with smoking, with betting in a small way—and sometimes in large ways—and with society that is far from the best. If a young man knows how to play billiards, that very knowledge opens the door and almost drags him into low associations. Can any self-respecting young man, whose time, money and character are worth something, afford it? I don't believe he can.

If I were 20 again, I would make distinct provision for the joy side of life. Not that pleasure-seeking is the highest aim of existence. The man who lives simply for pleasure will fail of his object, or he ought to. Nevertheless, pleasure is legitimate in life. It ought to be scattered all along through life. We should not willingly neglect any fitting opportunity to smile, to laugh, to sing, to play with little children, to enter into the joy of others, to notice beautiful objects, to catch the sunshine, to make others happy, and thus find happiness for ourselves.

Dr. Sunderland goes on to add that if he were a young man again, he would set out upon life daring to be on the side of what seemed to him true and right, at whatever cost. No matter how unpopular a cause might be, if it commended itself to him as just, and in the interest of humanity, it should have such support as he could give it. Since God has given us but one life, one should try to make of it something worth while. And that can't be done by playing the shirk or the coward.

If I were 20 again and saw things as I do now, I would not live for myself alone. I would begin at once planning for some distinct service of my fellows. Many young people of good intention make a mistake here. They wait; they postpone efforts at service. They say: Now we must give all our time to our studies, or to getting a start in business. When study is passed or when we are well established in business, then we shall have time to plan for the helping of others. But will they have any more time then than now? Will they be any less selfish then than now? The very delay will tend to dry up their sympathies. The probabilities are very strong that any of us who allow ourselves to live for ourselves alone now, and to forget others now, will not much improve in any future. Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation. If any of us believe in helpful and unselfish lives, the only safe thing to do is to begin living such lives to-day, no matter where we are, or what our circumstances may be.

If I were 20, with my life yet to be lived, I would set out to walk through this world on my own feet. My feet may not be very good, but they are better than crutches. My intellect may be inferior in strength and vigour to some other man's, but it is the one that God has given me, and I would trust it. 'Self-respect' and 'self-reliance' are words to be written on the banner of every life, that proposes to achieve worthy ends.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA. By Rajani Kanta Das. [International Labour Review, December 1933]

HOW STANDS SOUTH INDIAN UNION? By the Rt. Rev. E. J. Palmer. [The Church Overseas, January 1934]

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION. By Sudir Kumar Lahiri and Benoyendranath Banerjee. [The Modern Review, January 1934]

INDIAN MISREPRESENTATIONS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By R. Naga Raja Sarma. [The Aryan Path, January 1934]

THE MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITIONS. By Mr. Hugh Rutledge and Mr. L. V. Stewart Blacker. [The United Empire, December 1933]

IMPORTANCE OF ORIENTAL LIBRARY. By Mr. M. A. Ali. [The Allgarh Magazine, December 1933]

COLONISATION SCHEME FOR INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA. By Kurma Venugopalaswami, B.A. (Oxon), BAR-AT-LAW. [The Indian Colonial Review, December 1933]

MUSLIMS IN SOUTH INDIA: THEIR PAST AND FUTURE. By Mr. A. J. Khabal, B.A., B.L. [The Muslim Standard, September-December 1933]

THE MESSAGE OF THE HIMALAYAS. By Swami Sambudhananda. [Prabuddha Bharata, January 1934]

INDIAN LABOUR PROBLEM IN MALAYA. By N. Raghavan, BAR-AT-LAW. [The Indo-Malayan Review, December 1933]

BUDDHISM IN JAVA AND SUMATRA. By R. C. Majumdar. [The Vedanta Kesari, January 1934]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS + DEPARTMENTAL + NOTES

Questions of Importance

VICEROY'S EARTHQUAKE FUND

His Excellency the Viceroy has issued the following appeal, on January 19, in connection with the recent earthquake:—

A very serious calamity has recently overtaken a large number of our fellow-countrymen, especially in the province of Bihar and Orissa, as a result of the severe earthquake which was experienced last Monday afternoon. In the moment of time, whilst no accurate details are as yet forthcoming, it is no exaggeration to say that there has been an appalling loss of life. Countless homes have been destroyed and over a wide area, property and possessions have been annihilated and have ceased to exist. At such a time I feel confident that the sympathy of all classes of people in this country goes out to those who have been involved in this great disaster and that efforts to alleviate their sufferings will meet with ready response. I have therefore decided to set up a Fund, which will be known as the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund. Subscriptions should be sent direct to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, "The Viceroy's House", New Delhi, and will be acknowledged individually.

H. E. the Viceroy received the following cablegram from His Majesty the King-Emperor:—

I am very glad to hear you have made an appeal on behalf of the sufferers of the recent earthquake. I shall be pleased to send hundred pounds and the Queen fifty pounds to it.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon have started the earthquake relief fund with a donation of Rs. 5,000.

A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FOR INDIA

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a long statement, dated 6th January last, elaborating the suggestion made by him recently that both the communal and political problems of India should be solved by means of a Constituent Assembly. The Pandit feels that if a Constituent Assembly, that is really a popular assembly, were to meet with freedom to face the real issues immediately, the real economic problems would occupy the main attention and the so-called communal problems will fade into the background.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

The appointment of a permanent Indian representative at Geneva, who will be available not merely for the Annual League Assembly but also for many International Conferences in Europe throughout the year, is the suggestion made in the report of Sir B. L. Mitter, Sir Denys Bray and Mr. Abdus Samad Khan, India's delegates to the 14th ordinary session of the League of Nations whose report is published.

They express the opinion that such an appointment would satisfy Indian opinion as the fact must be faced that the League has not in India that whole-hearted support of public opinion which is so much to be desired, and that there are important sections of opinion which regard India's membership of the League as a vain thing and the benefits derived from it as not equivalent to its cost. We believe that this view is wholly incorrect and mischievous, but its existence in fact is to be reckoned with.

The report further argues that such a permanent representative would be able to keep a close eye on the appointments of Indians to posts on the Secretariat and Indian League Office, and on selection of Indians to serve on permanent organs of the League or on the various Commissions set up by the League and would be able to bring pressure, if necessary, to bear on the proper quarter.

It is pointed out that 30 States' Members of the League maintain permanent representatives in Geneva.

GANDHIJI ON HINDUISM

Speaking at Maddur during his Harijan tour in the Mysore State in the first week of January, Mahatmaji said:

I have said repeatedly that Hinduism will perish if untouchability is not rooted out from our midst. It is sinful to consider that God would have created man high and low. We must not be confounded by the fancies that God must have created people high and low because they have different forms, or because some are richer than others or even because that some are more intelligent than others. You might as well say that the leaves of a tree, because they are not all alike, some are high and others low. Or take another illustration. The children of the same parents are not always equal in size, equal in intelligence, etc. I have not heard any parent say, that because they were not equal, one of the children was the high and the other low. Do you suppose that God who is the Creator of all will have made such distinctions. If anybody were to state that our Shastras enjoined untouchability by birth or that there were distinctions between man and man, you will immediately regard that testimony as inconsistent with the elements of reason.

MR. J. N. BASU'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

In his address to the Fifteenth National Liberal Federation of India which met in Madras, Mr. J. N. Basu, of Calcutta, made a stirring appeal for unity in the following words:

Whether we belong to the Hindu community or the Muslim community, whether we are Sikhs or Christians, Brahmans or non-Brahmans, we stand or fall with our common motherland. Her glory is ours, and her humiliation bears us down. There are divisions amongst us, as amongst other peoples, not only of classes and creeds, but also in political methods and policy. But in spite of all these, we should always remember that we are Indians and that there is a vast field for joint work on the basis of common interests. Political caste systems may be sought to be thrust on us. But all of us, from whichever section of the people we come, must join hands and render united service to our common motherland.

DR. TAGORE ON HUMAN NATURE

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore delivered an inspiring address at the Osmania University, Hyderabad, on "Infinite faith in human nature". He said:

It will be a degradation and an insult to our culture if we stray away from the paths of our ancient wisdom. . . . The West came to exploit and Europe overcame Asia because we confessed to inferiority and did an injustice to Europe by not standing up on terms of equality. We suffer from want of confidence in ourselves unaware of the treasures with which our country abounds. Let us prove that we are not beggars, and this is our responsibility.

MR. SASTRI ON UNITED ACTION

Speaking at Madras on the 17th of January, the Rt. Hon. Sastri examined the White Paper critically and condemned it. He also dwelt at length on the necessity for an urgent meeting of all parties to concert measures for further action under the present circumstances. He said:

This is a moment when our fortunes having sunk to a low depth it is incumbent upon all wise men in India, whatever badge they wear in politics, to come together to pool their experience and their knowledge of practical affairs and try to settle what action should be taken in the future. I am happy to think that the Liberal Party have extended their hand of welcome to all those who wish to come into this big Conference. I quite realise that in certain quarters we are met with scorn and rebuff. That is the misfortune of the day. But we believe that it is good for us to extend our hand of welcome and to embrace all honest patriots and say to them: 'We have to sit together and thrash out all problems.' The situation is acute and it is likely to land us in disaster if action is not taken in the right spirit. I am reminded of the famous *sloka* in Gita: 'If you do the right thing, you cannot come to a bad end; steps taken in the right direction must be good.' It seems to me that those who confer together and take counsel in this respect serve their country well for the moment.

VICEROY ON BRITISH CO-OPERATION

Opening the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, on January 8, H. E. the Viceroy said that English co-operation is still required to Indians. He said:

I am one of those who believe that India will need and will welcome for very many years to come the business experience and business gifts of Englishmen, which have done so much to develop industry in the past. But that experience and those gifts will be fully effective only in co-operation with Indian enterprise and talent, and the aim should be to increase and strengthen the bonds of partnership in every way possible. I urge this on your earnest consideration in the interest of all concerned, and not the least in your own.

THE LEAGUE AND THE MINORITIES

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran of the League of Nations' Indian Bureau, who came to India last month, has thrown the expected light on the reply made by the League to the Hindu Mahasabha's appeal to that body for the settlement of the communal problem in India. According to him the reply states 'that the responsibility of the League in connection with the protection of minorities is based either on special treaties concluded between certain governments and dealing in each case with the protection of minorities in a specified state or on declarations made by certain Governments belonging to the League by which they have accorded to the Council of the League certain responsibilities in regard to this question'. Mr. Venkateswaran pointed out that there was no provision in the Covenant which would admit of extension of the rights and responsibilities of the League Council in connection with the protection of minorities in any country not covered by such treaties or declarations, except as a result of official and governmental initiative and the consent of the Government concerned.

THE VICEROY ON TERRORISM

In the course of his speech at the European Association dinner on the 8th January, H. E. the Viceroy referred to the terrorist movement in Bengal and said:—

"This is a feature of the situation in Bengal, which is fortunately without parallel elsewhere in India. This movement, which endeavours to achieve certain revolutionary aims by the assassination of Government servants, is one against which the full resources and powers of the Government will continue to be unhesitatingly employed. This is the least that the Government and any Government owes both to itself and to those devoted officers of the Services, who are at once the target of attack and the instrument by which the community is protected against these attempts to establish a revolutionary tyranny."

INDIANIZATION OF THE ARMY

The National Liberal Federation of India met in Madras on the 27th December last. Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao moved the following resolution and it was seconded by Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.

1. The federation enters into emphatic protest against the decision of the British Government not to reduce the number of British troops in India and strongly urges that immediate steps be taken to nationalise the army in India within a fixed period.

2. The Federation, while recognising that the recommendations of the Indian Defence Expenditure Tribunal will lead to some reduction in the capitation charges, regards these charges as utterly unjust and objects on principle to their continuance.

3. The Federation is strongly of opinion that relief be given to Indian revenues not by means of imperial subventions but in the following ways:

(a) The size of the Indian army be strictly determined by the Indian needs; (b) the number of British soldiers should be progressively reduced with a view to their speedy elimination; (c) the capitation charges which India should never have been required to pay be abolished.

THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS

The Fifteenth Annual Session of the Ceylon National Congress met in Colombo on December 28 last, with Mr. G. K. W. Perera in the chair. Mr. G. K. W. Perera, after offering a welcome to the new Governor of Ceylon, Sir Edward Stubbs, reviewed the political events of the year and indicated the lines of Congress policy for the future.

A number of resolutions were then passed. The first supported the decision of the State Council on the reform proposals of the Ministers; the second referred to the need of the small agriculturist and industrialist to be given all the credit facilities and financial help by Government; the third said that the administration of the land in provinces should be vested in the representatives of the people; and the fourth demanded that non-Ceylonese who seek registration as voters on the ground of domicile, should support their claims by affidavit.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The ninth session of the All-India Educational Conference, which met at Karachi in Christmas week, was attended by a number of delegates from different parts of the country. Welcoming the delegates, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, stressed the necessity of inculcating into the younger generation the need for leading a clean life and a sense of fearlessness.

A strong plea in favour of using the main Vernaculars of India as media of instruction, provided that along with this the study of English will also be made compulsory, was put forward by Sir Ross Masood, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University. In the course of his presidential address, he said:

India could never be free in the real sense of the term as long as she allowed the full power of expression, inherent in her own languages, to be cramped by the weight of the language that she could never treat as her own.

Referring to Women's education, Sir Ross Masood advocated a scheme of education which, while strengthening the social and economic life, would also prove more soul satisfying.

They had to evolve a system which, while representing a compromise between the views on the subject held in Europe and Japan, would possess great elasticity and be capable of easy modification to suit the varying needs of the different groups.

Turning to the Universities, Sir Ross Masood said that

with the exception of three, all the universities of India were paper-made universities, embodying no ideals and leaving no impress on the lives of their pupils, remaining impervious to the pulsating life surrounding them.

Sir Ross Masood suggested an enquiry by an Indian Committee to make a minute survey of the educational needs of the country, with a view to suggest changes so as to ensure a really great future for India.

The open Session of the Conference reassembled the next day under the presidency of Prof. Seshadri, Chairman of the Executive

Council, in the absence of Sir Ross Masood. Resolutions were passed regarding the great loss the country had sustained by the deaths of Dr. Besant, Rev. Anagarika Dharmapala, Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, and Mr. V. J. Patel. By another resolution the Conference resolved

to consider the possibility of establishing an All-India Teachers' Registration Council on the lines of councils in England.

A number of other resolutions were passed containing recommendations to the Government for securing suitable conditions of service to teachers employed in aided schools or schools maintained by local bodies.

Interesting papers were read followed by discussion on the conquest of mass illiteracy, waste of life in Indian education and present problems in India. At the conclusion, Mr. K. S. Vakil, retired Inspector of Schools, Dharwar, delivered a lecture on Education in Phillipines.

MR. KARAKA AT OXFORD

For the first time in history an Indian, Mr. D. F. Karaka, of Lincoln College, Oxford, who is the present Librarian, has been elected President of the Oxford Union Society for the next term. Mr. Karaka, who was born in Bombay in April 1911, graduated from Bombay University at the age of 18, and joined Lincoln College in 1930, where he took his honours degree in 1933. He recently published a book entitled "The Pulse of Oxford", dealing with the various aspects of Oxford life.

PROF. P. P. S. SASTRI

Professor P. P. S. Sastri, of the Presidency College, Madras, was awarded the title of "Vidyasagar" in appreciation of his well-edited Tanjore Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts and Mahabharata by Mahamahopadhyaya Sathikanda Vachaspat, Secretary, Vangha Vibudha Janani Sabha, Navadweep, Bengal.

NEW REGULATIONS AT CHITTAGONG

A new order directing all middle class Hindu young men up to the age of 25 to remain indoors for one week, was issued on January 18 by the District Magistrate of Chittagong, to be in force within the eight Thanas adjoining Chittagong.

A second order prohibited running of trains on the main line to and from Chittagong with the exception of the Calcutta Mail. These trains were not to stop at any place within the district to pick up or set down passengers except at Chittagong.

A third order prohibited for 48 hours Barisal and Cox Bazaar steamers from conveying any passengers until they have passed the outer bar at Chittagong Port entrance.

There were other orders prohibiting for 48 hours the plying of passenger launches on the Karnafuli river and directing all courts and offices under the District Magistrate of Chittagong to be closed for 48 hours.

Motor traffic beyond Jularhat on the Chittagong-Dacca road and Sholasahar crossing on the Chittagong-Haqhazari road was prohibited.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS

An important resolution moved by the Chairman, Mr. J. N. Basu, at the National Liberal Federation, which met at Madras in the last Christmas week, condemned the combination of judicial and executive functions, urging the Government to place the judiciary under the control of the High Court. If the above policy was not adopted, the Federation requested its Council to take such steps as necessary to secure the acceptance of the policy and report the same at the next session of the Federation.

RELEASE OF MR. M. S. ANEY

Mr. M. S. Aney was released from Central Jail, Nagpur, on the 25th January before the expiry of the full term of his imprisonment which, it is understood, should have expired on February 15.

DR. S. K. CHAKRAWARTI

We learn that Mr. Sukumar Chakravarti, B.A., B.Sc. (Cal.), Barrister-at-Law (of Lincoln's Inn, London) has obtained success in the Sorbonne of the Paris University. He has obtained the degree of Docteur-es-Lettres (D.Litt.) with high distinction from the said University. His thesis was on Eastern and Western theism with special reference to the theism of the Chaitanya school. Here is an extract of the opinion of the celebrated French indologist and savant, Monsieur A. Foucher, Professor of the Paris University and Member of the Institute of France:

The thesis of Monsieur Sukumar Chakravarti will be a great revelation to the European public at large upon that magnificent aspect of the religious experience of India which is ever so original and vivid and which will be a glorious heritage of the Indian people for all times to come. The work will also spread the name and fame of Chaitanya beyond the shores of India.

Dr. Chakravarti is to resume his practice at the Calcutta Bar shortly.

ADVERTISING IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta has started an interesting campaign against the posting of posters and placards. Unauthorised posting of posters on telephone, telegraph or other posts or defacing walls by pasting posters will be severely dealt with, and policemen have been instructed to arrest men posting them. The pasting of posters on the Corporation and Tramway Company's buildings has been particularly prohibited.

MESSRS. JINNAH, JAYAKAR, AND MUNSHI

Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who have now returned to Bombay, have resumed practice at the Courts, and so also has Mr. K. M. Munshi.

LAWYERS IN PARIS

Over 250 angry lawyers held a demonstration outside the Palais Justice in Paris recently and signed a petition that lawyers be barred from practising while they are members of Parliament.

NATIONAL'S NEW BOMBAY HOME

That Indians could stand competition with any other nation in commercial enterprise was the assertion made by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in declaring open the new building of the National Insurance Company at Bombay last month.

In declaring the building open, Sir Byramjee traced the history of the origin of insurance and referred to the rapid progress which the National Insurance Company had made since its inception 27 years ago. Every one knew that in the year 1906, Calcutta, nay the whole of Bengal was in the throes of a political upheaval.

The cry of *swadeshi* was raised and at that time there was in Calcutta a very shrewd Scotchman, Mr. W. R. Rae. With the assistance of Mr. Pannalal Banerjee, he founded the Company and what they saw to-day was the child of his inspiration. "We have learnt from our school days," he continued, "that the East and West never meet. But here is a concrete example of how the East and West can meet to the mutual benefit of both. If this principle is carried out to its logical conclusion, I think many of our greater problems would be solved much better than by sitting round farcical Round Table Conferences."

Speaking about the growth and development of the Company, Sir Byramjee said that starting with a small capital of Rs. 1 lakh, the Company now had a reserve fund of Rs. 1,84,00,000. They had built four big offices of their own and showed progress of which any Indian could be proud. Given proper opportunity, he said, Indian enterprise, energy, and devotion was bound to succeed. Mr. Rae, the founder of the Company, who retired 4 years ago and who had come from Monte Carlo specially for the occasion, paid a tribute to the able management of the present Managing Agents, Messrs. R. G. Das & Company.

WOMEN AND INSURANCE

Writing on this subject, Miss Jyotirmayee Ganguli says in the Anniversary Number of the *Insurance World*, that women are now not only encouraging their husbands to get them and their children insured but also have themselves insured as well. And so as a consequence, the Indian Companies are making many a new scheme to attract women. At present the joint-life scheme has become quite a rage with insurance companies.

That women are taking a keener interest in the progress of insurance and the insurance companies, is evident from this fact also that there are women shareholders in insurance companies, where these women have come as *benamdars* for their husbands or kinsmen on their own initiative, because they believe that in the long run insurance will always pay.

INDIAN LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION

The Indian Life Offices' Association is a very important organisation of Indian Insurance Companies. It is trying to organise the Indian Life Offices on a sound basis, but the task is very difficult inasmuch as our country is a vast one. But we hope that with the increasing feeling of co-operation among insurance men in India, there is every chance of further expansion of its activities.

Systematic insurance education and insurance organisation are absent in India. It is high time that actuarial societies and several other bodies for the promotion of insurance should be established in India.

NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE CO.

We are glad to learn that Messrs. Birla Brothers, Limited, have started a Life Insurance Company with the new Asiatic head office at Delhi, and branches at Calcutta, Bombay, and other places. We learn that Mr. L. N. Birla himself will look after the concern.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The 17th Session of the All-India Economic Conference met at Annamalai University, on January 2nd and the three following days. His Excellency the Governor of Madras opened the Conference and expressed the fear that economists in all parts of the world differed so radically in their views about the problems that are confronting the whole world. He dealt with the question of marketing of agricultural produce and of co-operative societies and urged the ryot to rely on his own effort.

Professor C. D. Thompson, of the Allahabad University who presided over the Session, put forward the need for a system of measuring economic value more exactly than at present and suggested the introduction of a sym-metallic bullion standard under which the unit of currency, either paper or token coin, would be exchangeable for a fixed number of grains of gold and a combination of other metals. This system, he urged, was free from the difficulties of bimetallism and would work automatically without depending upon the arbitrary decision of any official.

The Conference discussed, as its first subject, problems of population, in the course of which economists were advised to take a neutral attitude towards the question of birth-control and told that the best remedy for either checking the growth of population or for increasing the production of the country lay in educating the masses.

There was a rather discursive discussion on monetary theory, followed by a number of papers on economic planning and survey. Professor Robertson, one of the two British experts now on the Indian Economic Survey Commission, was also present.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, of Bombay, was elected the President of the Conference for this year and Prof. C. L. Jain, of Lahore, as its General Secretary.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The Annual Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in India, Burma and Ceylon met at Calcutta, on Monday the 8th January, in the presence of H. E. the Viceroy, the Governor of Bengal, and other distinguished officials and non-officials. The Hon. Mr. J. S. Henderson, who presided over the meeting welcomed those present in a short speech, in the course of which he referred to the visits of the Lancashire and Japanese delegations. He characterised the Indo-Japanese agreement as a welcome inauguration of the New Year, and hoped the terms would prove beneficial to India. Finally, he referred to the evidence of the Chambers' representatives regarding the coming Constitutional changes and said:

Our hopes now are concentrated on the Joint Select Committee's report and later the Bill, wherein we confidently hope to find that adequate expression has been given to the able and whole-hearted advocacy of Sir Hubert Carr and the Associations' witnesses of the European commercial community's rights in India.

H. E. the Viceroy, in his opening address, referred to the present economic conditions of the country and appealed to the Europeans in India fully to co-operate with Indian enterprise, and outlined the Government's programme.

His Excellency reviewed recent important commercial events, such as the Reserve Bank legislation, the opening of the Vizagapatam Harbour, the development of civil aviation, and the cotton and Indo-Japanese trade agreements.

Referring to the Constitutional reforms, His Excellency said that His Majesty's Government had proposed that Indian and European commerce should both be given direct representation in the Federal Assembly. Of the three seats set aside for that purpose, one had been allotted to the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

The Conference met the next day and tackled a number of questions in which both officials and non-officials took part.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The eighth session of the All-India Women's Conference was held at the Calcutta Town Hall, on the 27th December last, under the presidency of Lady Abdul Qadir of Lahore. H. H. the Maharani Sucharini Devi of Mayurbhanj was the Chairwoman of the Reception Committee.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur read messages from among others the Countess of Willingdon regretting her inability to attend the Session, and Mr. Gandhi who wrote :

I have always felt that service of the poor is a special prerogative of women. I hope, therefore, this Conference would take special note of the Harijan service. Without the active co-operation of women, the removal of the curse of untouchability is an impossibility.

In the course of her address, Lady Abdul Qadir referred to the need of a common language, education of women, and reform of the social conditions purging out all meaningless customs, equal rights of inheritance for both Hindu and Muslim women, and division of labour among women for the work of the uplift of the poor and other constructive work.

Among others, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy and Professor Radhakrishnan addressed the gathering.

A resolution was passed condemning war as a crime against humanity, and expressing whole-hearted sympathy with all striving honestly for world disarmament.

Moving the resolution, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, of the Punjab, hoped

that a spirit of unity and an all-embracing love of humanity would guide the women of India.

Mrs. Cousins, seconding the resolution, said :

India was the most peaceful country. The Women's Conference had, by its own actions, proved its right to bring forward a resolution supporting world peace.

The Conference demanded the inclusion of its representative in the Government of India delegation to Geneva.

The educational and social work exhibition, under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference, was also opened in the same premises by Rani Luxmibai Rajwade.

Exhibits from several institutions in the city were on view and consisted among others of fine fabrics, woollen, earthen, and embroidery works.

Rani Luxmibai congratulated those who had sent the exhibits and emphasized the importance of such exhibitions which, in previous years, were held in Bombay, Madras, and other places.

INDIAN WOMEN ON RAM MOHUN ROY

In connection with the Ram Mohun centenary celebrations on the 30th December last, a women's meeting was held in the Senate Hall, Calcutta, Maharani Sucharini Devi of Mayurbhanj presiding. The speakers, among whom were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Rajkumari Amrita Kaur, Mrs. Cousins and Madame L. Morin, emphasized Raja Ram Mohun Roy's work in broadening the rights and liberties of Indian women.

Mrs. Naidu referred to the universalism that characterised the Raja's work and activities, while Dr. Reddi said that the Raja was so great in his mission and wisdom that he had anticipated the demands of the emancipated womanhood of India of to-day. She added that no reformer in any country had championed the cause of women so ably, so devotedly, and so successfully as that great man.

Mlle. FLORIGNY ON THE INDIAN SARI

The opinion that the sari is the most graceful dress for women in the world, and that Indian women are lovely and their dress makes them more graceful than women of any other country, was expressed by Mlle. Renee Florigny, the celebrated French pianist, in the course of a Press interview at Calcutta last month.

LITERARY

MARATHI LITERATURE

The Fourth Session of the Maharashtra Christians' Conference met at Bombay with Mrs. Laxmi Bai Tilak in the chair. Delegates had come from different parts of Maharashtra.

Mr. P. K. Salwe, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said that the Christian Missionaries were responsible for the spread of English education in Western India as early as the year 1803. He then cited instances to show that Indian Christians, though separated from the Maratha Hindus by conversion to Christianity, had always directed their efforts to add to Marathi literature with the aid of the Vernacular press in Maharashtra and concluded with the hope that Indian Christians would co-operate more and more in future with Maratha Hindus in developing Marathi literature, though the former might be a separate entity on account of religious differences.

Mrs. Laxmi Bai Tilak expressed satisfaction to know from Mr. Salwe's speech that even in the earlier part of the 19th century Christian Missionaries took considerable interest in Marathi.

While admitting that members of their community were not as advanced as their Maratha brothers in directing their efforts to foster and enrich Marathi literature, Mrs. Laxmi Bai made a fervent appeal to the gathering to discard existing differences based on religious grounds, evince more interest and make original contributions to Marathi literature.

Concluding, she emphasized that universal love was the cardinal principle of Christianity and appealed to them to join hands with Maratha Hindus by practising toleration with a view to achieve their common object, namely, to enhance the lore of Marathi literature.

RURAL LIBRARIES' CONFERENCE

'Rural uplift has been the cry of not a few of the right-minded citizens for the past several decades. The politician, the economist, the educationist, the social reformer and the welfare worker have all joined in that cry. They have realised that there is no salvation for India unless rural life is radically reformed,' observed Dr. M. O. Thomas, librarian of the Annamalai University, presiding over the first All-India Rural Library Service Conference, which was opened at Adyar by Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, President of the Madras Legislative Council, on the 30th December last.

Referring to rural education, he said : 'Cities and towns may have other types of cultural centres, but in villages a library is bound to be the only cultural centre and it is admittedly the only public institution for the proper education of the villager.'

Speaking of the library movement, he commended the example of Baroda which, he said, could be called an ideal State in this respect. Baroda showed clearly what force the library movement could be, if it was worked under the direct patronage of the Government. Concluding, he said that fortunately in Madras they were on the eve of a Public Library Bill. If framed and conducted properly, it had immense possibilities for good. Other provinces and states were sure to follow the example and this would have a new and promising era of education through libraries in India.

INDIA'S NEW FINANCE MEMBER

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Sir Percy James Grigg, K.C.B., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, London, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General in succession to Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., when the latter vacates office after the termination of the Spring Session of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir Percy James Grigg is 42 years old. He is married but has no child.

Sir Percy joined the Treasury in 1913. He was private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill when the latter was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was also Secretary to some eminent Parliamentarians, including Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Lloyd George. He joined the Board of Customs Excise in 1930.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S STATEMENT

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement :—"I find from some newspapers that I am supposed to have recommended social and village uplift work to my colleagues, and that I myself propose to indulge in this activity. I have no such ambition, nor have my colleagues of the United Provinces.

This kind of safe and pious activity can well be left to old ladies. My colleagues and I work for the freedom of India and for the ending of all political and economic domination of the Indian masses, and we are prepared for the consequences of our action. We do not believe in safety first."

MR. CHINTAMANI ON RANADE

"When the history of India in the 19th century is to be written, there would be two persons whose names would be inscribed in imperishable letters, Dadabhai Naoroji and Ranade," observed Mr. C. Y. Chintamani unveiling the portrait of the late Mahadev Govind Ranade at the Ranade Hall, Mysapore, on December 29 last, in the presence of a distinguished gathering including the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Pandit Kunsru and others. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, requesting Mr. Chintamani to unveil the portrait, said it was very appropriate that they should do honour to Ranade by asking a distinguished publicist like Mr. Chintamani to unveil his portrait. He added that Ranade was the Spiritual Father of men like Gokhale, and a force and power behind the Congress and Social Reform Movement.

MR. J. N. BASU ON SIR C. P. R. IYER

Unveiling the portrait of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer at Ranade Hall, Mysapore, on January 1, Mr. J. N. Basu, President of the Indian National Liberal Federation, referred to the remarkable career of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer at the Bar and said that his accomplishments and merits were so brilliant that even the Government had to recognise them by appointing him as one of its trusted Ministers.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who has not been receiving his pension since June 1, 1918, has at last decided to draw it with a view to giving a clear proof of his intention to co-operate with the Government.

"I believe in co-operation," he said, when interviewed on 1st January by a representative of the *Times of India*, "and have given proof of it," he asserted.

THE ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Last month we referred to the presidential address delivered by Dr. M. A. Ansari at the Medical Conference, which met at Bombay on the 26th of December last. On the following day the Conference passed several resolutions.

The Conference resolved to draw up a scheme of national health insurance on lines similar to those institutions in the West.

It urged the authorities controlling hospitals in India to alter the existing system with a view to securing free treatment only for the poor, and levy charges on those who were able to pay.

The Conference condemned the Indian Medical Act of 1933 as it did not satisfy the demands of the profession and stressed that unless the Act was radically altered, it would remain unacceptable to the profession.

By another resolution an increase in the number of elected members, both graduates and licentiates, on the provincial medical council was demanded.

The next resolution demanded that no members of the Indian Medical Service, which was a purely military service, should be employed on the civil side. The views expressed in the Memorandum of the British Medical Association and in their evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee by the members of the Indian Medical Service were condemned by the Conference as misleading, unwarranted by facts, dictated by self-interest and prompted by narrow racial bias.

The sixth resolution recommended open competitive examinations for recruitment to the Indian Medical Service should be immediately resumed and held only in India.

THE ALL-INDIA SIDDHA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The first All-India Siddha Medical Conference met at Madras, during the Christmas week, under the presidency of Dr. C. Muthu. Tracing the history of Siddha medicine, Dr. Muthu said:

"The Siddha medical system dates back to a hoary antiquity and was contemporary with Tamil civilisation and Tamil literature. There is no doubt that modern Oriental scholars and archaeologists, in unearthing the world's past, are finding that India has been the home of many civilisations. According to recent discoveries of Dr. Pran Nath, India might claim to be the home of even Cretan civilisation which existed many centuries older than the oldest Greek civilisation. Therefore one cannot wonder at the Siddha's claim that Tamil civilisation and literature could be traced as far back as 27,000 years and existed long, long before the invasion of Aryans from North India. During those bygone centuries, the Tamilians seemed to have attained a high culture of their own. They had then no caste system or idol worship. They developed a complete system of medicine and philosophy and gave special attention to the chemistry of minerals and alchemy (*kavadam*) so that, I understand, they were able to convert iron into copper, and copper into silver and gold. They further say they have evidence that medicine came from South India, and that Siddha is the source of all other Indian medical systems and many other sciences. Such an ancient Siddha cult commands our respectful attention at the present day."

MAHATMA GANDHI ON BIRTH CONTROL

Interviewed at Madras on the subject of birth control, Mahatma Gandhi said that he was in favour of birth control by what they called perfectly natural and moral means, namely, self-restraint. He was against birth control by artificial means, as these were most dangerous. In individual cases artificial means might be helpful; but it was impossible to justify the means by pointing to the propaganda carried on in the West and copied in India. He viewed such propaganda with the greatest alarm and added that artificial means could not be applied on a large scale. Mahatma Gandhi felt that in India, more than in any other country, salvation lay in self-control which could be taught by example and precept. Referring to the economic aspect of the question, he said:

"I do not believe in the idea that India is over-populated. If India's agricultural problems were only tackled in a scientific manner, India would be able to support the whole of the present population. A revenue system based on certain conditions peculiar to India is necessary. The agricultural population is underworked. It works in some parts of India for only 4 months and in other parts for about 6 months in the year. If they were provided with some work which would occupy their spare days, there would be ample food for India's population."

PAINLESS CHILD-BIRTH

Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the ex-Premier, is conducting a campaign in England to extend the blessing of the new anæsthetic for painless delivery to all classes of people. Now it is more or less confined to the rich and middle classes in England.

The latest report on British hospitals testifies to its uniform efficacy. It has been now in use from 12 to 16 months in most hospitals.

The only difficulty is, that some women get into something of a panic at the suggestion of its use, mainly under the false belief that it is like chloroform.

The anæsthetic had been in use for nearly 2 years in some German hospitals—it is their invention—before it was introduced in England; and the chief obstacle to its universal use is the price that the producers demand.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

Dr. Russell, Director of the Rockefeller Foundation for the International Health Division of New York, and party who recently arrived at Colombo en route to India, propose to spend a month in the country visiting Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, and Delhi. The object of the visit is to acquaint themselves with the health problems of India, for which various Governments in India have been asked to give them necessary facilities. The Rockefeller Foundation has given considerable financial grants to India, and the All-India Institute of Public Health, Calcutta, was raised by the Rockefeller grant and is now being run by the Government of India.

AMERICA'S BUDGET

The announcement that President Roosevelt's Budget proposals would be in the nature of a 'surprise packet' was fully justified when the President addressed Congress last month.

Introducing his Budget, Mr. Roosevelt declared that the United States Government intended to borrow 10,000 million dollars in the next 6 months. The expenditure for the current year totalled 9,403 million dollars and revenue 3,260 million dollars. There was also an expenditure of 1,166 million dollars, which was not included in the Budget estimates, while in the next 2 years he envisaged a deficit of 9,000 million dollars. The public debt would thus reach the record figure of 32,824 million dollars.

The President expected to balance the Budget in the third year of recovery and thereafter to reduce the debt progressively. An expenditure, excluding debt retirement, of 8,961 million dollars was estimated for the fiscal year 1934-35. In spite of the enormous deficit, Mr. Roosevelt did not recommend new taxes, but instead urged the restoration of one-third of the 15 per cent. in the pay of Federal employees from July 1.

Sidelights on the Budget reveal that the President proposes to spend for all purposes between now and July 7 (the end of the financial year) 8,400 million dollars, a sum unparalleled in peace time. Mr. Rainey, Speaker of the House of Representatives, commenting on the Budget, described the deficit as 'startling indeed', while a member of the House said he was so shocked at the amount proposed to be spent that it would take him several days to recover his breath.

THE FEDERATION ON THE CURRENCY POLICY

The National Liberal Federation which met in Madras in December last, condemned the present currency and exchange policy of the Government, accorded fullest support to the country-wide demand for the immediate review of the rupee sterling ratio and the adoption of prompt measures to meet the present situation entirely in the interests of India.

IMPERIAL BANK GOVERNORS

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, the Hon. Rajah Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar and Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia have been nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council to be Governors of the Imperial Bank of India for a period of 3 years with effect from January 27.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The Governors of the Imperial Bank of India, at the meeting of the Central Board held at Calcutta, declared a dividend to shareholders for the half-year ended 31st December 1933 at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum payable on and after the 22nd January 1934.

WOOLWORTHS' STORES

Record net profits of over £4,500,000 were made in 1933 by Woolworths in their 500 low-priced stores dotted over Britain and Ireland.

The year's dividend is raised from 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. Five shilling shares issued at 40s. in 1931 are now 96s.

EARTHQUAKE AND THE RAILWAYS

While a deficit budget is almost certain from the Railway Member, the earthquake disaster in Bihar, Bengal, and the United Provinces has further upset the calculations of the Chief Commissioner of Railways.

"The exact loss caused by the damages in various Railways," says a Press Correspondent, "has not yet been estimated, but it is learnt that at Jamalpur alone Rs. 50,00,000 worth of property has been destroyed. The total loss on the East Indian Railway due to earthquake is fixed in the neighbourhood of one crore of rupees. The loss on the Eastern Bengal Railway is not so great. The Railway Board's further anxiety now is to provide in the budget for the restoration of the lines and reconstruction of the buildings, which the Railway Member will unfold to the Legislative Assembly, which will be more woeful than might have been anticipated till a few days ago.

For the last few weeks, there was a feeling of optimism based on the improvements recorded in the earnings of all the State Railways. This improvement was further noticeable in respect of the figures for week ending January 13, that is before the earthquake; for the earning was Rs. 9,00,000 more than that of the previous week and 4 lakhs more than that for the corresponding week of last year. Indeed, it was thought that if the rate of progress recorded would continue till the close of the current financial year, the railway earnings might reach the figure of the year 1931-32. But suddenly a catastrophe occurred, and all hopes have been killed. The result will be that even the few schemes of fresh expenditure might have to be effectively postponed."

RAILWAY FINANCE

A capital expenditure programme for 1934-35, amounting to Rs. 12 crores, has been accepted by the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. The Committee held sittings last month under the presidency of Mr. P. R. Rao, Financial Commissioner for Railways.

An interesting part of the agenda placed before the Committee was the hint that a scheme for new construction may be ready later on when the Assembly may be approached for an additional grant.

The proposed Bombay-Sind connection and one or two lines on the South Indian Railway were, stated Mr. P. R. Rao, under active consideration at the present moment, but none of them had progressed far enough to justify asking for special provision to be made in the budget.

E. B. R. BAZAR SPECIAL

Decorated with coloured posters and hoardings, the Eastern Bengal Railway winter bazar special, in which various mercantile firms of Calcutta are participating for the exhibition and sale of their commodities, left Sealdah Station on the night of January 9 for a month's tour on the broad and metre gauge sections of the Railway. The itinerary will include Khulna, Jessore, Rajbari, Kumarkhali, Kushtia, Rajshahi, Chapai-Nawabganj, Ishurdi, Santahar, Joypurhat, Hill, Saidpur, Nelpamari, Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Thakurgaon Road, Dinajpur, Kishanganj, Kathar, Forbesganj, Purnea, Badarganj, Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Alipur, Duar, Kalchini, Cooch Behar, Dhubri Gaibandha and Bogra.

N. C. MEHTA, I.C.S.

Mr. N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., in the course of his address at the Oriental Conference at Baroda characterises Indian Art as under:

"The old fashioned fresco, the miniature painting on paper or cloth or wood, the use of water-colours, utter indifference to linear perspective, modelling or depicting shadows, a comparative dislike for pure Naturalism or viridism, fondness for the decorative rather than the actual, a liking for the descriptive rather than representational or photographic, a penchant for the conventional and the symbolic, for the emotional or the lyrical rather than for the exact or the actual aspect of life—these are and have been the principal characteristics of the pictorial art of India during its centuries of evolution. While the European art for the last 500 years has been experimenting with the problems of optical illusion or simultaneous and consecutive vision, atmospheric illuminations, the true colour of shadows, the comparative strength of a straight in relation to a curved line, Indian art has pursued its placid course undisturbed by any questionings as to the relative importance of accurately rendering appearances as against conventional or symbolical expression of idea or emotions. The scientific or the technical aspect of painting has always been a question of secondary importance in Indian art. Call it the genius of the people or its obscurantism or conservatism, the fact is there. It is as if the Indian felt himself more confident and comfortable in his own native habit despite his undoubted ability to adapt himself for a time to outlandish ways and methods. Occasionally he borrows here and there but his essential outlook on life remains unchanged."

MR. K. ANANDA MOHAN SASTRI

In the journal entitled "Les Artistes D'aujourd'hui," the following note by Mr. M. A. Pascal Lewis on Mr. K. Ananda Mohan Sastri, the young artist from Madras, finds a place:

"Ananda Mohan Sastri, though aged only 25, has presented us at the "Salon Des Artistes Français," works exceptionally masterful and revealing true originality of conception.

This artist, who lives in India, has before him a marvelous field for exploration; his sensibility and refinement, his culture and sense of the beautiful, enable him to draw much from that which he has under his eyes.

His paintings are little living dramas: truthful reproductions of the daily life of his passionate country. Let us add that the manner in which the two scenes entitled "Shadows" and "Knife-Sharpener" are treated, is exceedingly beautiful and they impress us by their richness and by a power that comes to them out of their own perfection. It is the style of a great artist in whom youthful painting has gained one of its most worthy exponents."

The Government of India has recognised this by choosing in 1930 some works of Mr. Ananda Mohan Sastri for being shown at the exhibition of the Imperial gallery of arts at London.

MR. KAMAT

Mr. Kamat, an Indian art student, has been awarded the Royal Academy Gold Medal for sculptors for the relief entitled "Expulsion from Eden".

THE SECOND TEST MATCH

The Second Test Match at Calcutta, which ended on the 8th of January resulted in a draw.

England hit up 403 runs in the first innings, to which India responded with only 247. Forced to follow on India were all out again for 237 runs.



C. K. NAYUDU
Captain of India's Team

Dilawar Hussain, as in India's first innings, was top scorer, contributing 57 runs, which included nine fours and one six. C. K. Nayudu played a real Captain's innings and took 162 minutes to score 38.

With only 20 minutes left for play and 82 runs to make, England could pile up only seven runs and that at the cost of two wickets.

THE M.C.C.'S DEFEAT

After all, what may be deemed the impossible, has happened. Thanks to the brilliant bowling of Nissur, who took 6 wickets for 60 runs and Major Naidu's 4 wickets for 24 runs, the Vizianagram XI has won the match by a margin of 14 runs. It must be accepted that the English team was as strong as it was at the Test Matches, and the Indians had on their side the Yuvaraja of Patiala and the well-known enthusiast the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram. We heartily congratulate the Maharaj Kumar on his team winning over the M.C.C. It is all the more well deserved and appropriate, for the Maharaj Kumar yields to none in his ardent enthusiasm for Cricket and his financing it. It will not be too much to say that Indian Cricket owes a great deal to this philanthropist and it is but fitting that his team should have the unique honour of defeating the M.C.C. so ably captained by Jardine.

PROF. MEGHNAD SAHA

Prof. Meghnad Saha, who presided over the Indian Science Congress, had a brilliant academic career. Leaving the Calcutta University in 1915 with a first class in Applied Mathematics, he became a lecturer in 1917 in Physics in the College of Science. Shortly after he got the degree of Doctor of Science and won the Premchand Roychand Studentship. In 1920, he made a remarkable contribution to Astrophysics with his theory of ionisation which has revolutionised the Science of Astrophysics and provided a means for a physical survey of the heavens. In the same year he went to Europe and worked with Prof. A. Fowler in the Imperial College of Science in London and later in Berlin. He obtained experimental confirmation of his theory in these studies abroad.

In 1922, he was appointed to a chair of Physics at Calcutta created for him by the late Sir Aurobindo Mukherjee. Next year he joined the Allahabad University, where he further carried on his experiments and achieved good results.

In 1927, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. The same year he represented India at the Centenary of Volta, the discoverer of current electricity in Italy.

In 1931, he was elected President of the Academy of Sciences in the United Provinces, which was established chiefly through his efforts. He has written several treatises on astrophysics, heat, and electrical theory of matter.

DR. KRISHNAMURTI'S DISCOVERY

We understand that Dr. K. Krishnamurti of the College of Science, Nagpur, has been experimenting to find out the effect of a strong magnetic field on the electrical conduction of solutions of electrolytes, for example, on salts like potassium permanganate and also on the crystals of those salts.

During his experiments, Dr. Krishnamurti has discovered a new effect, namely, that the electrical conductivity of these solutions decreases under the influence of a strong magnetic field, a fact, which, it is claimed, has not been observed previously by any other scientific investigator in the world.

It is believed to be an important discovery. Dr. Krishnamurti hopes to find out the true nature and configuration of electrolytic ions in solutions and in crystals, a subject of great importance in modern physical chemistry.

NEW TYPE OF LIGHTING

A young British scientist has perfected an invention which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the world's lighting and save millions of pounds in the world's electric light bills. The new invention produces a white light in a tube similar to the Neon tubes, but it works off the ordinary supply power and uses but a fraction of the juice consumed by filament lamps. The North Metropolitan Electric Supply Co., of London, is installing several miles of this type of lighting for the roads of Harrow and Wembley.

INDIAN SCIENCE ACADEMY

The proposal for the formation of the Indian Science Academy was adopted by the Indian Science Congress Committee. A committee has been appointed to work out the details.

FILMS INSTEAD OF A SERMON

On Sunday 15th December last, instead of a sermon there was a presentation of religious films in Christ Church, Marylebone, London. The congregation was stated to be the largest they had for many weeks.

The films were thrown on to a sheet near the pulpit, and the choir and clergy sat in the front pews. The films included one on the life of our Lord up to the Crucifixion, all the scenes being taken in Palestine and a missionary picture entitled 'India To-day'. The Rector, the Rev. T. G. Brierly Kay, said: "I am sure we are going to use the screen more and more. I should have liked to see the Bishop of London appearing on the screen to give us a Christmas message." Prior to the showing of the films, Evensong was sung when there was a choir of 40. Children were not admitted except with grown-ups. The church was filled and every one was delighted and impressed. Both the churches of this parish were the first to use the films, and the first to use the 'Wayside Pulpit', which has been copied all over England.

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE CONVENTION

The first Indian Motion Picture Convention organized by the Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, will be held during the first week of April. It is proposed to organize simultaneously with the exhibition the first Indian Motion Picture Convention so that authors, scenario-writers, publicists, journalists, artists, actors, producers, directors, technicians, exhibitors and all others connected with the motion-picture industry in India may come together and avail themselves of the great opportunity provided by the exhibition. A number of experiments, lectures and demonstrations are also to be arranged in connection with the exhibition.

THE SALE OF UNITED ARTISTS' LOT

The United Artists' lot, which started life as the Pickford-Fairbanks studio, was sold to a new company owned by Samuel Goldwyn and Twentieth Century Pictures. Nearly all the activity on the lot during recent months has been confined to the two operating companies and the sale is interpreted by the town to mean the withdrawal of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks from any future large-scale operations.

THE CINEMA AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

The Cinematograph Films (Animals) Bill, which is to be presented to Parliament by Sir Robert Gower, M.P., would prohibit the public exhibition of films which caused suffering to animals in their production, or which depicted performances by trained animals.

GRETA GARBO'S NEXT

Greta Garbo's next picture after 'Queen Christina' is likely to be 'The Heavenly Story', a screen life of Lola Montez, the notorious adventuress.

MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION

The Committee of the A.A.S.I. unanimously adopted the following resolution proposed by Mr. A. T. Luker and seconded by Mr. C. Fowler:

The Committee of the Automobile Association of Southern India view with much concern the chaotic state at present existing in India with regard to Motor Vehicle Taxation, a state which appears to be directly attributable to failure on the part of the Central Government to adopt any policy of co-ordination or control in this connection.

The Committee of the A.A.S.I. is firmly of opinion that in the development of mechanical road transport lies the secret to the development of backward areas in India; consequently no effort should be spared to co-ordinate Provincial and State Legislation on the subject of Motor Vehicle Taxation, with complete reciprocity as a definite basis so as to allow freedom of circulation to motor vehicles. An exception might be made in the case of motor vehicles plying for hire, but this can be best effected by the existing system of issuing special licences and should not materially affect the general question.

Copies of this Resolution have been forwarded to and acknowledged by the Government of India and the Government of Madras; also to sister Automobile Associations in India with a request that similar action should be taken by their respective Committees.

WORLD'S MOTORS

Some interesting figures have come to light showing the number of motor vehicles registered throughout the world.

The total is no less than 33,568,295, and of this number the United States possesses 24,317,020. The total shows that there were 27,813,201 private cars, 358,528 buses, and 5,396,556 commercial motor vehicles in the world on the date the census was taken.

The list includes the number of motor vehicles in commission in all the leading countries of the world. Great Britain comes third on the list having nearly half a million fewer cars than France.

The following is the number of cars in each of the chief countries: U. S. A., 24,317,020; France, 1,845,400; Great Britain, 1,385,472; Canada, 1,106,408; Germany 616,200; Australia, 533,833; Italy, 323,336; Argentina, 307,947; New Zealand, 190,547; Belgium, 182,689; and Spain, 159,200.

THE ROAD ACCIDENT MENACE

If Great Britain's Road Accident casualty list of 18 a day is high, the situation on American motor highways, where approximately 30,000 are killed and nearly a million injured every year, can only be described as murderous. Public opinion has, however, been at last aroused and a most commendable campaign is reported to have been launched by safety organisations and insurance companies in order to curb this menace. Several organisations, which have been likened to the 'vigilantes' of the old wild west days, have sprung up and with the aid of effective advertising are doing commendable work in making America's road safer for users. Some of the larger Associations such as the American Highway Protective Association with its membership of 20,000 motorists and the National Highway Safety League are working in co-operation with insurance companies with a view to reduce the present rates.

AIRPLANES AS AID TO FILMS

With far-distant locations for new types of adventure and other pictures in the ascendancy, Hollywood's technicians and engineers are at work on innovations in the machinery by which drama is transcribed to the screen.

The use of airplanes for location work has perhaps done more than anything else to develop these changes in the technical side of production, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's decision to penetrate the wilds of the Amazon, to film *Jungle Red Man* with Tariano communistic Indian tribes, has in all likelihood accelerated this trend toward mechanical development.

The entire jungle trip is to be made by airplane. Planes will carry the production crew and all supplies to an Amazon Indian settlement 1,800 miles from the nearest civilized city; in all 21,000 miles are to be covered on the expedition itinerary.

Every item carried must be reduced to a minimum of weight. A specially constructed electrical generator, which can be broken down into 4 parts of 300 pounds each, was designed and built for the trip. Dehydrated vegetables which weigh little but when treated with water expand to their original bulk, and other concentrated food-stuffs are to be carried. Special aluminium and steel tubing lamps weighing as little as possible are to be used for lighting. A compact sound-recording apparatus that weighs only 300 pounds and can be separated into units that a man can carry, has been devised and can be conveniently packed for shipping through any inaccessible region.

These are to be transported in a fleet of 40 passenger planes. This idea was gained from the usefulness of the planes used in the Arctic in the filming of *Eskimo*.

FROM LONDON TO AUSTRALIA

The official date for the start of the MacRobertson Air Race from London to Melbourne (Australia) is now announced to be October 20th next. All private entry forms have to be in the hands of the United Kingdom Representative, MacRobertson Race Sub-Committee, Australia House, London, by the 1st of June. It will undoubtedly arouse great interest in this country, not only because the route of the participants will cross the Indian Empire, but because it may have beneficial reactions on the speed of air mails. It is to be hoped that someone will sponsor the funds for an Indian entry. Incidentally the Chief Instructor of the Bombay Flying Club, who has had practical flying experience over half the route to be covered, is convinced that the journey from London to Melbourne can be accomplished in 3½ days. He has expressed himself as keenly ambitious to fly a machine in the race if any person or persons feel inclined to make a sporting bid for the £15,000 prize.

LANDLORDISM IN INDIA

The *Landholders' Journal* contains an article on "The landlord and tenant in India" by Mr. Surja Prasanna Bajpai Choudhury, who says that relations between the landlords and tenants in olden days were entirely friendly and cordial.

The landlords identified themselves with the causes of progress of their tenants and never spared themselves to promote their happiness. It seemed that the landlords had no separate existence. They lived not for themselves but for their tenants. They loved their tenants as if they were their children and the tenants on their part looked upon the landlords as objects of their love, affection and worship. No wonder then that the tenants in those days served their landlords at the risk of their lives in the time of need. It goes without saying that their service was voluntary and most disinterested. It was the spontaneous outflow of their hearts. Tenants were traditionally loyal to their landlords.

The writer admits that the landlords of to-day are unlike their forefathers. The reason is that they have fallen from the high ideals which inspired their ancestors. Hence there is much love lost between the present-day landlords and tenants.

They squander money in cities and towns, become the easy prey to luxury and all sorts of corruption. There are some among them who are title-seekers and place-hunters and some mad after sham political power. Most of them are absentee landlords. Their village homes are deserted and are falling into decay and ruin.

It is not that there are no bad tenants who are disloyal and disrespectful to their landlords. There is also a class of cheap politicians who are active in bringing about the bitterest relations between the landlords and tenants, although in most cases they draw the greater part of their funds and subscriptions from the sons of landlords. They even do not hesitate to launch a no-rent campaign. So the landlords should unite all over India and make their presence felt in the country to counteract the forces that are at work.

MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' DEMAND

A meeting of representative ryotwari landholders, which was held in Madras, demanded a minimum reduction of 25 per cent. in the land tax in the current *faisli*. It pointed out that the budget could be balanced even after the reduction of tax as requested and suggested possible means of achieving that object. It recommended the introduction of a 10 per cent. cut in salaries and retrenchment under suitable heads both in the transferred and reserved departments of Government.

IRRIGATION IN BURMA

The construction of the new Salin canal in the Minbu district was completed and it was formally opened by the Home Member of the Government of Burma on January 16. The total cost of construction is about Rs. 40,00,000. Besides giving more secure supplies of water to an area of 8,000 acres, irrigated by the old Burmese canal, the new canal will irrigate 21,000 acres of new land.

RICE CULTIVATION

The Bengal Department of Agriculture has been lucky enough to receive from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research a grant of one and a half lakhs of rupees for the improvement of paddy cultivation in the province.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION

The All-India National Trade Union Federation opened its first Session in the Servants of India Society Hall, Bombay, on the 24th December last, Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose presiding. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee who welcomed the delegates, said:

Our aims are to ameliorate the hard lot of the labouring classes and achieve the eventual establishment of a socialist state in India. Proceeding, he pointed out that one of the duties of the Federation should be to have a campaign for enlightenment among the workers, so as to warn them against traps which a section of the communists were laying for them in the name of Trade Unionism.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose emphasized the imperative necessity of advancement of the labour movement in India. If labour wanted to fight capitalism with any measure of success, the Socialists throughout the world had to co-operate in their common ideal.

He condemned the White Paper proposals but urged the working class to make utmost use of such institutions as the legislatures and other local bodies in the country with a view to improving their conditions. If they were to occupy a definite place in the scheme of things and consolidate their power and influence, they should not only enter the legislatures in large numbers but also the municipalities and other local bodies.

RESOLUTIONS

The first resolution expressed gratification at the establishment of unity in the Trade Union movement in India. The second pledged the Federation to co-operate with labour movements throughout the world in resisting the threatening world war.

The third resolution expressed grave concern of the Federation at the political developments in several countries since the Great War, which led to the overthrow of democracies and installation of dictatorships. It affirmed the Federation's faith in unadulterated democracy whereunder only the working classes could secure political power with a view to improving their economic conditions.

The same resolution condemned the Nazi regime in Germany and protested against the continuance of Ordinance Acts in India, demanding their immediate repeal.

The fourth resolution appealed to the Government of India to release all Meerut prisoners in view of their already having undergone imprisonment for 4 years. The same resolution also urged the Government of India to pay compensation to such accused in the Meerut conspiracy case as were acquitted.

The fifth resolution urged the establishment of an All-India Textile Workers' Federation in view of the extraordinary situation that has arisen.

Another resolution expressed the Federation's opposition to any kind of nationalisation and also condemned the employers' policy of wage reductions and retrenchment.

The last resolution expressed dissatisfaction at the White Paper proposals and instructed the Working Committee of the Federation to frame amendments to the White Paper proposals as soon as the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and the Government of India Bill were published.

A NEW FIND

A new king hitherto unknown to historians has just been discovered by Rai Sahib Prayag Dayal, the curator of the Lucknow Museum. A few gold coins found in the Hardoi district, which were sent to the Lucknow Museum, furnished the clue regarding the identity of this mysterious king.

On deciphering the Brahmi legend on the coins, the curator made the amazing discovery that a king named Sri Salonavira of the later Kushav dynasty, who is not mentioned in any recorded history, ruled in the Punjab and in other parts of North-Western India in the 5th and the 6th century A.D.

Rai Sahib Prayag Dayal read a paper on this newly discovered king at the annual meeting of the numismatic society of India, held at Baroda on last December 29 and 30.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK

"A classic, scrutator, and bibliophile, from whom I have learnt many curious and enticing things, informs me," says a writer in the *Statesman*, "that he has now a copy of the first imprint of the Baskerville Press, a book containing the works of Virgil. Look up John Baskerville in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. You will find that he had rather a hectic life hewing stones till he decided to cut in wood. Then, in 1757, he determined to start a printing press.

After canvassing the learned and the semi-learned (and by semi-learned I mean Dukes and Knights who wished to promote learning), he decided to print a book and his first attempt was a book containing the works of Virgil. This book was published for subscribers only and this was the origin of the great Baskerville Press. The book was issued in a beautiful binding of red leather with gold fringes and the pages were of real paper."

POCKET PONIES

In Calcutta are two of the smallest ponies in the world—they are barely 12 inches high and were born at Hagenbeck's circus.

The proud father is the high-spirited and diminutive performer which, on one night, raced out of the circus arena and continued its headlong career along the highway towards Park Street, requiring the combined efforts of the circus staff and local residents to capture him.

Both mother and family are reported to be doing well. One of the babies has been christened Souvenir of Bengal.

SAVING OF AN ANNA PER DAY

The Great Social Life and General Assurance, Ltd., have introduced a very novel and effective method of saving and accepting insurance policies for children and adults of all ages. A beautiful Saving Clock is provided free and will not function, even if fully wound up, unless a daily premium of one anna or more is dropped into the slot. The clocks are supplied in various designs and in the most beautiful colours imaginable, and they form useful gifts. By its use a child is taught at a very early age the value of thrift and economy.

"Yes, my son went out West several years ago to make his fortune."

"And what is he worth now?"

"I don't exactly know; but six months ago the authorities were offering £1,000 for him."

* * * *

A London undertaker attended a recent first night. He found he had been given accommodation high up near the proscenium.

"Look here, old chap," he complained in an interval to the manager, a friend of his, "I can hardly see anything from that box you've given me."

"You can see a darned sight more than I shall see from one of yours," was the reply.

* * * *

"Well, Sir, the upshot of it all was that it took me 10 years to discover that I had absolutely no talent for writing literature."

"You gave up?"

"Oh, no; by that time I was too famous."

* * * *

A Londoner, staying at a small county town, lost a valuable dog, and inserted an advertisement in the local paper offering £10 reward for his recovery. No one claimed the reward, so the Londoner went to the newspaper office again.

"I want to see the advertising manager," he said.

"He's out," said the office boy.

"Well, his assistant."

"He's out, too, sir."

"Well, I'll see the Editor."

"He's out, sir."

"Great Scott!" shouted the man. "Is everybody out?"

"Yes. They're all lookin' for this 'ere lost dog."

* * * *

He was a famous actor but he sometimes deigned to take an interest in underlings.

One day he was talking to some of the stage hands, with whom he was not too popular.

"And what is your vocation?" he asked condescendingly of one.

"I'm a Methodist," was the reply.

"No, my good fellow that is your belief. I want to know your vocation. For instance, I am an actor."

"No," said the scene shifter, "that's your belief."

* * * *

Mary had a little snub
For everyone, and so
The leaves of her engagement book
Were always white as snow.

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THE STATUTORY RAILWAY BOARD

BY MR. GAGANVIHARI L. MEHTA, M.A.

THE proposal for the establishment of a Statutory Railway Board has been under consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for some time and has evoked considerable public interest* and strong public criticism. It is, therefore, useful to recapitulate the history of this question and realise its implications.

It is interesting to recall that when the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced, the Railway Board had, in fact, proposed that the Legislative Assembly should have nothing to do with Railway management and that the entire Railway Department should be a non-votable subject, but this suggestion was not approved by Mr. Montagu. In passing, it might be noted that the separation of railway finance from general finance, whatever its technical advantages, did definitely diminish the control of the Central Legislature over the Railway Department and the Railway Board.

The landmark in the evolution of this question, however, is the Government of India's Despatch on proposals for constitutional reforms submitted in 1930. It was emphasized in this Despatch

* Since this article was written, an important debate has taken place in the Legislative Assembly on the Statutory Railway Authority during the Railway Budget discussions. Sir Joseph Bore, on behalf of Government, said: "His Majesty's Government had not yet decided whether legislation regarding the Statutory Railway Board should be by the Indian Legislature or by the British Parliament." The considered opinion of the non-official benches on this question was summed up by the President in the following terms: "I have been told that the object of the sponsors of the motion and that of the Independent, Democratic, Nationalist and Centre parties is, that they desire to convey their opinion that the Constitution Act should merely contain a clause requiring the establishment of a Statutory Railway Authority and that its constitution, functions and powers shall be subject to legislation, initial as well as amending, in the Indian Central Legislature."

Sir Joseph Bore has promised to forward the debate to the Secretary of State for India.—Ed. I. R.

that there are certain purposes in which Parliament must continue to be interested so far as railways are concerned and it was, therefore, proposed that an authority for the administration of railways should be set up by Parliamentary Statute. The purposes in which Parliament was specially interested and which needed to be safeguarded were, according to this Despatch: Defence, Finance, the Services and the Anglo-Indian community. These were the fourfold pillars on which the mighty structure of a Statutory Board was to be erected. The proposal implied that a Statutory Railway Authority was to be constituted by Parliament largely independent of the control of the Indian Legislature. Although this Despatch foreshadowed a detailed enquiry into the question, the whole issue was later side-tracked and lost in a maze of secrecy.

The scene then shifts to the First Round Table Conference held in London. Although this subject was not discussed at all at any stage of the Conference or the Committees of the Conference, a recommendation regarding the Statutory Railway Board was smuggled into the Report of the Federal Structure Committee. When the stage of reporting came and Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor and the Chairman of the Round Table Conference, read out the relevant paragraph, four Indian Delegates, namely, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, and Sirdar Ujjal Singh protested in turn that this proposal had never been discussed while His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner also denied that he ever used the words "Statutory Authority" as alleged by the Lord Chancellor. Nevertheless, a recommendation which had never been made and discussed and which was surreptitiously introduced remained on record and passed through the three Conferences and the Consultative Committee and now finds a place in the White Paper.

Sir George Rainy assured the Assembly in February 1931 during the debate on the Railway Budget that nothing would be done on the sly

and that the Assembly would be taken into confidence in deciding this important question. Yet the Assembly was not consulted at all and one Brigadier-General Hammond was asked to prepare and submit to Government a memorandum on the subject of a Statutory Railway Board for India. He was not appointed at the instance of the Round Table Conference or any of its Committees, nor was the Assembly informed of his appointment. His report was published in August 1931 long before the Second Round Table Conference and yet it was never placed before that Conference. In fact, the existence of the Report itself was kept a closely guarded secret until in March 1932, that is, after nearly 6 months, it was placed before the Consultative Committee. Even the Consultative Committee, constituted as it was, ruled out the idea of Parliamentary legislation for the purpose and wanted to leave the constitution of the Railway Board to the Federal Assembly, only two members dissenting from this view. Since, however, there was no unanimity, the Government came to the conclusion that His Majesty's Government should decide the issue and accordingly the final decision was postponed. In the meanwhile, an enterprising Daily of Calcutta published a confidential circular of Sir Edward Benthall which stated that "railways and ports must be removed from political control"; while representatives of British commercial interests demanded during a full-dress Assembly debate on the subject in March 1932 that the new Constitution Act should provide for the establishment of a Statutory Railway Board and that they contemplated the same kind of status for railways as exists in the case of Port Trusts. This showed clearly that there was some kind of secret understanding on this subject between the Government, the Secretary of State, and the British commercial community.

In the White Paper, Paragraph 74 deals with this question and the relative portion reads as under:—

His Majesty's Government consider that it will be essential that, while the Federal Government and Legislature will necessarily exercise a general control over railway policy, the actual control of the administration of the State Railways in India (including those worked by Companies) should be placed by the Constitution Act in the hands of a Statutory Body so composed and with such powers as will ensure that it is in a position to perform its duties upon business principles and without being subject to political interference. With such a Statutory Body in existence, it would be necessary to preserve such existing rights as the Indian Railway Companies possess under the terms of their contracts to have access to the

Secretary of State in regard to disputed points and, if they desire, to proceed to arbitration.

The implications of this proposal will be considered later.

The last stage in the development of this question was the convening of a Special Conference in London to consider the question of the establishment of such a Board. The report of this Conference was published in August last and has been under consideration of the Government since then. It is understood that the Government of India propose to constitute the Board or the Railway Authority by an Act of the Indian Legislature instead of making it an integral part of the Constitution Act as originally proposed, but no final decision on this question has been made public. Such, in brief, is the outline of the history of this question.

Now what does the proposal, as embodied in the White Paper and developed subsequently in the London Conference, involve? It involves, in the first place, the establishment, through a provision in the Constitution Act, of a Statutory Authority which would be independent of the Legislature. The objection to setting up a body through a Parliamentary Statute is not a mere formal objection about procedure. For an Act of British Parliament would not be subject to revision, modification or amendment by the Indian Legislature unless the Statute of Westminster is applied to India, which is, of course, a futile hope at present. If British Parliament is to be the paramount authority in this respect, the Constitution Act would bind the future Government of India and fetter the powers and discretion of the Indian Legislature. The right to determine to what extent the Indian Legislature should control the policy or administration or finance of railways is to be reserved to Parliament: consequently the Indian Legislature will be free to exercise only such powers as are conceded to it by the explicit terms of the Act of Parliament constituting it, while all residuary powers will remain vested in British Parliament. It is superfluous to emphasize that no outside authority should have such a right to create a body which is to manage Indian railways over which the control of the Indian Legislature should be supreme and ultimate. A public utility concern of the magnitude of railways and of such vital importance to the economic life of the country cannot and should not be handed over to a body largely uncontrolled by the Legislature of the country and immune from public criticism. Even in America where railways are

owned by private companies, popular control is not eliminated and the Congress has the power to instruct the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The removal of such a vital matter of public concern from the purview of the Legislature through the creation of an autonomous body would go counter to the entire policy underlying the nationalisation of railways which has been accepted and is being carried out by the Government. It will, moreover, transfer real responsibility of railways from the Legislature to the Statutory Board and will thereby encroach upon the rights and privileges of the Federal Legislature. Besides, by vesting the financial control of the railways in the hands of the Statutory Board and also by restricting the right of voting supply by the Legislature, this project will divide financial control of the Government of India and weaken the powers of the Finance Member of the future.

Nor is that all. As a careful perusal of Paragraph 74 of the White Paper will indicate, it is not merely the Federal Legislature which is to be deprived of any power of control, but even the Federal Government are also considered a factor of political influence, which should be deprived of any vital authority over the railways. Despite the several safeguards, the special responsibilities, the reserve powers, the appointment of Counsellors, Financial Adviser, not to mention the composition of the Federal Legislature, even the Federal Government are not fully trusted and a clear distinction has been drawn in the Report of the London Conference between the Governor-General on the one hand and the Federal Government on the other as in the case of the Reserve Bank Bill. It is clear that the Governor-General and not the Governor-General-in-Council (or in other words the Federal Government) will have the decisive voice in the appointment of the members of the Railway Authority, while it will be the Governor-General who will have the power of dismissal and the power of fixing emoluments in consultation with the Federal Government. It is, therefore, clear that the final authority will not be the Governor-General-in-Council or the Minister of Transport and Communications, but the Governor-General who is responsible to the Secretary of State, i.e., British Parliament. In fact, as a result of safeguarding the existing rights of the companies working under contract with the Secretary of State, even the Governor-General is brushed aside and the arbiter will be the Secretary of State. It is impossible to understand why the Federal Court instead of

White Hall could not be referred to in any such matters of dispute with the companies, although it is not known what are the terms of the contract mentioned in this connection. This is unfair even to a semi-responsible legislature and is only comparable to the taking over of the Customs Duties in China as mortgage by the Western Powers. The portion relating to reservation of the existing rights of the railway companies and the obligation of the Railway Authority to approach the Secretary of State is seriously objectionable from the most moderate constitutional standards.

The two main objects which the White Paper sets before such a statutory body are that it should "perform its duties upon business principles" and that it should not be "subject to political interference". As regards the first objective it need only be said that if the aim is to secure efficient and economical management of the railways in national interests, that is as much the concern of the Indian Legislature and the Ministers as any one else. If the railways are not properly managed with the result that they are not able to pay either the whole or part of Rs. 33½ crores of interest charges which they have to meet, it is the Indian Minister of Finance who will be the first sufferer as his ways and means position would be upset and it will be the Indian Exchequer which will be placed in a difficult position. It is, therefore, in the primary interests of Indian finance alone, if for no other reasons, that sound management of railways is necessary and it requires no extraneous stimulus or restrictive safeguards at all. Railways have been built at huge expense to the Indian taxpayer who has had to pay guaranteed interests to the companies. Now that India is to have the boon of a Federal Government, the price is to be paid by handing over a vital and costly business for which the Indian taxpayer is ultimately liable, to a coterie of so-called experts. If the main lines of policy are to be laid down in advance, such as for instance regarding investment of railway reserves, provision of depreciation and sinking fund charges, contribution to general revenues, etc., either through the Constitution Act or some supplementary measure or Instruments of Instructions, it will involve a serious encroachment upon the rights of the Legislature and the Ministers and deprive the Legislature even of the meagre powers it has at present.

This statutory authority is to be constituted to avoid "political interference" which is otherwise

apprehended. In the peculiar terminology of India, freedom from political interference means giving the bureaucracy a free hand to do what it chooses. The influence of the Legislature and its meticulous control have all along been resented by the Railway Administration, who argue as though efficiency increased with irresponsibility to any democratic authority. All public discussion and criticism of the Railway Administration appears "political" and obnoxious to the bureaucracy. Only till very recently Indians were shut out from the Railway Board and if there has been some kind of check on the Railway Administration, it is due to the increased interest taken in railway affairs by the Legislature and public opinion. Moreover, in the peculiar conditions of India it is difficult to know what are and what are not "politics". To enact a measure by the Constitution Act and to keep the Statutory Railway Board under the thumb of the Secretary of State and British Parliament is not "politics", but to set it up through an Act of the Indian Legislature and to have it under its ultimate control is "political". But this is not all. Attempts have been made and pressure exercised on the Government of India through the Secretary of State to speed up railway development in India for relieving unemployment in England. For instance, Sir Alfred Mond, known later as Lord Melchett, said in the House of Commons a few years ago:

When I was Chairman of the Cabinet Unemployment Committee, a scheme was put forward and was under consideration by which by the use of the Indian Government credit, supplemented by our own, we could obtain orders for the Indian railway programme.

Similarly, Sir Charles Innes once admitted in the Assembly that pressure was exercised in the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923 to speed up Indian railway development to secure orders, which, presumably, is one of the objects for which railways exist in India and which is one of the real, though unmentioned, purposes in which British Parliament is specially interested. To utilise this pressure of Parliament or India Office or Imperial Conference is not "political", although when Indian Commerce or Indian interests are to be protected or benefited, similar action becomes "political". There is no doubt that under the cover of preventing "political interference", a stores purchase policy would be devised which would not tend to encourage indigenous manufactures or even purchase from the cheapest markets and the process of Indianisation would be checked on the plea of importing experts.

But the question is whether the independence of a Statutory Board from control by the Legislature would really ensure its freedom from "political interference". In fact a small body of experts or functionaries have often a greater temptation to degenerate into a clique or a bureaucratic coterie which will tend to serve only one particular set of interests which need not necessarily be national interests. This is not a hypothetical argument. Sir William Acworth has shown in one of his works that it is better for an administration to be run subject to Parliamentary control than that it should be free from that control if it degenerates into a clique. "For a Minister can at least be watched and exposed in Parliament by political opponents," observes Sir William Acworth, "while a Commission can take shelter under the cloak of its statutory irresponsibility". This is the final reply to the scare-mongers who repeat the catch-phrase "political interference".

What is objectionable in the scheme is not the constitution of a quasi-independent authority to whom the powers of technical management of railways might be delegated or to a reorganisation of the functions, powers and obligations of the Railway Board, but the deprivation of the Legislature of the final authority and supreme control over the railways. What is required is railway autonomy, not railway autocracy. On the railways depend, in a real sense, the future of industrial and agricultural development. Railways have assisted agricultural and industrial development in other countries in a variety of ways and can likewise do so in India. A Statutory Railway Board, as outlined in the White Paper and in the London Conference Report, would be an *imperium in imperio* and is therefore fundamentally objectionable. Even if the Railway Authority was to be set up through Parliamentary Statute, provision could be and should be made, as in the South African Union Act, to authorise the Federal Legislature to lay down detailed provisions to interpret Parliamentary enactment in this matter. In South Africa railways, ports and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General-in-Council to be exercised through the Minister of the State who is advised by a Board. The Railway Board is consequently an advisory body and the entire responsibility for the administration is vested in the Minister of Transport. If a body of technical experts is necessary to administer the Indian Railways, the Federal Minister for Transport and Communications should

have been made the supreme authority under whose control such a body should operate. On the other hand, the proposals as approved by the London Conference relegate the Federal Minister to a subsidiary and an almost advisory capacity with the Railway Authority as the ultimate Executive Head of the railway administrations under the control of the Governor-General who is not responsible to any authority in India.

The Government presumably feel that the present Assembly has been so amenable to its wishes and that they can carry through a Bill

constituting the Statutory Railway Authority, however retrograde it may be, as they have carried through the Reserve Bank Bill. It may be, however, that the history of the Reserve Bank Bill might be repeated in this instance and that essential powers would be reserved to the Governor-General and important modifications made impossible without the previous consent of the Secretary of State. It is, therefore, essential that public opinion should demand that whatever reorganisation of the Railway Board is to be made, should be done by the Federal Assembly of the future and not by the present Legislature.

The Eclipse of Social Democracy

BY DR. SASADHAR SINHA, B.Sc. Econ., Ph.D. Econ. (LOND.)

LIKE conservatism and liberalism, social democracy aptly defines the view represented by the various labour parties of Europe. And indeed that is the term in general use on the Continent for the labour movement; while recently Mr. John Strachey in his book, "The Coming Struggle for Power", has extended it to the British Labour Movement as well—a name justified on more than one ground. In the first place, it expresses the basic similarity of working-class movement in all Western European countries; for not only did it arise out of similar necessities, but it also marks a definite stage in the evolution of European capitalism. Secondly, the causes underlying the unity of the movement are the same as those responsible for its present phase of disintegration.

During the last decade the labour movement has enjoyed shortlived glory. In Germany, social democracy has held a key position in the post-War government of that country, and was actually in power for some time. In England, the labour party has been in office twice, although no doubt in a minority. But the crucial question is, what really brought social democracy to power, and why did it fall so abjectly short of its professions? Is its failure due to its minority position, to lack of courage, or does the fault lie in the very nature of the movement? Whatever the force in the first two factors, they are both at best symptoms of the inherent instability of the social democratic movement. In the historical perspective, only the relation of social democracy to its economic background is the relevant factor in the situation.

In England, as elsewhere, social democracy arose in the heyday of capitalism, out of the

practical need for reform in the manifestly unsatisfactory conditions of the workers; out of the desire of the workers to share in the fruits of capitalism. From its very beginning it was reformist in outlook, and reformist it has always remained. Unlike the post-War radicals, who have broken away from the main body of social democracy, social democrats have never really questioned the fundamentals of capitalism. whatever may have been their theoretic professions. Social democracy has never been revolutionary, for it has sought its salvation mainly within the framework of capitalism. Indeed, in their actual party alignment, the social democrats have always been close cousin to the liberals, the only difference being their noisy flamboyance. In other words, social democracy has, in practice, never been anything more than a vigorous branch of liberalism. If this fact is firmly grasped, the reason for the decay of both liberalism and social democracy to-day will become clear.

The halcyon days of liberalism ended with the last war. This is not surprising, because the War also marked the end of the most prosperous period of Western capitalism. The disintegration of liberalism, however, meant, in England, for instance, an accession of strength to both conservatives and social democrats. The rise of social democracy to its post-War position of eminence is thus no riddle. It merely stepped into the gap left void by the liberals, because liberalism as a party in opposition ceased to pull its former weight. Social democracy took over all the responsibilities of the liberals, and soon discovered it could never fulfill them either.

Times had changed. Capitalist economy no longer possessed its former elasticity. Social

legislation, housing reforms, education, etc., which the liberals and even the conservatives had initiated in the past were possible only in the prosperous days of capitalism. In its crisis, they only clogged the smooth running of its wheels. Social democracy, when brought to power, had to face the same problems, but it had neither the authority, nor even the desire, as the record of the last labour government in England has amply shown, to effect any revolutionary change. The best it could do

was to look helplessly on, either marking time, or passing unimportant reforms, or actually going back upon reforms effected in the past.

The futility of social democracy is written in bold letters everywhere. In every major Western European country, it has been brought low either by the formation of dictatorships, or the abeyance of party government. In both cases, it is a desperate attempt to salvage the sinking ship of capitalism.

THE RAILWAY BUDGET—1934-35

BY PROF. L. A. NATESAN

(Professor of Economics, Scottish Church College, Calcutta)

THE Railway Budget for 1934-35 presented by Sir Joseph Bhore in the Legislative Assembly on February 17, will meet with mixed reception. It is gratifying to note that the railway outlook for the next year is distinctly more hopeful than that of the current year. When revenues have touched the rockbottom, even a slight improvement is a source of encouragement and relieves the strain. But the fact that the year 1934-35 will be the fifth year of continued deficits for railways and that the burdens imposed during the last three years continue to operate against the general taxpayer and trade and industry calls for criticism. We may refer to these aspects after dealing with the main features of the present budget.

A budget has been described as a report, an estimate and a proposal, and the Railway Budget for 1934-35 contains a report on the accounts for 1932-33, the Revised Estimates for 1933-34 and the anticipations for the ensuing year. The actuals for 1932-33 indicate the severity of what looks like the worst year of the depression. The gross receipts were the lowest on record since 1922-23. The economies enforced were insufficient to produce net revenues adequate to meet interest charges which stood at Rs. 32.91 crores. The contribution to the general revenues has been suspended and the resulting deficit of Rs. 10.23 crores, the biggest of the series, was met by a temporary loan from the Depreciation Fund.

The Revised Estimates for the current year justify on the whole the hopes inspired by the slight improvement in the goods traffic. But the passenger traffic has betrayed an ominous drop, with the result that not even the standard of

performance of 1932-33 looks like being attained. The receipts are placed half a crore less, while working expenses remaining at the budgetted figure leave net traffic receipts to the extent of Rs. 24½ crores. With interest charges at Rs. 32½ crores, the anticipated deficiency of Rs. 7¾ crores will be covered by a temporary loan from the Depreciation Fund. The one encouraging feature is that neither the earthquake damages nor the repair works of the Hardinge Bridge are likely to upset the budget estimate of working expenses for the current year, as the amount is to be distributed over a period of 10 years and as the present instalment is made up by a fall in interest charges.

The Budget Estimates for 1934-35 are based on the hope that the improvement in the current year will continue unchecked and that an increase of Rs. 2½ crores may be realised in the traffic receipts. Gross revenue are, therefore, expected to be Rs. 91¼ crores and total expenditure Rs. 64½ crores. With interest charges at Rs. 32 crores the total deficit should be approximately Rs. 5½ crores, to be met, once again, by a loan from the Depreciation Fund.

The prospect of the increased receipts underlying the budget for next year seems to revolve round the trend of goods traffic. As regards the earnings from passenger traffic, only a very slight increase is expected. The experiment of lower fares on the North-Western Railway should be welcome and may prove a stimulus to expand the revenues of the railway from passenger traffic, as the drop may, in all likelihood, have been caused by the reduced purchasing power of the average passenger. The only other important announcement in the Budget

is that pertaining to the programme of works to the extent of Rs. 14 crores, to be spent solely on open line works, excepting for a small item of construction on the South Indian Railway costing Rs. 11 lakhs. Beyond a mere reference to the Road-Rail Conference held last April, the Pope Committee and the Statutory Railway Authority, the Budget speeches of the Railway

Member and the Chief Commissioner of Railways have nothing else to state.

This brief summary of the present budget does less than justice to either the economic situation or the ability with which the Railways have endeavoured to weather the storm. A more accurate idea of the situation in perspective is offered by the following comparative table:—

INDIAN STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34*	1934-35†
Mileage Open	...	27,002	27,107	27,726	28,149	29,324	30,798	31,117	31,558	31,702	31,707
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Gross Traffic Receipts	...	1,00,13	98,94	98,42	1,03,43	1,03,73	1,02,70	95,10	86,63	84,48	86,50
Ordinary Operating Expenses	...	51,65	52,99	52,89	53,06	54,22	55,59	54,39	49,31	49,08	49,44
Depreciation	...	10,35	10,67	10,89	11,38	12,00	12,59	13,07	13,46	13,77	13,60
Net Traffic Receipts	...	38,13	35,28	36,64	38,99	37,57	34,52	27,64	23,86	21,58	23,46
Net Miscellaneous Charges	...	1,07	1,19	1,27	87	37	2	11	1	1,10	1,16
Net Revenue	...	37,06	34,09	35,37	38,12	37,14	34,50	27,53	23,87	22,68	24,62
Interest Charges	...	23,90	24,81	25,87	27,27	29,33	30,46	32,72	33,07	32,91	32,40
Surplus	...	13,16	9,28	7,50	10,85	7,81	4,04	5,19	9,20	10,23	7,78
Contribution to General Revenues	...	6,78	5,49	6,01	6,28	5,23	6,12	5,74	...	...	...
Railway Reserve	...	6,38	3,79	1,49	4,57	2,58	2,08	10,93	4,95	...	...

* Revised Estimates.

† Budget Estimates.

The toll of the depression is eloquently portrayed by these figures. In 2 years railway finances were thrown violently off their equilibrium by a sudden drop of Rs. 15 crores in their traffic receipts. The reserves accumulated out of the prosperity of the first 6 years after the separation of Railway Finance were wiped out by 1932. The Railways carried out their retrenchments, the contribution to the general revenues was suspended, and rates and fares were enhanced. There have still been deficits to which Rs. 27½ crores in all would have been borrowed by the end of the next year as temporary loans from the Depreciation Fund which should have stood at Rs. 39 crores instead of the present figure of Rs. 11½ crores.

There is no indication as to how long this facile method of falling back on temporary loans from the Depreciation Fund is to continue. The answer presumably seems to be, as long as the depression lasts. This is the most unsatisfactory feature of the Railway Budget. For one thing the Depreciation Fund is getting depleted at a dangerous rate and the temporary loans may join the category of the bad and doubtful debts of the Department.

The essential problem of the Indian Railways is to increase their net revenue. With falling receipts, there is no other means of balancing the budget than by cutting down expenditure. The prospect of further economies is considered by the Railway Member as something remote. The major retrenchments, he added, have all been carried out and further economies must come out of the results of job analyses now being carried out by Mr. Pope's organisation. It is true that there is a large proportion of inelastic expenditure consisting of the interest charges and depreciation. Of these two, the former has grown by approximately a third of what it was in 1924-25, and reflects the consequences of the extravagant capital programme since separation. Neither here nor in the case of depreciation can any relief be obtained. The reductions possible, and so far effected, are in the ordinary operating expenses, and even here a good proportion has been in the nature of postponements, which, as already indicated in the Budget, may not brook further delay. It is not obvious from a perusal of the statistics on the subject that the railways have done all they could. It is noticed that the Assam Bengal Railway shows,

as compared to its own record during the three years ending 1930, a positive increase of 8 to 9 per cent. in its working expenses. The same story is also told by the South Indian Railway. There are, again, different degrees of economies in 1932-33 as compared to the average of 1927-28 to 1929-30 ranging between 1.1 per cent. on the North-Western Railway and 12.2 on the M. & S. M. Railway. The instances quoted suggest that the scope for economies is not limited to those already achieved.

Somewhat different, but to the same effect, is the claim for an adaptation of the standards of working expenses to the new lower level of receipts which is likely to persist for some time to come. Looking back over a longer period, it is found that the rate at which working expenses have been growing is out of all proportion to that in the earning capacity of the railways. With the prospect of further lean years, one should have thought that the time has already come for a reorganisation of our railways. There may be some force in the argument for temporary loans in the case of one or two exceptional years. The borrowings from the Depreciation Fund and

the suspended contributions to the General Revenues have already come up to a total of Rs. 48½ crores. In other words, apart from the usual provision for interest and depreciation every year, the Indian Railways will have to face, when they emerge from the depression, the liability of paying back an amount that exceeds one half of the total gross receipts. Some definite pronouncement, therefore, was looked for in this year's Budget speeches as regards the reorganisation of the railways and their finances. Looked at from this point of view the Budget has been particularly disappointing.

There is no denying the fact that the situation during the last 4 years has been trying enough. That the Indian Railways stood the shock of the crisis as well as they have done is a cause for satisfaction. Mention should also be made that the Railway Member and his department have shown a wise restraint in the matter of further capital expenditure in face of the temptations of cheap capital. They have done well to make sure of the financial soundness of the proposals at the present time before making commitments.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

IN our last Number we pointed out that there is complete unanimity of opposition to the scheme of sending out South African Indians to colonize some other country, that a considerable section of our countrymen had gone the length of expressing their disapproval by boycotting the Committee of Enquiry, and that the Agent-General himself, while giving evidence before that Body, was no less emphatic in his opposition. As we go to Press, comes the astounding news that the Committee which examined thirteen countries, have decided upon three that are farthest removed from South Africa. The repatriation scheme having failed to attract a sufficient number to India, it is now proposed to relegate the unwanted Indians to the remote and uninhabited wilds of Borneo, and New Guinea, and British Guiana!

Now Mr. P. B. Singh, after an extensive tour of the country, has described the woes of the repatriates in India. And there is so far no country that will have them. For in these days of depression each has troubles enough of its own. Why then persist in this vain search for the goose that lays the golden egg? Most of the Indian settlers are South African born. They know no other country. Their lives and fortunes, their hopes

and aspirations, and their dreams for the future are all centred in the land of their birth. What then is the obvious course but to accommodate them as an integral part of the country which they have helped to develop? They are proud of their heritage, and their rights to a place in the Union are as incontestable as the Whites'.

A South African paper received by the last Mail, gives a list of the Indian Agent's valuable work in the direction of affording relief to our countrymen and creating closer contact between Indians and Europeans. We are told that his achievements have been made possible by the goodwill and co-operation of the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, a sympathetic and broad-minded statesman. Is it too much to hope that an extension and continuance of such goodwill and co-operation will avert a crisis that threatens to develop in South Africa, if the Union Government should persist in their attempt to get rid of the Indian settlers? For the fantastic proposals of colonization will be resisted with bitterness and it is up to South African statesmanship to avoid an ugly and unpleasant struggle, in the interest of peace and humanity and the good name of the Union.

President Roosevelt's Monetary Policy

BY MR. KEDARNATH KHANDELWAL, B.A., LL.B.

(President, Calcutta Stock Exchange)

IT is not easy for any one in India to form an accurate estimate of the success or otherwise of the many startling experiments which President Roosevelt has launched upon ever since he came into office. The reports which reach us are often too meagre and awfully behind time. Not infrequently they bear marks of transit through layers of inveterate prejudice. We in India have always to be on our guard against imbibing unconsciously the outlook of the City of London in international financial affairs. For intellectual *Swaraj*, we should assiduously cultivate a more direct access to the minds of non-British peoples. However that may be, enough is known by this time to enable us to form an independent judgment on the American President's industrial and monetary policies. For my own part, I am not uncritical of the President's measures. Some of them, especially those relating to silver, are too obviously of a vote-catching nature. Others seeking to introduce long-range "reforms" into the productive system of the country seem to be too sweeping and rather hasty in character and greatly complicate the situation. Nevertheless, I believe, the President's "recovery" programme is on the whole proceeding on right lines and I think the Government of India cannot do better than follow his fine example.

For about a year world prices have been more or less stable and there is a steady tendency on their part to be on the upward grade. Prices of staple commodities have definitely risen and 'industrials' are giving a greater yield and have advanced in price so as to be, in some cases, almost as attractive as gilt-edged. All this is interpreted in British financial circles as proving the essential soundness of the British policy of masterly inactivity as contrasted with President Roosevelt's hazardous and seemingly crack-brained experiments. I differ from this view. It is of course not possible to accept without serious modifications any of the rival theories that have been put forward as explanations of the crisis. The stocks of the economists have fallen heavily over this problem of the world economic depression. Indeed, people have begun to wonder whether there is a science of economics at all and whether there are not really as many economic sciences as there are conflicting

interests in the world. The President and his advisers have apparently acted on the semi-Marxian theory that the crisis is due to the deficiency of purchasing power in the hands of the working class or what is more popularly known as the under-consumption theory. There is undoubtedly a tendency in America to squeeze capital, to tilt at improvements and to make work by protective devices. Without in any way identifying oneself with any particular theory, one is bound to admit that America with her iron and steel production reduced to 10 per cent. of the normal, with the income of her agricultural population diminished from 12 to 5 billion dollars and with 12,000,000 unemployed sorely needed some such bold measures as those adopted by President Roosevelt. That explains why the President has got so much support from the people who have forgotten their party affiliations and have rallied round the banner of the Blue Eagle with a religious fervour usually found in war times.

Of special concern to America with her vast agricultural population was the alarming discrepancy between the prices of farm products and those of manufactured goods. The most important piece of legislation passed by the Seventy-third American Congress is not the N. R. A. but the A. A. A. taken in conjunction with the Farm Act. It is for the sake of saving her farmers and in order to establish an economy balanced between the forces of agriculture and industry that America is attempting to organise a self-sufficient national economy foregoing, if need be, the advantages of international trade altogether. The American experiment has great lessons for us in India if we are prepared to learn them. There is of course a great, almost fundamental, difference between the two countries. The problems arising out of rationalisation, too great and too extensive an application of science to agriculture and industry have not arisen in India. We are not confronted with technological unemployment and we shall not have to pursue the path of restriction of output, at least for some time to come. But like America, we have the capacity if we have the will to be self-sufficient. Self-sufficiency or 'autarchy' as it is disparagingly called will no

doubt mean the loss of the advantages of foreign trade but that loss will be more than compensated by the advantages of increased employment and of a stable price level enjoyed by our agriculturists. When I think of the colossal damage suffered by Indian agriculture and industry from causes not inherent in the Indian economic situation, I consider economic nationalism as a blessing and wonder why there is so much unthinking nonsense talked about it. If we are to make work for the millions of our unemployed and protect our 300 millions of agriculturists from losing two-thirds of their incomes through factors operating outside India, we should not hesitate to adopt the Rooseveltian gospel of self-sufficiency. We should minimize our dangerous contacts with foreign markets and follow a monetary policy which will be prepared to sacrifice stability of the exchanges in favour of the stability of home prices.

That brings me to the consideration of President Roosevelt's monetary policy. He has been accused of torpedoing the World Economic Conference by his refusal to stabilise the dollar exchange. But his critics have not given proper attention to the fact that the most pressing problem before him at that time was to reduce the internal purchasing power of the dollar speedily and sharply. The external value of a currency depends ultimately on the internal value and it would scarcely have been honest on the part of President Roosevelt to stabilise the exchanges as long as he carried the intention to devalue the dollar internally. It is extremely doubtful if international co-operation on the basis of stabilised exchanges would have succeeded in raising American prices to the extent actually accomplished or still contemplated. Certain it is that they would have been an insuperable obstacle in the way of the reforms introduced into American agriculture and industry. In India we have been agonised witnesses of the devastating effects of an artificially stabilised exchange on our agricultural classes during a period of falling and fallen world prices. It is the imperative duty of our Government to raise our agricultural prices by appropriate monetary and economic action instead of looking forward supinely to the international economic situation doing the trick for them. With that object in view delinking the rupee from sterling becomes a necessary preliminary and de-rating a very probable if not an inevitable sequence.

The Monetary Bill passed by the Congress in January this year is in one sense a continuation

of the measures adopted last year, in another sense it is a partial confession of failure. Let us look to the latter aspect first. Clearly the President has not been able to raise prices to the desired extent by industrial action alone. Since last autumn the progress of recovery has been arrested. The wage and working hour rules introduced by the N. R. A. have increased prime costs without reducing, as anticipated, the supplemental ones and production shows signs of stagnation. Recovery must come through an acceleration, not a slowing down of the productive mechanism. Without increased industrial activity the demand for and consequently the prices of farm products cannot rise. The farmers are therefore restive and clamouring for inflation. The huge public works programme adopted last year could not be put into action immediately as the bureaucratic machine required for the purpose was largely non-existent and corruption and spoils had to be guarded against. In the present year the President has determined to begin in earnest the policy of remedying the depression by putting purchasing power in the hands of the people through the direct agency of the Government. He has budgeted for a colossal deficit and intends to finance himself to a considerable extent by a revaluation of the gold reserves. Such revaluation is impossible without resorting to some definite measure of devaluation. He was authorised last year to devalue to the maximum extent of 50 per cent. Now the Monetary Bill enjoins on him a minimum devaluation of 40 per cent. That means the value of the dollar will be fixed somewhere between the limits of 50 and 60 per cent. of its old gold parity.

Being an uncompromising believer in managed currency, he has expressed himself on the problem of gold reserves with great vigour and lucidity. The transfer of gold in bulk, he points out, is only necessary for payment of international trade balances. "It would be a prudent step," Mr. Roosevelt remarks, "to invest in the government of the nation the title to the possession of all monetary gold within its boundaries and keep gold in the form of bullion rather than coin." In establishing permanent metallic reserves in the ownership and possession of the Federal Government, he claims that he can organise a currency that would be "simple and adequate". Such a system of currency is of course indistinguishable from the gold-exchange standard which has increasingly commended itself to the world ever since Ricardo first mooted the idea. To provide

himself with an adequate gold reserve so as to be able to fix the value of the dollar within the limits fixed by law as also to have as great a windfall as possible by revaluing the gold reserves, the President has been authorised by Congress to nationalise the country's monetary gold supply. To induce private holders to part with their holdings, gold is being bought at a little above the market price. The price offered is \$34.45 per oz. as compared with the old gold parity of \$20.67 per oz. which comes to a devaluation up to 60 per cent. In so far as the President's policy is calculated to draw gold out of its private hoards, nothing but good can come out of it. It is clear that under the regime of central banks and in an age in which State planning of industry is going to be the rule rather than the exception, the existence of large stocks of gold in private hands cannot but constitute a serious danger to the safety of a planned money standard. . . .

On the problem of stabilisation of the dollar, Mr. Roosevelt expresses himself with perfect candour. He observes that "careful investigation and constant study proves that in the matter of foreign exchanges, certain of our sister nations find themselves handicapped by internal and other conditions and that they feel unable at present to enter into stabilisation discussions based on permanent world-wide objectives". This is a cold douche to those who hoped for an early stabilisation of the dollar. The President's pronouncement is bound to cause much shaking of heads in England and France where opinion will rather accuse Mr. Roosevelt of unpreparedness, even of deliberate unwillingness. But I believe Mr. Roosevelt is very serious about what he terms permanent world-wide objectives. The reformative side of the recovery programme is in his eyes all-important. "Lines have been definitely drawn," he says, "between those to whom recovery means a return to old methods—the number of these people is small—and those for whom recovery means the reform of old methods and the permanent readjustment of ways of thinking, and therefore of many of our social and economic arrangements."

"Civilisation cannot go back. We have undertaken many new methods, which it is our task to perfect and improve—and to alter when necessary—but in all cases we must go forward."

It is evident that permanent stabilisation of the dollar will hamper the consummation of many of Mr. Roosevelt's objectives, e.g., solving the problem of unemployment by providing "not

mere relief but the opportunities for useful remunerative work, especially publicly supported work"; to preserve the advantages of "useful, mechanical invention, machine production, industrial efficiency, modern means of communication and broad education", while at the same time preventing the "unnecessary expansion of industrial plants, waste of natural resources, exploitation of consumers of natural monopolies, accumulation of stagnant surpluses, child labour, and the ruthless exploitation of all labour, encouragement of speculation with other people's money". It is clear that there is bound to be violent disagreement between America and some of the 'sister nations' on the advisability of encouraging objectives such as these. In any case, as I have already remarked, a too early stabilisation of the dollar will be a serious impediment in the way of the fulfilment of Mr. Roosevelt's programme. In that sense, it is Mr. Roosevelt who is unprepared for stabilisation, and not the sister nations.

There are sufficient indications however to warrant the conclusion that sterling and dollar will be pegged to each in the ratio of something like \$5.00 to the £. If the dollar is devaluated to the maximum of 50 per cent. there is little doubt that sterling will follow suit. The chances of America and Britain entering into a war of currency depreciation are remote. As the rupee is pegged to sterling, the comparative stability of the sterling in relation to the dollar will mean little fluctuations in the trade relations between India and America. As America has adopted the policy of deliberately sacrificing her export markets in order to build a stable and self-sufficient national economy, there is little likelihood of her entering into an export trade war with other countries by means of currency depreciation.

From what I have said, it should not be inferred however that I consider stabilised exchanges as of no importance at the present time. On the contrary I rejoice to see that the fluctuations in the external value of the dollar will be confined within narrow limits. Stabilisation of the dollar is the inevitable next step. I heartily endorse the suggestion that the President should make a clear declaration that the value of the dollar will be altered only in accordance with international trade balances or with changes in the internal price level. That will give a much-needed confidence to trade and industry all over the world without in any way interfering with Mr. Roosevelt's reforms programme.

The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

BY

MR. O. M. THOMAS, M.A., LL.B.

SOME men become a power in strange and unexpected circumstances. Caesar was a more potent factor after Brutus had carved him "as a dish fit for the gods". In our own time



RT. HON. SIR T. B. SAPRU

Gandhi has more than once "come back" with springy resilience after his cocksure critics had dismissed him as a spent force. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the true though not orthodox Brahmin that he is, really belongs to the class of the twice-born. His retirement from the Government of India was a sort of resurrection. As long as he remained in office, his name like his habitation was confined to India. Close upon his resignation, he revealed himself at the Imperial Conference of 1923 as a valuable asset of the Empire. Three years ago he withdrew from the Liberal party; and it was within this period of splendid isolation that he contributed a golden chapter to the remarkable history of Indo-British relations. It is just twelve months since he made the pathetic declaration that he is a "political orphan", and hardly before its doleful echo had died out in the distance of time, the New Year has welcomed him to the galaxy of His Majesty's Privy Councillors.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru may lament like Hamlet the "cursed spite" that drags him time and again to the limelight. He cannot avoid distinction, for it is his own inevitable shadow.

Rumour has it that he is kept out of Debrett on a pure point of law, but nobody can deny that he is a peer, or better still that he is peerless, in his own right. Indeed he is one of those rare men

Whose even threads the Fates spin round and full,
Out of their choicest and their whitest wool.

The balance and symmetry of his composition justly entitle him to pre-eminence. His fair complexion and handsome figure are such as would have delighted a Phidias or a Pygmalion. He combines a clear intellect with an inordinate capacity for work. Consummate as is his ability, his heart is equal to his head, and the two function in singular concinnity. And to these gifts are added the happier attributes of unfailing physical and moral health. In fact, all the fairies seem to have been bidden to his cradle and they have bestowed on him their best blessings. And fortunately for Sir Tej there was no malignant intruder to mix up a curse with every boon, as is said to have been the case with that erratic genius called Byron.

He was born in 1857 in a Kashmir Brahmin family that was more respectable than rich. After matriculating in his fourteenth year from the district high school at Muttra, he joined the Agra College. It is possible that the Platonic theory of education, with its insistence on Mathematics, may have repressed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who had no taste for that subject, below the level of a mere mediocrity. Nevertheless he managed to pass the Intermediate examination by the skin of his teeth, and since then gave a fine display of his merit. He topped the list in the B. A. degree examination of the Allahabad University in 1894, with honours in English, and in 1895 he got away with a first class first in English Literature at his M. A. That record was all the more creditable, because in the same year he also passed the LL. B. examination. The crown of his brilliant academic career was the Doctor of Laws degree which he took in 1902. He joined the Bar in 1895. In 1913, he was nominated as a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council, and in 1917 to the Imperial Legislative Council. He was appointed as Law Member to the Government of India in 1920.

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In 1923, he returned to the Bar, and was chosen as a delegate to the Imperial Conference. He took a prominent part in the Nehru Committee, in the three Round Table Conferences and the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian reforms.

As is clear from this brief outline of his distinguished career, the first and foremost fact about Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is that he is a lawyer. The law has "made" him, and he has made laws. In the profession he did not rise with the flourish and rapidity of a rocket. He scaled the legal heights like an Alpine climber. The gradualness of his success is more than compensated for by the abundance of its measure at its best. "Where O'Flaherty sits is the head of the table." To-day where Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru sits is the throne of the Allahabad Bar. He has older colleagues, able men who have grown grey in their devotion to the law. But they have not the same claim as he has on the implicit and affectionate suffrages of all sections of a profession which is not noted for its astringent quality. He is a hero. He has fought giants like Sir Sunder Lal, Sir Rashbehary Ghose and Pandit Motilal Nehru, and proved himself a foeman worthy of their well-tried steel. He is a great lawyer and a great advocate. His mind is a many chambered mansion which his untiring industry is ever at pains to furnish with fresh materials. I once heard him trip up a distinguished British Judge who, by way of an *obiter dictum*, said that King George had gone into the witness-box in England. "No, My Lord," replied Sir Tej, "His Majesty was prepared to give evidence, but the Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs (now Lord Reading), advised him not to do so, and the advice was accepted." Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru added that he wrote to the *Times* office for the detailed reports of the sensational libel case to which the King was a party, and that he had them bound in his library. That clinched the matter. The instance is illustrative of his method and equipment. He is more solid than subtle, is more diffusive than direct. He rather crushes with the weight of a sledge-hammer than cuts with the sharpness of a sword. His range is so wide that he has a tendency to drape his elaborate arguments in tumid verbiage. Yet he does not lose his way in the labyrinth of digression. He marshals his law and facts with admirable skill. And in forensic endurance I believe he holds the record in India, and perhaps also in England. He argued the Saharanpur adoption case in appeal for twenty-eight days, a performance twice as

long as the famous Mr. Eardley Norton's in the Alipore Bomb case in which Babu Arabindo Ghose was implicated. It also beats by ten days the address of Sir William Jowitt, a former Attorney-General in the Labour Government, in a recent company case in England. All this is by the way. Long speech is not a basis of legal reputation, but Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru surely satisfies much higher standards. He is easily the best constitutional lawyer now in India. His knowledge in this branch is a kind of Klondike to him, for he gives advice to several Indian Princes for a fee that each time amounts to a modest fortune.

The law has given him its most glittering prizes, but it is in the sphere of affairs that he has established a larger and more permanent fame. His tenure of office as Law Member was a complete success. The times were very much out of joint, still he showed a mastery of men and measures. His share in the post-War elevation of the status of India among the nations of the world has not been sufficiently recognized by the public. One reason of it is that he does not care to cajole editors. While in office he did not mistake independence for intransigence or tact for easy pliability. By sheer reasonableness he won the confidence of Lord Chelmsford and Lord Reading. Some time back a legislator cynically remarked that when an Indian politician crossed the floor of the House, he left his conscience in the antechamber of the Assembly. The criticism does not apply to the conduct of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. One example will be enough to get an insight into his official mentality. During his membership of the Viceroy's Council, he did not hesitate to extend his hospitality to Mrs. Besant, then an agitator and an ex-internee, notwithstanding a hint from two of his colleagues to drop her like a hot potato. Nor did he surrender his judgment, in which Lord Reading concurred, to arrest Mahatma Gandhi when the Prince of Wales was in India. His whole outlook on life and politics could be described by changing a single letter in the saying of the great Preacher: *Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas*. Sanity is the only altar at which he would worship. He is neither a dreamer nor a doctrinaire. His sense of justice and fairness makes him apprehend all points of view. A thorough nationalist, he is not averse to the necessary device of safeguards for minorities. It is this union of sober intelligence and catholic sympathy that has secured him the esteem of all communities and rival schools of political thought.

By common consent he is not only the greatest but also the most respected Indian statesman alive. He was undoubtedly one of the four dominant personalities in the Round Table Conferences, and except, when the Mahatma interposed, was the virtual leader of the British Indian delegation. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru could see the casement and the sky, the trees and the wood, and so he strikes a middle course between vague idealism and commonplace practicality. His analytical faculty would detach principles from personalities. He treated the Sastri-Winterton episode as a regrettable personal incident and demurred to the boycott of the Empire Exhibition, which was threatened by a group of the Liberals as a step in retaliation. By the same token, one wonders why he refused to co-operate with the Simon Commission. The Liberals had pleaded for a statutory inquiry. That no Indian was included in the Royal Commission was rather a disappointment on a detail.

Despite his indisputable eminence, it is not certain that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru would make himself effective in the new dispensation for which he has striven hard at considerable sacrifices. He is the most eligible man for the difficult office of the Federal Prime Minister. But his present position reminds me of the reply of Meternich when informed of the arrival of the Emperor at Dresden—"Yes, but without his army." Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has arrived without a national or a parliamentary army. He repeats with deliberate emphasis that he is a "political orphan". He has never been a party mugwump, but it is time that he assumed political leadership for the pioneer work that awaits him in the new era. Here he is in the clutch of a contradiction. The late Mr. E. T. Raymond speaks of a Victorian statesman that he "seems to have desired at once the superiority of rank and the superiority of being superior to rank". Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at once likes the superiority of leadership and the superiority of being superior to leadership. He prefers to have the parliamentary palm without the political dust. And he is too much of a cultured aristocrat to mind what a former British Premier contemptuously called "the Tom, Dick and Harry business" of party politics. His shapely skull has no bump of enthusiasm, and he cannot evoke that fine frenzy to which he himself gives a wide berth. Moreover, his mind is so attuned to a perpetual poise that he shrinks from the

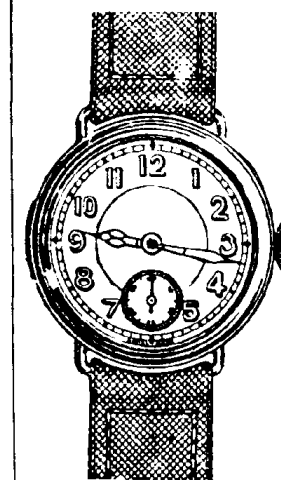
occasional disturbance of a decision. His pensive countenance suggests an incessant internal struggle between the pros and cons of vital questions. And he has a tell-tale chin. Pitt possessed an "aspiring" nose; Pandit Motilal Nehru had a terrible jaw that was as remorseless as a rat-trap. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's chin is somewhat indeterminate and is an index of his vacillation. Such a man naturally looks askance at the rough and tumble of politics. He shares the handicap with his friend and spiritual double, Mr. M. R. Jayakar. They form the Siamese twins of India by their similarity in temperament. On a total reckoning I am inclined to believe that there is point in the gibe of the *Morning Post* that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is "the white-headed boy (an Irish slang meaning favourite) of the Government". He owes his rise and renown to his nomination to two legislatures in succession. His patrician refinement would never have suffered him to seek election on the hustings. The result would have been a loss to constructive statesmanship had not Government rescued him from "the obscurity of a provincial lawyer"—to quote his own words to *Reuter*. He has not kicked the ladder by which he has ascended. His sense of gratitude is abiding. Loyalty is in his blood. His grandfather Pandit Radha Krishnan Sapru, who was a deputy collector, rendered signal services to the British in the Mutiny of 1857. And the grandson has shed lustre on the family tradition.

How is he as a speaker? I first heard him at Delhi early in 1924 when he presided at a constitutional convention. It was a small but select gathering which included Mrs. Besant, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, and Lala Lajpat Rai. I looked forward to a feast of words from Sir Tej. His restrained rhetoric seemed to me to be as flat as decanted champagne. When I heard him on several subsequent occasions, he impressed me as a forceful and dignified speaker. His speech at the First Round Table Conference won the panegyric of the Prime Minister Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Sir Tej commands attention in any assembly. His diction is adequate though not copious; his fluency is easy but not rapid and never rattling. He pays more attention to matter than to form and has no itch for purple patches. His words have no "spice of devil" to cheer, or "swell of soul" to inspire. He speaks like an advocate from his brief, with his passions kept in severe check by the bit and

bridle of reason and facts. Though inclined to be verbose, he yet sustains interest by his vigour and clearness. And he has a rich and resonant voice with a peculiar but lovable metallic twang.

His character is worthy of the highest respect. He does not provoke the least comment in any school for scandal, and his private life is an example for spotless purity. That fact is especially commendable, for he is a secularist as he once admitted to the Mahatma. His strong affection is borne out by the fact that, losing his wife at a comparatively early age, he has treasured her memory with tenderness and remained in "widower's" weeds. He looks upon life with subdued stoicism. A keen student of Urdu and Persian literature, he has not altogether escaped the influence of the poet Omar. In spite of his sturdy optimism in politics, he has a vein of sadness which is reflected in his deep-set eyes and striking face. Not that he is a defeatist; far from it. He has a good digestion and extraordinary diligence. He would at once munch his matutinal egg and dictate a memorandum; would finish his breakfast and his Barriedale Keith together. His courtesy is beyond praise. He has laid to heart the old maxim that "Manners maketh the man". It is a pleasure to hear him say in the law courts, "Your lordships will be pleased to note" or "I most respectfully submit." He never causes a "breeze". When a nagging opponent resorts to pointless interruptions, he sits down with nettled abruptness and perfect calm follows, and in that chastened atmosphere he resumes his address. He has dignity without hauteur. He is scrupulous of the minutiae of social behaviour. I can never forget the way in which he apologised to me for keeping me waiting when I went to meet him punctually by appointment. His honesty is transparent. He does not run away with the fruits of other men's labour. He gracefully acknowledges the chance help that he gets from any other lawyer in the course of his arguments. "My learned friend so-and-so has brought to my attention a recent ruling of the Calcutta High Court on this point," he would say. Unless he discharges the debt there and then, he won't be happy. He is free from jealousy. Lord Rosebury says that "the ambitious man who can watch without soreness the rise or success of a contemporary is much rarer than a black swan". Sir Tej is ambitious, but he feels no pang of envy. His generous nature is ever ready to help

merit or to relieve distress. He is an enemy of extravagance, but spends freely on charities. He also yields to the call of culture and elegance. He is one of the best private collections of books. He does not strive for magnificent effect. His house and garden show the exquisite taste which is regulated by the art that conceals the art. His wondrous hospitality is a thing for legend. He has entertained Governors and Chief Justices and globe-trotting international celebrities at his beautiful though not showy Allahabad home. Withal he is modest. He runs away from publicity. I am told that he has resisted the flattering overtures of publishers, both British and Indian, for materials for an authoritative biography of his. It is a pity. Future generations will regard him as a patriot and statesman who served his country and the Empire well. I who am too near to him in time and place like to cherish him a *beau-ideal*, as one of Nature's undoubted gentlemen who played the great game of law and life with clean hands and a cleaner conscience.



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The Problem of the Polish Corridor

BY MR. M. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, M.A., L.T.

(Lecturer in History, St. John's College, Palamcottah)

"The Polish Corridor is the greatest political and economic absurdity of contemporary history."—Francesco Nitti.

"After Locarno had eased the situation on the Franco-German frontier, the Polish Corridor has become Europe's powder-box."—Lord d'Abernon

FOR some years after the War, the Corridor appeared to be a dormant issue to the outside world. To the Allied nations it appeared that Germany had resigned herself to the fate determined by the victorious Powers at the Peace table at Versailles and that she regarded the Polish Corridor as a settled fact. In reality it was not so. Germany never believed that the Corridor was made for perpetuity. In the first few years after the Peace Treaty, she was engaged in evolving order out of chaos and in recuperating her economic strength after the terrible effects of the Great War. With the revival of prosperity and the establishment of a strong Nazi government, the agitation for the restoration of the Polish Corridor to Germany has assumed serious proportions and unless the problem is solved satisfactorily,* co-operation between Germany and Poland will become impossible. The gravity of the problem will be realised when it is remembered that Marshal Foch, just before his death, prophesied that the Polish Corridor would be the cause of the next war. Lloyd George said once that Poland has five Alsace-Lorraines: the Corridor, Upper Silesia, Vilna, the Ukraine and White Russia, and of these the Corridor is the most hotly contested land. Hitler has made not merely the men-in-the street in Germany but even the child-in-the street conscious of the absurdity and injustice of the Corridor and has made Germany revolt against the Peace Treaty. In this article we shall state the Corridor problem and show how, in the interests of justice and peace, it should be settled to the satisfaction of both Germany and Poland.

It may be within the knowledge of students of history that Poland was partitioned among the three Powers: Prussia, Russia, and Austria. In 1772, Frederick the Great of Prussia annexed West Prussia and northern Posen. The territories annexed were important acquisitions, for as Frederick himself said: "Whoever has the river

* Germany and Poland have since agreed on a ten-year pact of non-aggression.—[Ed. I. R.]

Vistula and Danzig is more master of Poland than her ruling king." For nearly 100 years the Prussian rulers respected the customs and manners of the Polish subjects. But when Bismarck became the Chancellor, he Germanised Poland with his Kulturkampf. "Poland's independence," he declared, "would be tantamount to a French army on the Vistula.... We cannot hold the Rhine if we have the Poles in our back." This Germanisation of the Polish provinces, happening as it did in the 19th century, the century of national revolutions, roused the patriotism of the Poles, and since the close of the 19th century the Poles had been working for an independent Poland under their leaders Pilsudski, Dmowski, and Jaworski. Then came the World War, and the independence of Poland became one of the 14 points of Woodrow Wilson. On January 8, 1918, Wilson told the American Congress: "An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant." When Wilson declared that Poland should be assured a "free and secure access to the sea", he had no idea of the Corridor; he only wanted the internationalisation of the Vistula and the establishment of a Polish port at Danzig. But in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, Clemenceau the French statesman brought in the Corridor idea. The object of Quai d'Orsay was to set up a sturdy and independent Poland so as to weaken Germany in the East. If the Germans concentrated their fury on the Poles, Clemenceau speculated, they will have less time to think about Alsace-Lorraine and Saar. French wire-pulling finally led to the creation of the Polish Corridor. Poland was set up as an independent state, and among the provinces which went towards the formation of an independent Poland were the former Prussian provinces, namely, Pomorze—a narrow strip of territory connecting Central Poland with the Baltic Sea—and Posen.

If one looks at the map of modern Europe, one will see that the handing over of Pomorze and Posen to Poland has created a corridor between East Prussia and the rest of Germany and has thus destroyed the unity of the Reich. This

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THE PROBLEM OF THE POLISH CORRIDOR

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Polish Corridor is about 12 miles wide wherever it is narrowest and its population is in the neighbourhood of 1,500,000, of whom the majority are Poles.

It is this Polish Corridor which Hitler wants to restore to Germany. As remarked above, the Corridor separates East Prussia consisting of 2,500,000 Germans from the rest of Germany. Germans wishing to go to East Prussia, or return to Berlin from East Prussia, have to pass through Polish territory, travel in Polish trains and subject themselves to all sorts of inconveniences. German military transport trains passing through the Corridor are subject to special regulations. The military transport trains can travel only by day and two military trains cannot be in the Corridor at the same time. In one day not more than three military trains may be despatched through the Corridor and all of them should be reported to the Polish authorities 14 days in advance. What is worse, while Germany is disarmed, Poland which was born in the chaos of yesterday, is armed to the teeth. In the Polish Corridor alone there are 6 Polish Army Corps equipped with aeroplanes, tanks, and gas instruments. Germany, therefore, feels that she has been humiliated and that the Allied statesmen have amputated the living body of the German nation. The Germans say: "What would the French say if they had to traverse Swiss territory on their way from Paris to Marseilles? What would the English say if Birmingham were separated from Liverpool by a French Corridor? What would Americans say if Mexico had a stretch of land around New Orleans?" The German argument, it need hardly be said, is unanswerable.

The Poles say that if the Corridor is taken by Germany, Poland would be cut off from the Baltic Sea. To this it may be said that the mania for sea or as Pilsudski humorously put it, the "sea-sickness" of Poland is not a real one, but was put forward at the Peace Conference to obtain the Corridor. After all, the prosperity of Poland does depend upon her accessibility to sea. Czecho-Slovakia and Switzerland, though not having access to salt-water, are more prosperous than States having sea-coasts. If the Corridor is given to Germany, Poland can yet have access to the ocean highways through the Vistula, Danzig, Königsberg, and Stettin even as Czecho-Slovakia has obtained it through the Elbe and Hamburg.

Another Polish argument is, that the Poles form the majority population of the Corridor and that the restoration of the Corridor to Germany

would go against the principle of self-determination. But according to Dr. Hermann Rauschning there was a German majority before the Peace Treaty, but owing to a deliberate anti-German policy pursued by the Polish authorities in the Corridor, the Germans emigrated in large numbers to the Reich leaving the Poles the majority community.

In the first place discrimination was shown against German citizens in the matter of agrarian reform. The petition of Hans Ramm and Franz von Gordon, two Polish citizens of German ancestry, to the League of Nations shows that the Polish authorities deny the Germans permission to buy and if they do succeed in acquiring a piece of land, the State exercises its right of pre-emption. Again, an agrarian law was passed by the Polish government which authorised the expropriation of a certain amount of land for the use of the landless proletariat. The owner of expropriated land received 40 per cent. of the money in cash while the rest was paid in government bonds. A minimum amount of land, however, must be left to the previous owner and the minimum may be increased according to special needs. The law was worked to the detriment of the German owners of landed property. The Land Distribution Officers were all Poles, and they took the best land from the Germans and the poorest from the Poles. It is estimated that nearly 92 per cent. of all land expropriated under the Agrarian Reform Act in the province of Pomorze has been taken from the Germans. Another agrarian law entitles the Polish government to liquidate the properties of those who did not and could not acquire Polish citizenship. The owner is not given even the minimum land-holding to which he is entitled in the case of expropriation. Again, according to Article 256 of the Treaty of Versailles, the victorious nations were empowered to take possession of the landed properties of the German Princes, the German States, and the Reich. In pursuance of this Article, the Polish government started annulment proceedings in the course of which thousands of German settlers of government and princely estates had to vacate their homes at short notice. Thus this policy of expropriations, liquidations, and annullations resulted in the large emigration of the Germans from the Corridor to the Reich.

Further, though Article 110 of the Polish Constitution provides that the minority communities in Poland have equal rights with other citizens to establish, control, and operate at their own expenses charitable, religious, social, and educational

institutions, to employ their own language and to hold their own divine services, this Article has been consistently flouted by the Poles. German schools are not encouraged and the teaching of German language is discouraged. Kurt Graebe, a leader of Corridor Germans, was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, because he attempted to prevent the discontinuance of German classes. When the Germans complain of their treatment at the hands of Polish authorities, the Poles remind them of their ill-treatment when they were under German rule. But the Germans can boast of having made Posen the standard-bearer of a splendid civilisation. In the Corridor, some of the heroes of German science, philosophy, and military strategy were born: Copernicus and Kant, Herder and Schopenhauer, Fahrenheit and Hindenburg. The Germans feel that their splendid work in the Corridor, while it was in their hands, is not recognised. On the contrary, they are subject to several disabilities and consequently they have emigrated in large numbers to the Reich leaving the Poles as the majority community.

The Poles say that the Corridor is more important for Poland than for the Reich, and they point to the East to West traffic across the Corridor which is less than one-third of the north to south Polish traffic. But the German point of view is that the north to south traffic has been artificially stimulated and that the Poles have forced the trade intended for Elbrug, Königsburg, Stettin, and partly for Hamburg, to take the road to Gdynia, the new Polish port.

It will thus be seen that the Polish Corridor is a great injustice done to Germany, and until the wrong is righted, the peace of Europe is not safe. Nitti, Lord D'Abernon, Lloyd George, Masaryk, Mussolini, Senator Borah and even Marshal Foch have pointed out the dangers inherent in the Corridor problem. Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, apostle of Pan-Europe, spoke of the Corridor as the 'peace-maker of war'.

Various have been the solutions suggested to end the Corridor controversy. One is to extend the Free City of Danzig to include the entire northern part of the Corridor, enabling the Reich to communicate with East Prussia through a friendly State. Another plan is to unite Poland and Lithuania and give the United Republic access to sea through Memel. In this plan Poland can have access to sea and the Corridor

may be restored to the Reich. Perhaps the best solution of the Corridor problem, which will be advantageous to both Germany and Poland, is that offered by Dr. Guido Bertrand. According to his scheme the Polish Corridor in the restricted sense that is Pomorze may be returned to the Reich, while the province of Posen may be retained by Poland. Danzig would lose its status as a Free City and would be re-united with the Reich. The Poles would acquire sovereign rights over the railway lines of Bromberg-Gdynia, Bromberg-Danzig and Warsaw-Mława-Danzig. A demilitarised zone would be established along the Vistula from the Netze district to the Baltic Sea. The port of Gdynia would be turned over to Poland. The League of Nations should be authorised to execute the plan and it should have the right to appoint a High Commissioner to assure its observance.

Now that Hitler and Poland are drawing closer together, we hope that the Corridor problem would be settled on the lines suggested by Dr. Guido Bertrand by frank exchange of views instead of by a resort to arms.

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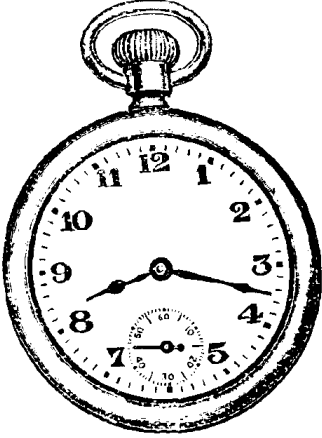
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GERMAN VOLUNTARY LABOUR SERVICE

BY

MR. FRANZ SELDTE

(Reichsminister for Labour, Germany)

AN immense wave of unemployment is sweeping over nearly all countries of the modern world, representing perhaps the most deplorable misfortune of the present time. This root of economical and moral decay has very justly been brought into comparison with the sinister plague by which the existence of humanity has in past centuries reiterated been threatened. A great number of reasons account for it. Whilst some of the causes of unemployment refer to all the countries concerned without exception, others are of a more individual nature regarding exclusively one or the other nation. It is, however, not my task to dwell upon theoretical considerations, but rather is it my duty to face hard facts, endeavouring to find ways and means of reducing the number of unemployed.

Not only in Germany, but also in several other countries Voluntary Labour Service stood the test, proving to be one of the most efficient means of relieving the youngest unemployed from moral and social need and misery. Voluntary labour service is not a new institution in Germany; in various forms it exists ever since the end of the war. The national organisations were at that time the first who conceived this idea and tried to carry it out. The present national German Government has energetically taken this matter into its hands, and presently about 250,000 young men are incorporated in voluntary labour organisations. The beneficial effects of the institution are already being felt. Economical as well as moral considerations are just such a service. In this connection I wish to dwell, above all, on the moral side of labour service. One can hardly conceive what a hard blow it is for hundred thousands and millions of the young generation to be, when beginning to face life, excluded from the possibility of work, for years to come, perhaps for ever.

The blessing of work without which every man, even the best and most willing, is likely to decline morally, should not be taken for any length of time from the young generation. It is therefore inconceivable for the German mind that the respective department of the disarmament conference at Geneva should have taken a decision against the extension of the labour service, indispensable in our estimation for

the moral salvation of German youth. For it must be remembered that the main tasks of labour service are pedagogical and educational, moral and, above all, social. People in Germany are really unable to understand that these clear and simple fundamental principles should be so frequently misinterpreted in other countries, chiefly in France. The German Government does by no means intend to use labour service as a means of a preliminary military training. Those who visit our German labour camps will at a glance see that these organisations are merely aiming at the training of the young generation to work and that they are, in spite of the necessity of rigorous discipline, not serving any military purpose. The said service has not been introduced to serve such purposes, but merely to help the young unemployed people in order to save the German people from future moral decay.

Understandably enough we must use methods in Germany that are in harmony with the character of our young generation and the peculiar qualities of the race. To that effect we are always pleased to avail ourselves of the practical experiences of other countries as was the case with Bulgaria, this nation having, compelled by need, organised voluntary labour service on an extensive scale. If the idea of such a voluntary service has by this time penetrated into all spheres of the German people, having become a general and national idea, such community of purpose fills our hearts with hope for the future of our young people. Nobody in the world has the moral right to frustrate such a hope. All classes of our population have joined, at the time of great need, in order to work jointly to the benefit of the people and the moral salvation of the young generation. The student works in collaboration with the tradesman and labourer, farmers with townpeople, the educated with the rough and simple man from the so-called low spheres of society, all united in the will of serving the great common aim. It is one of the foremost aims of voluntary labour service to demonstrate that unjustified social prejudice and the antagonism of social classes is futile and in its effects destructive. Germany wishing under Hitler's leadership to abolish class antagonism, the voluntary labour service spontaneously serves this

aim; active work shall lead to spanning a bridge over the existing social contrasts by which men, created by God to live together, are only likely to be separated.

Whilst placing the main weight of voluntary labour service on the moral and educational side, we have no reason to deny that we are at the same time trying to solve economical tasks. I emphasize the word *economical* because we must endeavour to organise the service in such a manner that it does not become a competitor of private enterprise. All countries have by this time understood that free individual trade is in itself not fit to solve all the tasks pending solution in an economical community aiming at moral ideals. Private enterprise is in all cases unable to fulfil all tasks, being compelled to operate on the basis of a sufficient profit margin without which the possibility of work is excluded for all concerned, the employer as well as the workman and employed. To quote a few of such tasks, the fertilising of arid land, draining of moist soil, irrigation of dry land, construction of roads and all similar enterprise serving the national community, can by individual concerns, especially during the time of an economical crisis, not be executed at their own risk. But on the other hand it must be borne in mind that these works are, apart from their national importance, also important from the point of view of private economical enterprise. If once arid land has been made fertile and new means of communications have been established, the foundation is

laid for various activities of individual enterprise. The work undertaken by the voluntary labour service renders the occupation of many thousands of busy hands possible who would otherwise be out of work. Thereby the voluntary labour service has its share in reviving to a certain extent stagnating economical activity employing labour, means of production and stores of goods. Therefore the voluntary labour service does in no way impede private enterprise, but rather stimulates the same by creating new possibilities of labour. As far as such work is subsidised by the State, there is no essential change; the work carried out by the voluntary labour service is of the same kind as that effected in all countries and at all times by the authorities; private enterprise could not venture to undertake such a work for the simple reason that it does not leave an immediate profit. Whilst it is a grievous fault if the State carries out great economical tasks during an economically flourishing period, it is equally imperative that the Government should, during the present period of stagnation, do the utmost to revive economical activity. This principle is energetically applied by the German national-socialist government, and in such a connection the activity of the voluntary labour organisation is of the greatest value. I consider it a privilege to act in my capacity as German Labour Minister also by the means of the voluntary labour service in the sense and spirit of our leader and chancellor Adolf Hitler.

The Late Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar

By MR. C. R. SRINIVASAN

(Editor, "The Swadesamitran", Madras)

MR. A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR was the elder son of Mr. Narasimha Iyengar, a landholder in the Tanjore district, who had the rearing of a large family of four daughters and two sons on his modest holding. Mr. Narasimha Iyengar was a practical farmer who took direct interest in the cultivation of his lands; he had a shrewd sense of values which helped him to tide over his responsibilities without running into debt; and he was widely respected for his character and eagerly sought after for advice on men and things. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar was fortunate

in his father, but he was even more fortunate in his mother; she was a sister of the late Dewan Bahadur Srinivasaraghava Iyengar; she gave her family a prestige and position not to be despised in those days. The relations, near and remote, of the late Mr. Srinivasaraghava Iyengar, owe him a deep debt of gratitude; for in him they found an inspiration and around him an environment, calculated to draw the best in them. A man, well placed in life and that, as a result largely of his character and equipment, gathers round him budding talent and gives it the necessary dynamic

energy to realise itself. That Mr. Iyengar should have come under the influence of a man of his type in the formative stage of his life was fortunate to himself as to his country; the habits he formed and the ideals he cherished may well be associated with this period; the late Dewan Bahadur was a man of wide culture and of an infinite charity; of a studious turn of mind he was ever to be found among his books when he was not engrossed in his files; reading to him represented not merely a pleasure and a pastime but had developed the proportions of a passion; and it strikes me he read more books in the latter half of his life than in the earlier half; and his range of reading was astonishingly wide; the modesty and the humility of the truly cultured were ever to be found in him; that example was inspiring and in the case of Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, laid the cultural foundation for a career he had no glimmering of at the time; that association likewise colored his outlook on life; the other wordly character he often showed in the mundane affairs of men may well be reckoned as an influence of this period; he was apt to take people on trust and rate them at their best and although repeatedly let down to the last, his enduring impulse was to extend a helping hand to every lame dog that sought his aid.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar entered life as a clerk in the Secretariat and after a short spell of it set up practice at Tanjore, having meanwhile qualified himself for the legal profession; neither as a quill-driver in the Secretariat nor as a word-spinner at the Tanjore Bar, did he find that ease of mind and buoyancy of spirit which comes to a man who is giving the best in him; measured in terms of material success, I dare say he would have scaled the highest rungs of the ladder in either profession, but as I have said he would not have made the best use of his talents; and his country would have been the poorer for such wastage. By way of illustration let me quote an example. Sir C. V. Raman entered life in the financial service and it requires little imagination to foresee he would have finished up as an Accountant-General of some Province and retired in due course; few would have hesitated to rate it as a successful career; luckily for the world, Raman found himself out of tune with his career; that still small voice in him would not be silenced and smothered in a career of effortless ease; therefore when opportunity came anon and the choice lay before him between affluence and

accounting on the one hand and competence and congenial work on the other, the Raman effect asserted itself first on him before it was discovered for the world. To Mr. Iyengar gathering up a practice at Tanjore which, for a junior of his standing, was not inconsiderable, an opportunity came presently offering fuller play for his talents but with little else to recommend it. Few of his friends and none of his relations could see any rose tints in a career of journalism which, on the evidence before them, suggested but a precarious struggle for existence. Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, his uncle, had just taken over the *Hindu* from Mr. Veeraragavachariar and in the adventure had risked his all; when the proposition was put to Rangaswamy Iyengar to come over and help him, I fancy the scales were somewhat weighted down, for the ties that bound him to Mr. Kasutriranga Iyengar were something more than avuncular and carried beside a lurking sense of obligation. However that may be, the fact remains that he threw up his practice and came over to Madras to begin life once again as a journalist.

The *Hindu* passed into the hands of Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar in 1905. It had already completed 25 years of service and its Silver Jubilee was celebrated in 1903 with great eclat; but those in touch with the paper at the time were not disposed to bank much on its longevity. The conductors of the paper were really parting with their interest in the concern, because they had struggled too long against financial embarrassment which showed little signs of alleviation or abatement. It was not therefore to be wondered at, that when Mr. Iyengar took up the concern, the prevalent impression was not so much that Mr. Iyengar had done well for himself but that the paper had been lucky to secure a further lease of life. Even at this distance of time, I am unable to appreciate what led Mr. Iyengar to hitch his chariot to such an unpromising adventure. Here was a man, past his prime, untrained in business, and fresh to the technique of journalism, who boldly aspired to succeed when men who had devoted a lifetime to the work were content to cry quits. It was not altruism, a passionate urge to serve heedless of consequences. It is my firm conviction that he entered on the adventure after reckoning up the possibilities and potentialities of the business with a shrewd calculating eye. The man who dares deserves all that he gets and, if an unexpected element of luck intervened, few will grudge him the recompense that he deserved having regard to the great risks he ran and

the lean days he lived through. If ever a man needed an assistant whose loyalty was unquestioned and character beyond reproach, that man was surely Mr. K. Iyengar in 1905, and Mr. Rangaswamy filled the bill to a nicety. His secretariat training and knowledge of law gave him the right equipment for his new job; his early penchant for constitutional law and comparative history found full and free scope here; he brought to his task a reserve of abounding enthusiasm and unflagging energy which was not to be denied scope and play.

He joined up as Manager and Assistant Editor but I doubt very much whether his duties as Manager, with a masterful personality holding command of the show, amounted to anything more than acting as a buffer between the employer and employees. Mr. K. Iyengar had a shrewd idea that the weak spot in the *Hindu* lay in its management and therefore kept the reins tight in his hands. Temperamentally a soft hearted man, the corrective of responsibility might conceivably have hardened Rangaswamy Iyengar into a hard-headed business man, but a position which left him in effect to soften and smoothen the decisions of his uncle, while it might have helped to develop his latent gifts of diplomacy, was hardly calculated to provide that leaven of grit which might have made him a successful man of business in the conventional sense of the term. I am not personally sorry for it; much that was lovable in him would have been squeezed out in the process; his sympathy for the underdog, his charity extending even to the undeserving, his faith in humanity which survived all exploitation—these are qualities of enduring value which I should not have liked to see sacrificed at the altar of Mammon. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar's real forte lay on the Editorial side. That was work after his heart and the very efforts that were needed to stabilize a struggling paper called forth his reserves to sprout and shoot, bloom and blossom. His knowledge of constitutions as a prize scholar of political science led him to attempt a critical examination of the origin and development of the Indian Constitution and the book he brought out later on the subject, as a result of his researches, was recognised as an authoritative exposition on the subject and gave him a standing which would not normally have come to him so soon otherwise. It must be recollected that in those days the race of politicians proper had not come into existence. Politics was yet a pastime of the spare hour and

there were many who would fain spare themselves the labour of thinking. I have noticed many an aspirant to political fame seek out Mr. Iyengar ostensibly to discuss political issues but really to pick his brain; not that Mr. Iyengar was unaware of it; but he was content that an atmosphere should grow where the dilettante of to-day would graduate into the propagandist of the morrow; and he was not far out in his expectations, for, shrewd observer as he was, he recognised early signs of the gathering storm. . . . Political developments were fast changing the even tenor of listless life in India. The well defined objective of the Calcutta Congress, the Surat split, the Bengal Partition, the Swadeshi Movement, the wave of repression followed by the Morley-Minto Reforms, the Great War which provoked in its turn a movement for self-expression—these led to a great awakening in the country and called forth the efforts of every patriot to play his part in canalising and consolidating public opinion. Need it be wondered that Mr. Iyengar felt a sub-conscious urge for playing a fuller part than the conditions of his work permitted in the public life of the country? The ties of loyalty and devotion which bound him to his desk were also progressively losing their force, as his uncle turned the corner and found himself in easy street.

There is a divinity they say that shapes the life of men. I am content to accept it in Mr. Iyengar's case. The same Providence, that snatched him from a career at the Tanjore Bar, got busy with him once again and translated him from the *Hindu* to the *Swadesamitran*. There can be no two opinions now, as to whether he was well advised in leaving a safe haven, endeared by close association and enriched with memories of common perils shared; at the time however, the news came as a bit of surprise to the many friends of Uncle and Nephew. I am clear, however, that the break when it came, whatever its causes, were all to the good, judging by results to himself, to the *Swadesamitran* and to his country. I will go further and say that the interregnum of a dozen years in his connection with the *Hindu* represent the most fruitful period of his life. Mr. Iyengar joined the *Swadesamitran* in 1915 and with characteristic zeal applied himself to his new duties. It did not take long for the readers of the *Swadesamitran* to realise that a new force, potent and pervasive, had invaded the placid atmosphere of Vernacular Journalism and that the new management will not be content with sailing in the backwaters.

It is difficult to describe in brief compass the many sided improvements effected by Mr. Iyengar in the *Swadesamitran*, but it would be easy to gather some idea of it by comparing an average issue of the *Swadesamitran* before 1915 and after; if to-day the *Swadesamitran* can stand comparison with any newspaper in the country for comprehensive and up-to-date news service, if to-day the readers of the *Swadesamitran* can challenge comparison with the readers of any other paper in the country for their knowledge and grasp of factors and forces working in the country, all credit is due to Mr. Iyengar for the way he laboured to raise the dignity of the Vernacular, to study the needs and requirements of his readers and to enthuse and energise them in the service of the Motherland; the time factor was in his favour and while it would be invidious to compare the special gifts which Mr. Iyer and Iyengar brought to their task, one psychological factor deserves notice. Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, when he addressed himself exclusively to develop the *Swadesamitran*, was a soured man who had lost his illusions in the cumulative disappointments that were his lot during the better part of his life. Caution grounded on experience cramped his efforts, and when the tide set in his favour, advancing age and weakening health had sapped away all the energy and enthusiasm of the fighter that he once was. It was a conscious perception of his own disabilities that led him to seek out Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and persuade him to take charge. Mr. Iyengar brought to his task that optimism and assurance which were needed to stabilise the services of the *Swadesamitran*, then on the crest of a great opportunity. He had just seen his uncle turn a greater hazard to success and had played no mean part in it. That success inspired and enthused his efforts and a further, and in my opinion, a greater success followed him.

Mr. Iyengar was endowed with one natural gift which lightened whatever task he attempted. He had a winning personality. His affable temperament, genial manners, keen humour and ready wit made it a privilege to talk to him and a pleasure even to disagree with him. He was an easy master to serve and easier yet to please. His sense of fair play and equity was so magnanimously conceived that more often than not, I have found him assiduously searching for extenuating circumstances to account for lapses which an ordinary employer would not have tolerated. Need it be wondered in the circumstances that service lost its sting where

he was the master, and that those who served him brought to their task a measure of enthusiasm which once the business was re-organised, considerably lightened the burden he was carrying. Mr. Iyengar found he had time to serve the country in other fields, and in the quickening atmosphere of political evolution opportunities were not slow in offering. Politics was fast becoming a whole time job, but knowledge and equipment were wanted to conserve and direct the energy that was released all over the land. The newspaper man, in the circumstances, as the most well-informed man, had almost a duty cast on him to render further service in regions beyond his legitimate sphere of work. Mr. Iyengar played a great part in the days of strenuous agitation that followed in the wake of the Home Rule Movement. He was a good platform speaker and possessed the additional advantage of being able to address his audience in English and Tamil. He was a familiar and respected figure at every political gathering, small or great, cultured or common; and it was but to be expected that his services should have been sought to co-ordinate and conduct the political movements of the day. He was General Secretary of the Home Rule League in its most active period; he was invited to England as a member of the Congress deputation when the Montague-Chelmsford Bill was under consideration. When the Swaraj Party in the Congress was formed, he was the Secretary of the Assembly group of that party and as the right hand man of the Leader of that party, commanded universal esteem. When the Swaraj party took over the machinery of the Congress, Mr. Iyengar found himself, by easy transition, the Secretary of the Congress for successive terms. The decade that succeeded his translation to the *Swadesamitran* found Mr. Iyengar a man of All-India reputation and one of the few leaders respected by Government and people alike. His entry into the Assembly as representative of two of the most politically advanced districts in the Presidency, defeating at the polls an ex-Judge of the High Court, commanding influence and prestige in those districts, showed the real love and esteem he commanded among the people whose cause he served; and the record of his party in the Assembly was such and his share in its triumphal march was so well recognised that his election for a second term for the same constituency followed as a matter of course.

In 1928, Mr. Iyengar was called upon to take Editorial charge of the paper where he had learnt his craft. It was a call he could not ignore; and it was a call he felt emboldened to accept, as he felt that the *Swadesamitran* would not suffer in the process. He was ever available to guide it should need arise, and his confidence was not misplaced as the recent celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of the *Swadesamitran* amply demonstrated. Of his work as Editor of the *Hindu* during the past 6 years, it is difficult to assess its volume and magnitude. The *Hindu*, when he took charge, had already developed almost an institutional character among the people of this Province; on that firm foundation Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar built a reputation for the paper which transcended not merely the bounds of this Province but also this country. The contacts he had established with men in authority, in the counsels of the people as of the Government, stood him in good stead in the further responsibilities he shouldered as Editor of the *Hindu*; and as and when opportunity came for his services to be sought in extra-journalistic spheres, neither Government nor people were slow in approaching him. He was invited to serve in the Second Round Table Conference by the Government and in the same Conference, Mahatma Gandhi invited him to serve as his political adviser. I consider that the most signal tribute to the happy blend of idealism and realism that Mr. Iyengar symbolised. As interpreter of Mahatmaji's political views

in England, he achieved curious as it sounds a bigger reputation than even the author of the views commanded—so unassuming was his presentation, so disarming his opposition, so impressive his mastery of details, and so striking his grasp of essentials. The unfortunate developments that followed the return of the delegation caused him acute misery and although invited to the Third R. T. C. he declined; approached again to serve on the Joint Parliamentary Committee and buoyed by a fugitive hope that something may yet be achieved in a darkness that was visible, he again went to England last year. He returned broken in health and spirit. There was nothing doing there; there was nothing to cheer him here, and sickness when it came overwhelmed him. South India has produced many great men in the past—great jurists like Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer and Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar, great statesmen like Sir T. Madhava Rao and Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, great journalists like G. Subramania Iyer and S. Kasturiranga Iyengar. For the first time she has produced one who combined in himself great qualities each of which was enough to ensure the respect and esteem of his countrymen. A great constitutional lawyer, a man of statesmanlike outlook, a journalist of outstanding ability—need it be wondered that his unexpected death has released a flood of tributes to his memory whose volume and intensity has come as a pleasant surprise to assuage the misery of those near and dear to him.

IMMORTALITY

BY MR. E. H. D'ALWIS

Oh, some day Death will call me, and I know
I shall be dust blown by the wandering breeze
Hither and thither through the silent trees,
Past hope of dreams or waking evermore.
Then I shall go no longer gypsying
With you, most dear, nor watch the stars at night;
Nor see the shadows dance in pools of light;
Nor hear loved voices, or the birds that sing.
Nay, we shall conquer every age unknown,
Till April wooes no more the lustrous rays
Of bygone sunsets lost a million days,
And earth forgets the beauty it has borne;
O, till that timeless dawn our songs shall be
Undying still—our Immortality!

An Indictment of Examinations

BY PROF. M. M. GUPTARA, M.A. (Oxon.)

EVER since I read Maeterlinck's famous essay on "the tragical in daily life", I have lived with "terror and pity", of which one of the chief objects has been the pathetic army of martyrs who are, year after year, led to the annual *battue* . . . the vast hordes of victims of chicanery and ignorance who ever come to the examination-halls, sometimes indeed overflow into the corridors. It is they who unwittingly cause the whole trouble. The vast numbers inevitably condition the system. To deal with ten, fifteen, or twenty thousands of examinees at a time, eight, twelve, sometimes even twenty examiners are needed. Therefore, in addition to a single examiner's moods, vagaries, and whims, we get the inevitable variation between the individual judgments of examiners working at top pressure. . . (and remember the season, too), with their model answers before them, racing against time to maintain their daily number of answer-books examined. The problem naturally and habitually becomes one of applying a more or less inelastic code. And the only "markable points" cognizable at a glance and sufficiently objective to ensure uniformity among a body of examiners are—*facts and standardized opinions*. These, therefore, determine the papers set, and they in turn the methods of teaching—an unescapable circle of vice. Why is clause analysis an unending question in the Matriculation? Because of its *proportional* (and unvarying) importance, or because it is EASILY MARKABLE?

Our examination factories annually discharge their standardized output, the mass-production of fifth-rate products. (If some can escape the machine, the credit goes to them—or to luck.) These sheer memory-tests are an unqualified failure, unless indeed our sole object be to teach industry and cramming. What we want is an index to comparative intelligence and all-round ability; something which can develop discrimination and appreciation and bring out nascent critical powers, fostering individuality, which was to Richter "the source and fountain of everything good".

Some will say: "Make the questions wider in scope, more intelligent; introduce the element of surprise more", etc. This cannot go far enough. The questions, after a time, are bound to follow a fairly beaten track. Our aim must be to eliminate as far as possible unintelligent memorising, with its seasoning of bluff and trickery. But the sad

confession has to be made that any system which sets out with the essential aim of supplying summarily hall-marks of certified value to vast numbers of articles cannot but be mechanical and lifeless. It is common knowledge that good candidates do not always obtain the class they are expected to, while frequently one observes a sheep among the goats. Recently Prof. Valentine has been making interesting investigations as to reliability of examinations as tests of *examinable ability*,* which of course is not, as everybody knows, the same thing as ability. He gives instances of examination luck which make one stop and think. Again, "The School Certificate Examination . . . report of the . . . investigators appointed to enquire into the S. C. examination"† gives an instance (P. 101) of how the ingenious checks devised do not always serve effectively as a safeguard against individual variation. "One examiner was, on the evidence of a few scripts (=answer-books), judged to be over-lenient, whereas he was capricious; his marks were lowered by a flat rate; . . . injustice to those he had marked severely." Even in Mathematics, American investigators found that one hundred "experienced examiners" gave marks ranging from 28 to 90 to the same answers in an actual examination paper.‡ And the result of an experiment in English at Durham was notorious. All the English "scripts" from one school were marked independently by seven experienced examiners. The results showed a wonderful and fearful diversity, not only as to the relative order of merit, but also as to the class of examinees, e.g., one was failed by three, passed by one, and awarded by the remaining three a pass with credit!—"The marking of School Certificate English", in the "Journal of the A.M.A." Dec. 1931, p. 319.) Even the vaunted "great progress in recent years in the standardization of marking" amounts to—a reduction of many years of education to a scheme of markable points! Dr. Williams gives a case where fifty compositions, intended to represent all degrees

* "The Reliability of Examinations"—University of London Press. 7s. 6d.

† Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 2s. 6d.

‡ Dr. G. Perrie Williams, in "Northamptonshire Composition Scale", quoted by D. W. Harding in "Psychological Aspects of the Examination System" (article in the September 1933 issue of the "The Human Factor").—Journal of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

of merit, marked by 199 experienced examiners (who worked to a specified scheme, assigning allotted proportions of marks to "thought", "structure", "mechanics") produced not only a feeling of uneasiness, but "a sense of dismay". Composition number two was ranked in almost every position from first to forty-sixth, and marked from 16 per cent. to 100 per cent; and in almost every case there was exhibited a very considerable variability in assessment, even in grade. Supposing here somebody comes forward and says: "The remedy is easy. Adopt the median judgment," let Mr. Harding provide the answer: "Fluency in genteel-romantic journalese secured good marks for the majority, whereas individual judges may have discounted or penalised it."

The result is a scramble to proclaim result percentages, often faked or manipulated,—“statistics can prove anything,”—in prospectuses of schools and in headmasters’ reports on speech-days. In practically all schools and colleges, especially the private or aided ones, the teacher’s efficiency is judged by his results. What other criterion, indeed, of his efficiency, can be found easily? Why is it, to take an example, that Sanskrit is becoming increasingly unpopular and indeed obsolete as a subject of choice? Not a step in the educational ladder is free from the baneful influence—the *sirocco* of examination-fever. The machine works in a circle,—university, training-college, school. . . . How can the boys be treated as individuals, guided to discover their own interests and master their own requirements, under such conditions? They are stuffed to choking with information;—and the result? When they come to me at College, hardly five in a hundred can even take down lecture-notes tolerably. If I mention a date or a fact—the pens scratch in twitching St. Vitus’s dance; if I try to discuss a poem intelligently, the faces wear a look of puzzled wonder, as if they had been cheated. I pull myself up, warned by the signal, or sometimes with averted gaze and a guilty feeling in the heart, persevere. Such are the beings expected to study and think for themselves!

The whole system is saddled with artificial impositions, and twisted by a wrong point of view. It is fundamentally and thoroughly NON-EDUCATIONAL. It is, I grant, administrative—and convenient. It fosters cramming; and the teacher helps, often, it may be, unconsciously, or, even when deliberately, out of a mere kindly feeling or perhaps a conscientious effort to help students

along. What are the moral and psychological results of the frantic efforts to satisfy (or defeat) examiners? In some teachers, utter subservience and timidity; in others, a complacent conviction of self-righteousness that “something is being done” along with cynicism and inertia in fundamentals. In students, inculcation of an inherently wrong attitude towards study; a narrowness of approach, with a ruthless rejection of everything that can not yield marks; a belief that “to work=to memorize”; the development of a technique of minimum effort and maximum gain; conformity in opinion and hypocrisy in expression. In both teachers and students, examiners and examinees, staleness and strain. . . and a mortal distaste for at least those parts of (say) literature which have anything to do with the Juggernaut of examination. The “examination-paper method” of study is a favourite, and earnestly advised by well-meaning and innocent teachers and crib-makers. Who does not know the chances of questions especially in logic and Indian History—(I write from experience as examinee)? “Deduct last year’s questions from the five years’ average” is the formula. Boys are trained like horses before a race, and the teacher becomes a tipster, on the accuracy—and good luck—of whose guesses and forecasts depends the boys’ future. The great majority of questions set—even, for the M. A.—are factual; and, to crown the infamy, marks *have* to be given when “the points” are there. Otherwise the examiner is “partial”, prejudiced, given to favouritism—or even venal. Lecture-notes are doled out, often even dictated verbally, and (however hashed in the process of being taken down) got up with a perfunctory reference to the text; or a book is laboriously worried, all the jolly little allusions chased to their holes, the teacher leading, the pupils panting far behind. The teacher is fairly driven to it; the pupils will cram themselves sure enough even without him. No wonder in after life we never return to that greatest bore of all—Hamlet, and satisfy our tastes for reading with Charles Garvice and Edgar Wallace!

Annotated editions, with a full array of “critical introductions, exhaustive notes, summaries, model answers, specimen questions”—mostly a *rechauffe* of old editions with a little addition of recent examination questions—appear with sidereal punctuality in the wake of each new syllabus; they are often, needless to add, by authors who are (at least “sometime”) “examiners

in. . . .” Lastly, how much good work is prevented by numbers of able men spending a month or even more each year! The deadening effect of examining in bulk even for three days has to be experienced to be believed. It is well known, further, that individuals often undertake at least three times the examining they can properly do in the time. And being cogs in the great wheel, they cannot delay a single batch of results, except on pain of being instantly mulcted. I do not mean to say, of course, that there are very many who are not diligent and conscientious and even anxious to make the machine as human as possible. But my whole endeavour has been to show the total indefensibility of the system. I know that examining fees are regarded as a regular supplement to their salaries by many teachers, and in fact that many of them would be sorely distressed if this source of income was to be cut off. But why cannot a Central Examining Board be created, which should pool compulsory declarations of the work undertaken by each examiner, that is if the examination system must continue? It should be a permanently debarring offence to conceal relevant information

from the Board, which could be organised by the Inter-University Board or some such institution.

What are the *palliatives* I propose—tentatively and provisionally, and in all humbleness? Among others (a) Psychological texts, on the lines of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, which, though in its infancy, has been already recognized as doing most valuable work.

(b) A much larger and *vital* introduction of oral examinations—not the perfunctory “*visa*” that prevail.

(c) A summation of fortnightly reports, combined with fortnightly class tests, instead of a single examination “lump”.

(d) A more real system of “inspection”.

(e) A more intelligent and less factual questioning.

But this is matter for a separate article; to-day I was simply attacking a conspiracy of cynical silence fortifying a dead weight of inertia.

But, if the examination “stimulus” is withdrawn, “will not both teachers and pupils slack?” If this shows all that we have been able to achieve in eighty years of education, the only possible cure for slacking can be free and compulsory illiteracy.

The Musical Genius of Tagore

BY MR. SOMANATH VELLATORE

AT one of the exhibitions of his paintings held in Europe recently, Rabindranath Tagore is reported to have made a statement that his pictures are his gift to the world, while his gift to India is his poetry. Unfortunately even in India till 1913 very little of Rabindranath’s poetry is known outside Bengal and what little is known later on is only through translation into English prose albeit done by the poet himself. Translations from one language into another however perfect they may be, make full literary understanding and enjoyment impossible. To understand the supremely spiritual utterances of Rabindranath Tagore, one must read him in the original Bengali because in Tagore ‘poem and music are inseparably one’.

In one of his plays the “Phulguni”, the Watchman asks Chandra: ‘Is it your custom to ask questions in songs?’ Chandra replies: ‘Yes, otherwise the answer becomes too un-intelligible.’ Watchman: ‘Then do you think your songs intelligible?’ Chandra: ‘Yes, quite, because they contain music.’ (He sings.) Rabindranath’s poems and plays are saturated with his personal-

ity. They bear the stamp of the experiences of his inner and outer life. Not only that. They are the self-expression of his genius woven into subtle songs of rare charm and melody.

We are concerned here not with his literary or artistic achievements but with his musical creations and his contribution to the Renaissance of music in India.

Writing about the present state of music in India, Dr. Arnold A. Bake says: ‘There are two conflicting currents in India, a strong growing current of imported music and musical notions and a decadent art-music showing however signs of a renaissance during the last forty or fifty years specially owing to the interest of amateurs. Side by side we find the folk-music with the treasures for the most part unknown but living still.’

Let us try to know how these three currents influenced Rabindranath’s musical genius. He was born in a family which always opened its doors to new forces. In his early youth he had a great opportunity to study European music both at home and in England. And in his early poetry a definite influence of Western music is seen. Writing about a

play of his called "Valmiki Prathibha" written in that period, Rabindranath says: 'Several of its songs were set to tunes originally severely classical in mode, some were composed by my brother Jyotindra, a few were adapted from European sources. At the same time he was well versed from his early youth in the classical Ragas and Raginis. The following passage from his reminiscences illustrates it: 'On other afternoons we would drift along in a boat, my brother Jyotindra accompanying my singing with his violin. And as beginning with the Ragini Puravi we went on varying the mode of our music with the declining day, we saw on reaching the Raga Behag the Western sky close the doors of its factory of the golden toys and the moon in the East rise over the fringe of the trees.'

The art music of India, which flourished in the past under the patronage of the ruling princes but which is fast decaying in the hands of professional musicians who are mostly un-educated and are ever opposed to any change in the modes of music, did influence Tagore in his youth. But since his creative genius could not be bound by rigid rules and laws, he introduced innovations into the classical modes of the Ragas and Raginis to give a perfect expression to his subtle thoughts and emotions in the language of melody. He made the various Ragas but the vehicles of expression to his changing themes and emotions but did not allow them to dominate his poetry and sentiment. As would naturally be expected, Tagore's musical experiments made him very unpopular with the classical exponents of the art music of India.

Vaishnavism is the strongest tradition in the Bengali art and literature. The influence of Bengali lyrists like Vidyapathi and Chandidas as well as European Symbolists and Romanticists, is visible in the literary and musical creations of Tagore of that period. The third influence, namely, the influence of folk-music of the Baul and the Kirtana type of Bengal in Tagore is considerably great. Thus in him the three different currents: European music, Indian art music and folk music met, and have given birth to a new expression in music.

A careful study of his musical creations from the period he wrote under the pen-name of Bhanusinha to his latest, show how it is that there is a definite progress in expression and all from intricacy to simplicity in music. Even though he often chooses classical metres, the influence of folk-music on his songs is considerably powerful. The entire poetic creed of Tagore is founded on the ancient Hindu philosophical

doctrine of the immanence of the Infinite in the finite and the struggle of the human spirit for freedom. This idea is expressed again and again in a number of his songs set to tunes akin to the folk-music of Bengal. That is the reason why his songs are not confined to neatly published dainty volumes but have gone straight into the life of the people in Bengal and 'are sung by lovers awaiting each other in the dark nights, by boatmen rowing on the rivers and the wandering Sannyasins.'

Rabindranath's contribution to Indian music is as great as his contribution to poetry. He has popularised the song-form and his wonderful genius has invented several other new forms in musical expression. Tagore himself puts a great value on his music. A perusal of his reminiscences show the antecedents of some of his major musical creations. In these days of canned jazz and celluloid symphonies it is a real pleasure to hear Rabindranath's songs in Shanthi-Nikethan. The Viswa-Bharathi University would be doing a great service to the country if they send out groups of students well-trained in singing Tagore's songs to all parts of India giving concerts of Rabindranath's songs and poems.

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RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

SINCE we wrote last we have had more details of the catastrophe in afflicted Bihar. Babu Rajendra Prasad has given an idea of the harrowing state of affairs in a cable sent to Mr. C. F. Andrews, appealing for help.

The area badly affected by the earthquake covers 30,000 square miles of which North Bihar, particularly large portions of the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saran and North Bhagalpur are fearfully devastated. The population in these areas is over 12 millions including more than 500,000 inhabitants of towns. Twelve towns including the well known towns of Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Motihari have been practically destroyed.

On a modest estimate over 3,000 square miles of agricultural land have been ruined by sand and water thrown through gushers and fissures covering vast tracts into sandy deserts or lakes. Practically all wells have been choked with sand leaving no good drinking water. Sub-soil water is polluted. Villagers are drinking dirty water thrown up by the earthquake. Epidemics are feared. Standing crops are badly damaged. Out of 15 sugar mills in the affected area 10 have been wholly disabled and others damaged. Thus the standing crop of sugarcane, valued at about one million pounds, is in imminent danger of being rendered useless. The level of the earth surface is fearfully deranged all over, causing apprehension in the change of river courses and floods in the coming monsoon.

The Government figure of loss of life as over 6,000 is a gross underestimate. At least 20,000 are dead, Monghyr alone losing 10,000. The exact figures are still unavailable. Thousands of corpses are still suspected buried under the debris. People are living in wretched improvised bamboo or cloth shelters, while severe cold and untimely rains have greatly enhanced their suffering. As the earthquake came in the afternoon when most men were out of home at work, the largest mortality was among the women and children.

"I stood staggered and appalled at the heap of utter ruin and desolation that was once a rich and flourishing city," declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of an interview on his return from the tour of Monghyr and North Bihar.

We can therefore well imagine the stupendous reconstruction work that has to be carried on in Bihar, if the latter is to be on its feet within a reasonable time. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, in a statement issued to the Press, observes:

By far the greater part of the population in the affected area has to be helped substantially to be set on its feet again—the labourers, the cultivators, the artisans, the mechanics, and the followers of numerous other avocations. Until this is done, the normal life of Bihar cannot be resumed and the people are bound to continue to suffer. Thus the more carefully the situation is considered, the more clear it becomes that monetary assistance on an unprecedentedly large scale—which cannot be accurately estimated or measured at present, but which will run into many crores—will be required to

restore normal condition of civic, economic and industrial life in the affected areas.

The Hon'ble Mr. Blunt, Finance Member of the U. P. Government, indulged in no exaggeration when he said that the damage to Northern Bihar was comparable to damage done by the War to Northern France. Prompt and generous as has been the response to the three main relief funds—the Viceroy's fund, Babu Rajendra Prasad's fund, and the Calcutta Mayor's fund—we are told that so far the collections have only enabled the Committee to give what may be called first aid to the sufferers. The work of reconstruction on a sound base has yet to begin, and Babu Rajendra Prasad has indicated the lines on which that work has to be done. For this, no amount would be too much; for we have almost to build the old cities anew and rehabilitate the citizens on their occupation. The most urgent thing is to provide shelter for the homeless peasants, and labourers should be provided with wherewithal and the middle class people should be helped with loans to stabilise their position. It is gratifying to find that Government recognize the need for concerted effort to cope with the needs of the situation.

For in accepting Mr. Gupteshwar Prasad Singh's resolution in the Assembly, the Government of India have agreed to the principle that the work of reconstruction of the devastated areas is a matter of vital concern to all India and further that the most satisfactory way of tackling it is to finance it by a big loan from Central funds. But the distress is so great and the damage so serious that Bihar cannot come back to itself except by gigantic efforts in every possible way.

It would, we fear, never be possible to give an accurate statement of what the death-roll was, nor what the amount of material damage was, but the loss to property has been colossal. There seems however a silver lining to this cloud, in that the disaster has brought together men of all classes, creeds and occupations, officials and non-officials in this work of mercy. In the words of the Finance Member to the Bihar Government:

The disaster has drawn us together. Our minds have been touched to finer tissues. Let us see to it that in the New Bihar that will surely rise upon the ruins of the old, this happy union will continue. As we are now striving together to bring comfort and relief to the homeless, bereft and destitute, so we will always strive to preserve and foster this admirable spirit and create a Bihar in which life will be fuller and nobler for generations that will come after.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH

BY MR. J. M. GANGULI, M.Sc., LL.B.

IF in reviewing the Second Test Match I had written "In my years of experience as a player and as a writer on cricket never have I witnessed a more sensational match in which the fortunes of the game fluctuated violently from hour to hour, and at times even from moment to moment," I would say of the Third Test at Madras that it was the most instructive of the M.C.C. Matches in the recent tour of the English team. And though India lost decisively to a better and more all round and dependable side, the performance of the home team was better and more hopeful of the future than in the Second Test which had resulted in a draw and than even in the Benares Match which had brought victory for the first time to the home country.

Nervousness against the English fast bowlers, shakiness and indecision against the cleverest of their slow spinners, and the feeling of helplessness at the solidity of their defence, all the Indians had cast off when they met their formidable opponents on the ground at Chepauk in Madras in the Third Test Match for the vindication of national honour. There was, instead, an air of optimism and confidence, which, though not justified by result, was good omen for the future. Unlike their fights in the past, the rivals met on this occasion as equals, each knowing the strong and the weak points of the other, and each, while guarding against a possible outflanking by the other, trying to keep in hiding something up the sleeve to storm the defences of the enemy with. That made the Third Test Match more interesting though not more sensational than the previous encounters between India and England.

When the English Captain won the toss and thus scored a good point over the Indian skipper, the latter was not down-hearted. The loss of one of his best weapons of attack in Muhammad Nissar also did not shake Major Nayudu. Surveying the field from his lofty height, he looked unperturbed at the prospect of the opening pair of England digging in, and with a coolness which inspired confidence in his comrades at arms, he requisitioned the forces at his command with the keenest judgment and arranged his field with the cleverest anticipation. His generalship was indeed above reproach, and the results he obtained with the equipments he had, could not have been bettered by another. Excepting perhaps at the commencement of the game, when he might have kept on Amar Singh a little longer, the judg-

ment and far-sight with which Nayudu used that Kathiawar bowler, the only bowler of merit and experience he had, were par excellence. And when at last he let loose on the unsuspecting enemy his reserve forces in Amar Singh, the English lines were pierced to a depth which caused alarm even to the most optimistic supporters of England. But then when in the picture India appeared to be getting on England, the attack slowed down showing once again the inability of the home team to drive home the initial advantage which they often wrest from the enemy. From this point of view the Third Test Match was indeed most instructive. When success comes, each man should be on his toes to make the best of the time so that success may follow success, but as on so many occasions in the past the Indians seemed to slack and take matters easy even in that all-important Match at Madras when Amar Singh had badly crippled England.

Another thing which the changing fortunes of the game at this hour revealed was the great mistake of the selectors of the Test Team in not providing it with a first class wicket-keeper. If Jardine had not been dropped behind the wicket at this great turning point when he had hopelessly glauced a ball into the hands of the keeper standing far behind, India would have assuredly remained on top. The indispensability of a good wicket-keeper to a team needs no stressing, but the selectors had evidently thought that if Dilawar Hussain must be taken for his batting alone he must be given to keep, and even though a first class keeper like Navle was available there was no need for it. If such thinking proved costly in the Second Test, it proved calamitous at Madras.

Otherwise, the most impressive part of the Indians' performance was their fielding. Within hardly a couple of months from the shameful deeds in the First Test at Bombay that they would show such an all-round improvement was almost unbelievable. The alertness, the quick running after the ball, the smart throw-in, and the keenness in picking up some of the almost impossible low catches in the slips, were indeed eye-opener to India's coming cricket future.

Over and above that came the confident batting display for the first time by the Indians. Placed in a corner against heavy odds they showed their nerve and rose to the occasion in

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a way which, though not quite in agreement with the principles of sound cricket, was inspiring. The batsmen faced the array of English bowlers, fast or slow, with grit and confidence. The fast bowlers, in particular, who had been striking terror in the present tour, were turned back. Even Verity, the cleverest of the English bowlers, was met forward and at times repulsed. If the Indians had not, in fact, overdid in punishing the wily slow spinners of England, they would not have hurried disaster on them. But yet the confidence they have shown is a great asset for the future.

The most disappointing thing in the whole show was the performance of the slow spin

bowlers of India. These were great failures. Mere turning the ball with the fingers is not what is effective in spin bowling unless the ball be made to get up fast from the pitch and unless a good command over length be maintained.

Anyway even though India lost, her fighting abilities as displayed in the Third Test augur well of future. And if the instructive side of the Third Test Match be not overlooked and the lessons to be learnt therefrom be not forgotten, India could and would be easily on level terms with England and have fifty to fifty chances in the next series of Tests between the two countries.

Indian Philosophy

BY DR. C. KUNHAN RAJA, M.A., Ph.D.

THIS is a very welcome addition* to the general literature on the subject of Indian philosophy, even though its arrival is behind some already well-known works by authors of world-wide reputation. Within recent years, Sir S. Radhakrishnan has published a History of Indian Philosophy in two volumes. Principal Surendra Nath Das Gupta of Calcutta too has issued a History of Indian Philosophy in two volumes. The first work on modern lines to be published in the field of Indian Philosophy is "The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy" by Max Muller, issued in 1899. In this work there is a historical presentation of the entire field of Indian Philosophy, special attention having been paid to "the Six Systems". Richard Garbe has published a small volume in which an outline of "the Six Systems" has been sketched, with a historical account of the development of Indian thought. This is a very small volume and the account is in bare outlines and very brief too. Paul Deussen in his "Allgemeine Geschichte der Philosophie" has also covered the whole field of Indian Philosophy. Thus Prof. Hiriyanna's book is the last to arrive on the stage; but after reading through the book I entertain a feeling that this will be the last to quit the stage, if at any time it has to quit

the stage at all. This is a book that has come to stay and to serve.

Prof. Hiriyanna is especially fitted to do the work, and he has accomplished his task very ably and creditably. He is a scholar with a scientific discipline of mind and intellect, being a solid student of the science of Comparative Grammar; his erudition is not his main claim to write a history of Indian Philosophy. He is an orthodox Hindu, a Sanskrit scholar, a man with a philosophical bend of mind. He is a close student of Indian Philosophy, having been a teacher of Indian Philosophy for a long time in an educational institution of the first rank. Thus he had ample opportunities of forming his own opinions and of revising and freshening up his opinions. He has well understood the needs of a student.

The book is a very handy one, covering only a little over 400 pages. It is very neatly got up too. The book is divided into three Parts. The first Part deals with the earliest period, the Vedic Age, and is divided into "the Pre-Upanishadic Thought" and "the Upanishads". The second Part deals with the early post-Vedic age. Here the author deals with the general tendencies of the age, with the Bhagavadgita, with Buddhism, and with Jainism. The third Part, which covers nearly two-thirds of the whole book, deals with "the Systems". There are some general considerations as an introduction and there is a chapter on materialism and one on later Buddhist schools. Under the

* OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY By M. Hiriyanna, M.A., formerly Professor of Sanskrit, Maharaja's College, Mysore. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Price Rs. 11-4.

heading of "the Systems", the author deals with "the Nyaya-Vishesika", with "the Sankhya-Yoga", with "the Mimamsa" and "the Vedanta". He deals with only two schools of Vedanta, namely, "the Monistic School" or "the Advaita" and with "the Qualified monism" or "the Visishtadvaita". He omits "the Dualistic School" or "the Dvaita" and the author explains himself in this way for the omission. "The second point is the absence of any account of the Dvaita School of Vedantic Philosophy. The Vedanta is twofold. It is either absolutistic or theistic, each of which again exhibits many forms. Anything like a complete treatment of its many-sided teaching being out of the question here, only two examples have been chosen—one the Advaita of Sankara, to illustrate Vedantic absolutism, and the other, the Visishtadvaita of Ramanuja, to illustrate Vedantic theism."

From this short sketch of the work, it will be seen that the book is a very comprehensive one, though it is not at all voluminous in size. After reading through the whole book, I was struck by the ability of the author inasmuch as he was able to give such a clear picture of the entire field of Indian Philosophy in such a narrow compass, omitting nothing that is really important. The great merit of the book is that it is never verbiage nor oratorical in style. There is no attempt at ornamentation. Everything is brief and to the point; yet the book is very lucid, and also it is interesting reading. In this book we find reflected not merely a true picture of ancient Indian Philosophy, but also a true picture of ancient Indian Philosophers: brevity, compactness, lucidity—all coupled with a sustained interest.

Another striking point that I have noticed in the book is the sense of proportion which the author has kept up throughout the book. Usually in books on Indian Philosophy, very voluminous descriptions are given on such aspects where the literature available is plenty and where the subject-matter is not very obscure, as in the case of "the Monism of Sankara"; but on such points where the available literature is not so profuse and where the points are very obscure, the descriptions are very meagre, the author skipping over the topic in a hurried manner with a few general observations, as in the case of "the Mimamsa System". This is the first time that I have seen a fair presentation of "the Mimamsa System", which represents a very important aspect of ancient Hindu thought. In the

book under review, Prof. Hiriyantha has done full justice to all aspects of Indian Philosophy. There is no attempt at showing off the erudition of the author, by thrusting all sorts of dry facts into the book; there is no flourish, no endeavour to rouse up feelings and thus to attract popular attention and win general applause. The fact is that the author is not a sectarian, nor a partisan, nor an advocate and an apologist. He may have his own preferences, but it is the scholar, the historian and the philosopher that has given the picture of Indian Philosophy in the present book. Facts and not feelings are at the back of the presentation.

Although the personality of the author is visible on every page of the book, the work is quite orthodox in the presentation of facts. The age of the Vedas, the date of Buddha, the gods of the Rig Veda, the philosophy of the Upanishads, the advent of the doctrine of transmigration into Indian thought, the relation between Buddhism and "the Systems," on all these points, the author follows the tradition of historians of Indian Philosophy. There is considerable difference of opinion regarding the age of the Vedas, namely, about fifteen hundred years before Christ; even modern European scholars do not accept the date. Still the function of Prof. Hiriyantha is not to discuss and arrive at his own conclusions on the point. Such an attempt would be absolutely impossible in the work, having regard to the scope of the book. So he has adopted one of the accepted views on the point. Similarly the foundations on which the date of Buddha has been fixed as about 500 B.C., have no more historical value than the Genesis of the Old Testament. Still the date has been accepted, and the whole of the Indian History is built on these foundations. On the problem of the gods of the Rig Veda, on the advent of the doctrine of transmigration into Indian thought during the Upanishadic age and on various other problems, there is ample evidence to hold considerable differences of opinion. If Prof. Hiriyantha had attempted at a novel investigation of these problems, he would have gone far out of the track and he would never have reached the goal he had in view at the start. Thus without entering into unnecessary details, without omitting any of the essential points, he has given us in this book a very clear and consistent account of the entire field of Indian Philosophy. His Introduction and the Chapter on the Bhagavadgita are especially fascinating reading.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The Late Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar

IN the death of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the *Hindu*, we have lost a great journalist and an outstanding personality in the public life of the country. It is a loss not only to the *Hindu* of which he was one of the most talented Editors but also to Indian journalism. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar distinguished himself very early in his career as a brilliant student of Economics and Constitutional Law of which he had made a thorough study in a scientific spirit and reasonable temper. One outstanding feature of his work as a distinguished journalist and as a legislator, said Mr. G. A. Natesan in a recent interview,

was the cleverness with which he would dissect flaws in any measure with the dexterity and skill of an expert surgeon. In the biting cold of Delhi and Simla, I have known him hard at work night and day, unimpaired of his health which was never too good, for the Swaraj Party of which he was rightly called the soul, and to which he rendered yeoman service. Pandit Motilal had a profound respect for Mr. Rangaswami's character and implicit faith in his unerring judgment. Who does not know that Mr. Rangaswami's was the brain behind the many movements and activities which had for their end the achievement of the national ideal.

Yet another trait of his character, said Mr. Natesan, was "his gift of attracting to his fold as friends even those of the opposite political views. Mr. Rangaswami was one of those few who never carried political prejudices into social life". His was, indeed, a unique career and his untimely end has created a void difficult to fill.

H. H. The Gaekwar's tribute to Dadabhai

It was a fitting tribute that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda paid to the memory of Dadabhai Naoroji. Dadabhai, it will be remembered, was Dewan of Baroda for a time. It was during his administration that the High School and the High Court were established in Baroda. Dadabhai set the house of Baroda in order, and the Gaekwar's glowing tribute is worthy of the hero. Said His Highness:

He never uttered a theory and he never gave a formula which he could not substantiate by facts and figures, and which was not able to stand the fire of criticism. He never deluded his followers and their number was country-wide by purchases and stunts. Behind all that he wrote or spoke, lay the transparency of a great soul, the honesty of purpose of a great Zoroastrian and the tenacity of character of a great leader of men.

Of how few of our men can we say the same to-day?

Mr. Gandhi and the Earthquake Fund

The *Leader* has appealed to Mahatma Gandhi to suspend Harijan work for a few weeks and give his matchless lead to the most pressing of all humanitarian causes and divert at least a part of the funds he has collected for the relief of earthquake sufferers. Others have also made this appeal. Gandhiji himself, as is wont with him, prayed for guidance and he feels that he could best serve the cause by pursuing his appointed task.

What shall I write? What comfort shall I give? I have been upset and to give up what I am doing looks like *Adharma*, but even if I abandoned it, what will I be able to do?

At every meeting, Gandhiji appeals for the relief fund and at Babu Rajendra Prasad's request has sent a feeling appeal to the world outside on behalf of stricken Bihar. And what does Rajendra Babu who ought to know something of Bihar and the propriety of diverting the collected money say?

I don't think it would be right to divert funds collected for a particular purpose to another work, however urgent and important it be.

Mahatmaj and Bengal

Sir Rabindranath Tagore has seldom hesitated to criticise Mahatmaj whenever he could not see eye to eye with him in matters of public policy. The Poet took a determined stand against non-co-operation; and even very lately he took occasion to criticise Gandhiji's belief that the devastation in Bihar is a divine chastisement for the sin of untouchability. But that is different from the "slandrous campaign" that is being carried on by interested parties in Bengal just because they are aggrieved by the Poona Pact and his crusade against untouchability. And so the Poet has issued an appeal to the people of Bengal to cease from vilification. For to malign a life so truly dedicated as his because of occasional differences of opinion, seems to be carrying public ingratitude to the point of meanness:

I would be failing in my duty were I not to raise my voice of protest against the slanderous campaign that is being carried out against him. For, Mahatmaj is the one person who has done most to raise the people up from the slough of despondency and self-abasement to which they had fallen through centuries of servitude. His message of hope and faith has changed the entire outlook of the people as if overnight. He has inspired courage and self-respect into the heart of those who for centuries had patiently borne the load of indignity upon their heads and believed it to be eternal, and we cannot but offer our homage of admiration to one who has worked this miracle.

The Late Sir P. C. Mitter

Suddenly and without warning death has snatched away Sir P. C. Mitter, one of Nature's fine gentlemen. Sir Provosh was a brilliant member of a brilliant family. His father Sir Romesh Chander, and his brother Sir Benode, had made their mark in their time. Sir Provosh followed their steps and won his spurs in the Calcutta Bar. The Montagu Reforms opened the way for public life and he served first as a minister and then as member of Government, and in either capacity proved himself "a powerful intellectual asset to the Bengal Cabinet". The late Sir Provosh was a fine type of a public man, thoroughly well informed and scrupulously honest. A liberal in politics he has been a great steadying influence in the public life of Bengal. Above all, he was the friend of all good causes and his generosity of outlook and magnanimity of heart made him one of the best loved men of his generation. It is sad to think that his vivid personality should have ceased so suddenly.

Mr. Raja's Untouchability Bill

And so the dilatory motion of the leader of the orthodox party in the Assembly has won and Mr. Raja's Bill for the abolition of untouchability will not come up before August. The tactics of the Opposition have triumphed for the moment and Government have unwittingly played into their hands. Why? Has not the Bill been long enough before the public to serve the object of circulation among all and sundry? What new points for and against that have not been urged a hundred times before, are likely to be elicited by their circularization?

Troubles in Kashmir

There seems to be no end of troubles in Kashmir. Only the other day it was reported that the Military had to open fire to disperse an unruly Muslim mob at Srinagar. We do not want to add to the difficulty of the situation by criticising the authorities concerned. But the fact remains that the attempts of the Suzerain power to pacify the so-called Muslim malcontents have not had the success they were expected to yield. It is alleged that the promised concessions to Muslim demands have not been given effect to. But is that a reason why Hindu neighbours should be attacked? We hope that the situation is well in hand and that even-handed justice will yet restore peace and order in the happy valley.

The Press and the Indian States

Mr. Natarajan's address to the special session of the States Peoples' Conference in Delhi is marked by that comprehensive grasp of fundamentals and sound judgment we have learnt to associate with the writings of this veteran publicist. The Press in this country as elsewhere is a reforming agency and the unhampered exercise of its function is a security against more revolutionary forms of agitation.

Newspaper criticism is the mildest form of agitation, and in this country with its vast mass of illiteracy—which is much greater in most of the States, it is also the most harmless kind of agitation. We recognise that the Paramount Power is the sole authority to call rulers of States to account in the last resort, but criticisms in the Press and on platforms may often obviate the necessity of its intervention after maladministration has reached the magnitude of a scandal.

Mr. Natarajan also rightly points out that however much the Government of India tries to curtail the privileges of the Indian Press, the Press in England and other Western countries cannot be checked!

India and Burma

Sir Charles Innes, lecturing before the East India Association, advanced some arguments for the separation of Burma from India. Every one of his arguments is open to question and it would be fruitless to discuss whether Burma is not a part of India, or whether Burmans tend to dislike and despise Indians. But it is passing strange that Sir Charles should be impervious to the absurdity of his next argument. "Furthermore," he said, "that Delhi is 1,700 miles from Rangoon, and governing Burma from Delhi is like governing the United Kingdom from Berlin." It didn't occur to Sir Charles to apply the same argument in the case of governing India from White Hall which is 6,000 miles away!

Art in Education

Of defects in our education there is no end. But there is one aspect of our educational system which is in marked contrast with what obtains elsewhere—our lack of genuine artistic sense which is the hall-mark of educated English gentlemen. "It is in fact easier," said Mr. N. C. Mehta, President of the Fine Arts Section of the Oriental Conference,

to interest a cultured foreigner in the artistic productions of India, past or present, than an educated Indian who is found to be almost incapable of artistic reactions. Modern India seems to be content with either third rate productions of European Art or of no art at all.

The great need is to cultivate the artistic sense while at school and young.

Anti-Terrorists Bill

We have more than once pointed out in these columns how it behoves all right-thinking men to join hands in ending terrorism once for all from much suffering Bengal. But while admitting the need for legislation to put down terrorism, it is more than ever necessary that we should be careful not to adopt measures in a panicky spirit. For terrorism of this persistent nature cannot be cured by mere resolute rule. The clauses in the Anti-Terrorists Bill dealing with the deterrent powers of the Government seem to be so drastic that in the words of Mr. J. N. Gupta in the Bengal Council, "the moral sympathy of the people might be ranged on the side of those very people against whom these powers are sought to be exercised." And then to curb the lawlessness of a few fanatics there is no meaning in allowing more inroads on the freedom and liberty of the Press. For the main cure for the evil must be sought, as Mr. Gupta pointed out, in other avenues and must go down into a deeper strata to which both the Governor of the Province and H. E. the Viceroy are certainly alive. What the Government should do is to attempt to remove the root-cause of the trouble which mainly arises from frustration of aspirations long cherished. It may be impossible to dispense with strong rule, but definite attempts to alleviate economic distress, and to solve the problem of unemployment will certainly go a long way to stifle criminal intentions and unlawful activities in the province.

Ceylon Reforms

The Ceylon State Council has passed a resolution urging the abolition of the reserved powers of the Governor. The other amendments proposed are more or less in the nature of the demands made in India to improve the present Constitution. The net effect in either case is virtually a demand for Dominion Status. But what is surprising is, that an attempt is being made to rouse feeling in India against the State Council's demand by suggesting that any extension of powers in the direction of self-government in Ceylon will be detrimental to Indian settlers. This is news to us. We are not aware of any such feeling in this country. Let there be no misunderstanding on the matter. India is in full sympathy with Ceylon's demand for Dominion Status. The question of Indian settlers is a matter for negotiation between the two Governments, and it has nothing to do with our neighbour's rights to be master of her house.

The Princes' Chamber

The Chamber of Princes, like the League of Nations, is passing through a trying time and the decision of the Standing Committee not to call a session of the Chamber this year must afford time for things to settle down. H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, who is apparently anxious to put life into that body, is handicapped on either side. In the first place the bigger States find no use for the Chamber and are therefore reluctant to come in. Other important States have left it because the Chamber "cannot play up to any big situation". And then the smaller States will not listen to any proposal to give deferential voting powers. Thus arose the dead-lock and the Standing Committee has dissolved without ending it. But that does not mean that the Chamber has no further use. *Roy's Weekly* suggests there is yet scope for good work in the future.

The Chamber has a part to play in the future plan of Indian Federation if it confines its attention to co-ordinate with the Federal authorities to level up the States' administration by organizing common federal services, both executive and judicial.

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WORLD EVENTS

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

THE MANCHUKUO MONARCHY

WHILE the erstwhile monarchical Europe is turning from kings and following dictators republican, Asia is turning back to monarchy, such is the inconsistency and uncertainty of our unsettled times. Mr. Henry Pu Yi, the former "Boy Emperor"—the last of the old emperors of China, is to be crowned King of the new and independent state of Manchukuo. The ceremonies will blend in a strange mixture of ancient sacrificial rites with up-to-date and the most modern achievements of science, such as the motor car and motion pictures. Mr. Pu Yi was the last Emperor of the China dynasty of China and abdicated in 1912. Two years ago when the Manchukuo State was set up, he was made the Chief Executive with the title of Regent; now he becomes king.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA

That the situation is tense in the Far East is very evident from the latest reports to hand. Japan's action in Manchuria, her interest in the new Manchukuo State, her desire to control the Chinese Eastern Railway are all bound to bring Japan into conflict with Russia which also has interests in the Far East. It is only a question of time and may be a short time before war will break out.

General Blaecher of the Soviet Far Eastern Army has fanned the war-flame recently in a speech in which he affirmed that Japan was preparing for war against the Soviet and had converted North Manchuria into a drill ground. He said that Japan was making tremendous preparations by road, railway and airport construction and accommodation large enough for one-third of the whole Japanese army. The Soviet also, he said, had belted the Frontier with iron and concrete "able to withstand even the strongest teeth of the Aggressor". The next great war probably will be in Asia, and it seems as though the field is now being prepared.

DISARMAMENT

In an eleventh hour attempt to force agreement on the question of limiting armaments, the British Government have issued a memorandum on disarmament; so serious has the matter become that Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, says that if an agreement cannot be reached, Great Britain will be forced to consider her whole armaments position; every possible way must be explored of preserving the peace

of the world, "so as to deliver ourselves and others from the dangers and burdens that would follow if the Powers finally failed to agree".

The British Memorandum emphasized three things: Security, Equality of rights, and Disarmament. Under Security it is proposed to enjoin on all signatories the responsibility of preventing or remedying any violation of the terms of the agreement. All must recognise equality of rights; that means that Germany must be allowed the same armament rights as other nations; for it is impossible indefinitely to prohibit from one State arms of the kind and of the same number which are permitted to another State. Under the question of disarmament, it is proposed to abandon certain classes of weapons, such as long distance guns and heavy tanks, and that the agreement when reached shall last for at least 10 years. It is hoped too that one condition of the agreement shall be the return of Germany to membership in the League of Nations.

Italy has replied to the British Memorandum asking that the following also be included in the terms of agreement: The abolition of chemical warfare; the forbidding of bombardment of civil populations, and a limitation of expenditure on armaments. Germany is rather favourable to the Memorandum provided of course she is allowed to rearm to the level of the other European nations. In the House of Commons debate, Sir John Simon said: "Time was running against the friends of disarmament, and the British plan attempted to provide a basis for a prompt agreement."

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL

Two questions of major importance are before the present Council meeting of the League of Nations: One is the Saar plebiscite which is fixed to be taken in 1935. That is one of several problems left by the Versailles Treaty. There are three possible results of the vote: to remain as at present under the management of the League of Nations, to come under French rule, or to come under German rule. One can readily see the opportunity for all kinds of propaganda and intimidation between now and the date of the vote in 1935. There is likely to be trouble before this question is finally settled.

The other question has to do with German aggression in Austria. German ambition seems to be to build up in Central Europe a strong Nazi bloc which will be strong enough to establish and maintain Hitlerism in the face of all opposition

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To this end Austria is essential, and there are sufficient Germans and Nazis in Austria to give the promise of success to the movement. But there are independent nationalists in Austria, of whom the leader is Dr. Dollfus, who do not want their country to be a mere satellite of Germany. Austria has appealed for protection to the Council of the League against Nazi propaganda from across the frontier. It is a very delicate situation, and shall have to be handled with the greatest care.

THE ASSYRIANS

An exceedingly unhappy situation has arisen in the new nation of Iraq. It is most unfortunate as coming so soon after Iraq attained independence from the mandate of Great Britain. There is a considerable number of Assyrians in Iraq; but they are not satisfied with their treatment and status in Iraq. They accordingly applied to the League Council for some relief. For some years Brazil has had insufficient labour; Indians have been invited there; now the Brazilian Government has made an offer to accept the whole Assyrian population if necessary, and to settle them at the rate of 500 families a month on the plantations, provided the Assyrians can fulfil certain conditions, such as a knowledge of agriculture.

UNITED STATES AFFAIRS

America still continues to hold the attention of the world. Economic conditions and finances are slowly becoming better, and there is firm belief that the country is on the road to recovery. But many people are puzzled by the recent action of the House of Representatives in passing the Vinson Naval Bill authorising the building up to full strength allowed by the London Treaty, that is 120 new warships, and the Construction of 1,184 new aeroplanes. One cannot reconcile this move with America's financial position, her claims to being a peaceful nation, and at a time when peace is absolutely necessary for economic recovery. It is no wonder that the Federal Church Council is protesting loudly against this armament proposal.

In addition to the gold content of the dollar, and the rehabilitation of silver in Mr. Roosevelt's programme of raising commodity prices, he has taken one or two very important steps forwards towards State Socialism. He is mobilising all monetary gold and silver, so that in future credit, currency and monetary policy

and the means of controlling all monetary policy will be in the hands of the Government. That is a step which will hearten the Labour Party in England, for that is what they are after together with control of the Bank of England.

Not only that but President Roosevelt is also reaching out to control the stock exchanges. He has come to realise that the periodic financial crises which come to America so frequently are due in part, and perhaps in large part, to the operations of speculators on the stock exchanges. Too long has *laissez faire* been the attitude of the U. S. Government to this danger. Absolute individualism in America is passing, and bankers and stock speculators will not have the freedom in the future which they have had in the past.

STERLING-DOLLAR RELATIONS

Mr. Roosevelt's plan to set his own house in order may have repercussions in other countries. He is inflating the dollar by about 50 per cent. and is building up a large gold stabilisation fund. That will raise American commodity prices and help her exports abroad. Those means will bring the American policy into conflict with other nations' interests. It will affect the stabilisation ratio and the exchanges. Great Britain is vitally interested in both those questions. The indications are that we are in for a sterling dollar struggle around stabilisation. The old par rate of exchange is out of consideration, but the new rate is the question, a rate which will be acceptable to both England and America, giving advantage to both and yet conserving the best interests of both countries.

FRENCH POLITICS

The French political situation is in a state of great confusion. It seems impossible to get a strong enough government to really govern the country. Much was expected of the Daladier Cabinet with its motto: "Swift and Strong". He planned a thorough clean-up of the financial problem and an attempt to restore confidence in the people. But he failed. Then the President called the 70-year old ex-President M. Doumergue and asked him to try and form a stable government. He is trying a non-party cabinet and is meeting with a fine reception; for he is regarded as a popular hero. M. Doumergue has said: "I am not revolutionary, I shall apply the constitution. Whether it will be necessary to revise it is another matter."

Trade and Finance

By "SRIVAS"

TARIFF BOARD AND THE COTTON INDUSTRY

THE report of the Indian Tariff Board on the question of protection to the Cotton Textile Industry, which was drawn by Dr. Matthai and his colleagues as early as September 1932, was at last released to the public in the first week of February 1934. The practical value of this document has been considerably reduced by the fact that during the time in which it was kept in the shelves of the Commerce Member, important developments affecting the future of the cotton textile industry have taken place. In the first place, the Tariff Board itself presented, during the course of their enquiry, an emergency report on the measures that were to be taken to safeguard the Indian industry from Japanese dumping which was helped by the enormous depreciation of the *yen*. Secondly, the Ottawa Agreement has been concluded between India and Great Britain. Thirdly, there has been what is popularly known as the Mody-Lees Pact which was concluded between the Indian cotton textile industry and the cotton textile industry of Lancashire which provided for the removal of the revenue surcharge on imports to Lancashire, since the financial conditions of the Central Government permitted. In return therefor, Lancashire held out to India the promise of an increased use of cotton in her mills and also widening the markets for India's exports of cotton goods in the Colonies. Fourthly, the Indo-Japanese agreement has been concluded which reduced the duties on imports of cotton goods from Japan to 50 per cent. and provided for a quota to Japan in her trade in piece-goods with India, in return Japan consenting to take a stipulated amount of Indian cotton for the consumption of mills at home. It is indeed a pity that, while all these momentous steps were being taken, the public were kept in the dark about the findings of an expert body like the Tariff Board. Nevertheless, the value of the Tariff Board report is unquestionable in its being the first full enquiry into the protection of the cotton textile industry. For, while in former instances, the Tariff Board was instructed to enquire into one or other aspect of the position of the cotton industry in India, on this occasion it was a full-fledged tariff enquiry going into the very fundamentals of the question of protection. Dr. Matthai and his colleagues affirm that the cotton textile industry satisfies all the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission and that its national importance warrants the

fullest measure of protection that is needed. Their recommendations are, however, to be fitted into the framework already prepared by the Indo-Japanese trade agreement and the Mody-Lees Pact which was expected by Government as helping an understanding between the representatives of the two industries and which is not in conflict with the public interest in India. This adjustment has been effected in a special measure which has been modified in the Legislative Assembly by Sir Joseph Bhowe. The finding of the Tariff Board of which the country has to take note is that the Indian cotton textile industry has definitely come into the stage in which internal competition can be relied upon to protect the interests of the consumer and that, therefore, the industry should be given every opportunity of reorganising itself by being afforded protection for a definite period of 10 years without the liability of constant enquiries which do great harm to all the interests concerned.

BENGAL JUTE INDUSTRY

The publication of the report of the Bengal Jute Enquiry Committee is of obvious importance. At the time the committee was originally appointed, it was hoped that the report would be ready in time to enable the Government to come to a decision on the all-important question of restriction and to take measures in time for effecting the desired result in the 1933-34 crop. But owing to the delay in the publication of the report, the Government have taken nothing in this regard. Even otherwise the Committee's findings are singularly unhelpful. In the first place, there is an utter lack of unanimity, a number of minority reports being appended to the main report. And what is worse, there is every reason to think that the reasoning and conclusions of the minority report have more supporters in the Committee than the findings contained in the majority report. In other words, the signature to the majority report or the minority report has been determined not by the opinions expressed in either but by other extraneous affiliations. In any case, the Government have treated the lack of unanimity as a pretext for divesting themselves of all obligations in regard to restriction of jute. The composition of the Committee should have left the Government in no doubt that it was too much to expect unanimity in a body which contained so many directly conflicting elements. If the jute enquiry committee is of any use to the public, it is in its

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affording a proof that committees of public enquiry should no longer be based on a purely representative basis. That Bengal's jute requires restriction, no one, who knows anything of the trade, will deny. Nevertheless, it is farcical for the opponents of restriction to suggest that the cultivators should have liberty to do as they please. For it is the protagonists of this view who nearly a year ago invoked the aid of the Governor of Bengal in bringing about a restriction agreement amongst the jute mills in Calcutta.

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS

The provincial budgets, which are to hand up to the moment of writing, afford by no means encouraging reading. Madras and Bombay have barely succeeded in balancing their budget, though the former has the advantage of a small revenue reserve. The Bengal budget has been stabilised on the basis of an annual deficit of Rs. 2 crores. In Bihar and Orissa, the estimates of the Hon. Mr. Sinha have been rendered practically useless by the ravage of the earthquake, the exact effects of which the Government are naturally not in a position to estimate. Burma expects a deficit of Rs. 117 lakhs for the current year and a deficit of Rs. 85.78 lakhs for 1934-35.

In Bengal, the actual receipts for 1932-33 of Rs. 10,26,49,000 were in excess of anticipation by Rs. 2,39,000, a decrease of Rs. 4,70,000 under receipts on revenue account being more than offset by an increase of Rs. 7,09,000 in the receipts on capital account. On the expenditure side, the total actual expenditure of Rs. 11,12,70,000 on revenue and capital account was less by Rs. 16,96,000 than the revised estimate of Rs. 11,29,66,000. The net result was that, after providing for a closing balance of Rs. 12,93,000 for the Famine Relief Fund, the deficit on the year stood at Rs. 99,47,000 an improvement of Rs. 18,87,000 over the figure anticipated in the revised estimates. In the revised estimates for the current year, the receipts on revenue account are placed at Rs. 8,96,56 lakhs, which is Rs. 14.97 lakhs less than the budget estimates, and which, on the authority of the Finance Member, is a new low level, being Rs. 90 lakhs below even that of the year 1922-23. On capital account, a fall of Rs. 13.36 lakhs is anticipated and taking both revenue and capital receipts together, the revised estimates provide for a total revenue, exclusive of the advance to cover the deficit, of Rs. 9,51,71,000, a figure which is lower by Rs. 28,63,000 than that anticipated when the

budget was framed. This fall in revenue has, however, been more than offset by a reduction in expenditure; it is now anticipated that the total expenditure on revenue and capital account will be Rs. 57,71,000 less than the budget figure. The net result as regards the present year is that the Finance Member expects to close with a deficit of Rs. 1,80,17,000 instead of Rs. 2,09,66,000 as originally estimated. As for the estimates for 1934-35, the total receipts on revenue account have been placed at Rs. 9,07,47,000 as against the revised estimate of Rs. 8,96,56,000 for the present year, an increase of approximately Rs. 11 lakhs. The estimates provide for an expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 11,29,17,000. In the result, the budget estimates for 1934-35 disclose a deficit on revenue account of approximately Rs. 2¼ crores against revenue receipts of just over Rs. 9 crores; in other words, the anticipated deficit amounts to about 25 per cent. of the present income.

The first thing to be noted in the case of Bombay is that the promise which the Finance Member made this time last year, namely, that the budgeted deficit of Rs. 28 lakhs could be made good before the time comes for the presentation of the revised estimates, has been made good. For the current year a surplus of Rs. 4 lakhs has been estimated, after providing for debt repayment of Rs. 12 lakhs, which did not figure at all in the original budget estimates. The expenditure for 1934-35 is placed at Rs. 14.92 lakhs.

In the Bihar and Orissa budget, the revised revenue for the current year is to be at Rs. 5.01 lakhs or Rs. 8 lakhs less than the budget estimates made last February. It compares with the Rs. 5.04 lakhs, the revised, and Rs. 5.06 lakhs, the actual for last year. As for the current year, the revenue is estimated at Rs. 5.22 lakhs and expenditure charged to revenue Rs. 5.37 lakhs. The revised estimates for 1933-34 disclose a deficit of Rs. 1.18 lakhs which would be met by borrowing from the provincial loan fund of the Government of India. Revenue for the current year was originally estimated at Rs. 9.8003 lakhs and the disbursements at Rs. 9.7326 lakhs. The result of the new changes is that the receipts are now estimated at Rs. 8.6490 lakhs and disbursements at Rs. 9.8273 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1.1783 lakhs. As for the year 1934-35, the receipts, including the opening balance of Rs. 80,000, are put at Rs. 8.5222 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 9.3770 lakhs, with a resultant deficit of Rs. 85.78 lakhs.

Diary of the Month

- Jan. 26. Sardar Sardul Singh is released.
- Jan. 27. Germany and Poland agree on a ten-year pact of non-aggression.
- Jan. 28. Forty-three members of the Antarctic Expedition have been marooned.
- Jan. 29. Thousands are reported to have perished in the earthquake disaster in Nepal.
- Jan. 30. Marquess of Reading is appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.
- Jan. 31. The Pope issues an appeal against excessive nationalism and militarism of the present day.
- Feb. 1. Assembly decides to circulate Mr. M. C. Raja's "Removal of Untouchability" Bill.
- Feb. 2. A public meeting at Calcutta protests against the New Terrorist Bill.



MONGHYR IN RUINS AFTER EARTHQUAKE

- Feb. 3. Gandhiji appeals to Indians overseas and European friends for funds to the Bihar Earthquake relief.
- Feb. 4. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the *Hindu*, is dead.
- Feb. 5. The States People's Conference meets at Delhi under the presidency of Mr. K. Natarajan and condemns the Princes' Protection Bill.
- Feb. 6. Sir John Simon makes a statement in Parliament re: British proposals on Disarmament.
- Feb. 7. Four thousand provincial troops are massacred in Ningsia (China) by the forces of General Sungtienyung.
- Feb. 8. Assembly refers the Princes' Protection Bill to the Select Committee.
- Assembly passes the Khaddar Protection Bill.
- Feb. 9. Sir P. C. Mitter is dead.
- Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan is appointed Governor of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Sir Hugh Emerson.
- Feb. 10. Len Harvey wins the Empire Heavy-weight title.
- Feb. 11. The British Government retaliates against the French import restrictions.
- Feb. 12. Workers of France call a general strike.
- Japan is reported to be mobilising for war with the Soviet in the North Manchuria.
- Feb. 13. The British Government and the Imam Yehia of Yemen (Aden) sign a treaty of friendship.
- Feb. 14. Pandit Jawaharlal is arrested at Allahabad on a sedition charge and taken to Calcutta.
- H. E. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan assumes charge of Governorship of the Punjab.
- Feb. 15. Justice Young is appointed Chief Justice of Lahore High Court.
- Sir C. C. Ghose is appointed member of the Bengal Executive Council in the place of the late Sir P. C. Mitter.
- Assembly passes the Tariff Bill.
- Feb. 16. The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta convicts Pt. Jawaharlal and awards him two years' simple imprisonment.
- Assembly rejects Mr. Ranga Aiyar's motion for circulation of his Bill to amend the Law of Sedition.
- Feb. 17. The Council of State passes the Reserve Bank Bill.
- England and Russia sign a Trade Agreement.
- Feb. 18. King Albert of Belgium is dead while mountaineering on an ascent.
- Feb. 19. The Council of State passes the Tariff Amendment Bill.
- Feb. 20. The Burma Legislative Council passes a vote of no-confidence in the Ministry.
- Swami Sivananda, President of the Ramakrishna Math at Belur, is dead.
- Feb. 21. H. M. the King invests Sir Samuel Hoare with the insignia of the Knight Great Commander of the Star of India at the Buckingham Palace.
- Two Burmese Ministers tender their resignations.
- Feb. 22. Lord Baden-Powell celebrates his 77th birthday.



THE EARLY ENGLISH SOCIALISTS. By H. L. Beals. Published by Hamish Hamilton Ltd., 90 Great Russel Street, London, W.C. 1.

The book under review is the first of a series of nine other publications which form the 'Makers of the New World Series'. The object of this series, as the Publishers observe, is to present in a compact form the life and the work of the pioneers of Socialism. Socialism has already been a growing force in the modern world and the appeal made by its votaries to the capitalist society has of late become more and more powerful. Deriving its sense of purpose from the ideal of democracy, Socialism has always envisaged an equalitarian scheme of things. Having liberty and equality as the basis of its doctrines, it has crossed the boundaries of economic nationalism and has come to occupy a world-wide interest. It has always and necessarily been a creed of a future and a different social order, and as such has come to occupy a foremost place in the modern thought. It has offered a new explanation for the existing inequalities of wealth—poverty, want and misery on the one hand, and wealth, plenty and luxury on the other; it has opened up the vision of reasonable affluence by declaring that poverty is caused by plunder, the plunder of the poor by the rich. More important than the diagnosis is the attempt at a remedy; but unfortunately their plans have been so varied in activity that we have of late been having too many schools of thought on Socialism, each school so apparently at cross purposes with the other, that at times one is apt to forget what Socialism really stands for. Despite disagreement in details and execution, the plans have always been an inspiration to careful students of Economics, Politics, and Sociology. Seen against the actual background of the environments of the early

industrialism, the crudities fall into the place and the essential quality of their vision stands out clear. Theirs was the most discerning analysis made in that day of the new forces at work in society and the most convincing diagnosis of the causes of confusion.

It is a history of the birth, growth and extension of this creed that is attempted in the new series, and the early English Socialists therefore form an interesting and instructive reading. After explaining the conditions existing in England in the mid-eighteenth century just after the advent of machinery into industrial activities, Mr. Beals, who is best qualified to write on the subject of Socialism, describes the attempts made by the Tollpuddle farm labourers to form themselves into an organisation of the crudest kind with a view to preserve themselves and their families from ultimate extinction by machinery and capital. Though these half a dozen labourers were subsequently convicted as evil-disposed persons, the origin of the socialistic ideas can be traced here and the author has endeavoured to set out these facts in bold relief. By far the most important of the early Socialists is Robert Owen, who developed ideas that led direct to Socialism and the Co-operative Movement. He became a working class leader with industrial and social re-construction as his chief aim. After briefly expounding his ideas and writings, the author has narrated the utterances of a cloud of witnesses, who proclaimed the gospel of early socialism in an easy and lucid style. The fullness of the revelation of the new creed was still to come and it was left to Karl Marx to establish his well-reasoned creed on a firm basis. This forms the thesis for the second publication in this Series.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN. By Sir Lallubhai Samaldas. Taraporevala Sons & Co. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.) Rs. 2.

The author of this pleasant little book records his impressions of a visit to Japan and a few other places on the journey. As a well known business magnate of Western India, his way was made easy for him and he was received with almost public honours by the commercial communities of Japan, though his visit was intended as a rest-cure. He consequently had exceptional facilities for seeing into things and has much to say of the traditional Japanese politeness. The author would disarm criticism by his frank acknowledgment that he is a "Paget M. P.," a globe-trotter, and we must not therefore take all his impression with high seriousness; but his reactions to the discoveries he made are interesting. As an industrialist himself, his chief interest has naturally been in the industrial side of Japanese activities, though he has not omitted to record his impressions of the social side of life and of the beauties of Nature. He has revealed himself as an earnest and simple-minded searcher after truth, but we wonder if he has not on occasions been carried away by the glamour of the new and strange in some of his comparisons with his own country.

There is no doubt, as the author holds, that India has much to learn from Japanese methods; but it must never be forgotten that Japan is but newly awakened from a Feudal System, which undoubtedly has fitted her for the conditions of industrial discipline to which the Nation is submitting. There is probably not another country of which the Government could with all the will in the world take such a part in active business.

As the author hints, the Japanese have no real religion as it is understood in India. Possibly their love of Art takes the place and satisfies the yearning natural to all peoples for something beyond material welfare. That is why we think the author is at fault in deprecating the universal teaching of 'flower grouping' as a useless subject. It seems to us a sign of saving grace in what looks like becoming the worship of the soul destroying Moloch of industrialism.

The book is beautifully printed on substantial paper, and the illustrations though not so good are adequately reproduced.

THE INDIAN THEATRE. By Dr. Yajnik of Kathiawar. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.) Price Rs. 7-8.

Dr. Yajnik has done a real service to all lovers of the stage in India by his book entitled "The Indian Theatre". Any person who goes through the book would come to the conclusion that he richly deserves the Doctorate conferred on him by the London University for his thesis on the subject, which is now printed in book form.

The learned Doctor has evidently travelled throughout India to gather materials for this book, and he has used the materials as gathered with a fine and discriminating intelligence. We agree with most of his remarks on the Indian stage, though one would wish that he had devoted a little more space to the South Indian Stage. The author rightly draws the attention of the reader to the very great influence which Shakespeare has exercised on modern Indian dramatists. His remarks for the improvement on the Indian Stage on modern lines are well worth the attention of all interested in the renaissance of the Indian theatre. Not the least useful part of the book is the Appendix which contains the list of all adaptations of Shakespeare's works. The writer confidently recommends the book, which has been very neatly got up by an English firm, to all lovers of the Histrionic and Dramatic arts.

CHROMAPATHY. By Pandit Jwala Prasad Jha. Published by L. Ananta Aiyar, Editor, *Hindu Nesan*, Armenian Street, Madras. Price As. 12s.

The system of healing diseases by colours is of late attracting attention everywhere from the medical people as well as laymen, though the last word on any treatment is not said. Chromopathic treatment is distinctly cheaper and easier than the other systems in vogue. The author says that it is also most effective of all the treatments.

A MANUAL OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE. By Tripuran Saran Srivastava of U. P. Government Secretariat. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.) Price. Rs. 2-8.

The book, as its title suggests, is a tip for sure success in competitive examinations. It will be appreciated not only by the student but all those who desire to acquire information on subjects which would otherwise need research at a cost of much time, labour, and money.

INDIA IN THE MELTING POT. By a 'Chota Sahib', Lincoln Williams Publishers, Ltd., London.

This is a book of 165 pages, the avowed object of whose publication is to convey a correct picture of India and her peoples to the British electorate in order to enable them to gauge the extent to which further reforms could be given to India. The author has not revealed his identity but is quite complacent that he is well known to many—not to know him is to argue thyself unknown. The book is a mischievous attempt to prejudice the Indian case and every chapter of it bears the impress of the mind of a 'Chota Admi'. With all his pretensions of an intimate knowledge of India, the author has made a large number of mis-statements. The spirit with which the book is written, is amply testified by the frontispiece 'Tippoo Sahib's tiger' which the author describes as a depiction of the 'inherent uncontrolled Asiatic revengeful temperament over fallen foes—the same yesterday, to-day and to-morrow'. There is a good deal of useful information about the country, but as the author's mind is warped, the inchoate mass of details is so set out as to give a distorted picture of the country and the people.

The 'Chota Sahib', unlike the high-minded 'Burra Sahib', is obsessed with the idea that the Asiatic is only fit to be ruled and to bow without reservation to the 'Sircar-ka-Hukum'. The author is not alone in casting regretful glances of the golden days gone by when the white man's word was law—those expansive days when the Empire in the East was considered white man's burden. The book is a desperate attempt to retard the political progress of this country.

HAND-BOOK OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE. By A. M. Matthews, M.A., AD. DIP. (OXON) A.C.P. (LONDON), and M. C. Mohan, B.A. Publishers H. B. Press, Lahore. Price Rs. 2.

"General Knowledge" is a most important paper in all higher examinations to-day. This handy and very useful compendium of information on topics of every-day interest has been prepared specially with a view to meet the requirements and demands of Examining Bodies and particularly for candidates preparing for the I. C. S., Sandhurst, Indian Police, and other Superior Examinations held by the Public Service Commission in India. But it also contains much that is of real value and interest to all teachers and students.

LIFE OF GURU GOBIND SINGH. By Kartar Singh, Khalsa College, Amritsar.

The life of Guru Gobind Singh, the last and the greatest of the Sikh Gurus, is a very attractive picture, presenting the deeds of a hero who touched "the Hindu race with Promethean fire" and broke the charm of sanctity attached to the Lord of Delhi, and taught his followers to regard themselves as the chosen of the Lord, destined to crush tyranny and oppression. Guru Gobind's personality is shown by Mr. Kartar Singh as a wonderfully harmonious combination of many good and manly qualities and as having been an inspired patriot and a true lover of humanity. He turned his followers into a brotherhood of saint-soldiers and filled them with a longing for freedom and ascendancy. Our author goes to prove that the Guru was never a devotee of Durga or any other deity and shows that the initiation ceremony as introduced by him was admirably suited to the need of the hour and the fulfilment of the ideals he had in view. The different phases of the Guru's political career, ending with his death in the Deccan in 1708 A.D., are detailed. The author rejects the statement that the Guru entered the service of the Emperor Bahadur Shah and tries to refute the statements made by Cunningham, Macauliffe and others. In the last chapter, he estimates the Guru's work and achievements and holds up, with perhaps pardonable pride, the tributes paid to his memory by the more important among the historians of the Sikh power.

PERSONALITIES IN PRESENT DAY MUSIC. Rochouse and Sons, Madras.

Mr. Krishna Iyer deserves to be congratulated on his compilation. He deals with nearly 20 artists in his book which is copiously illustrated. All departments of music are properly represented in the volume and the author has been thoughtful in including the exponents of the art of dancing. Nevertheless one is surprised in not finding an appreciation or otherwise of either Mr. Maharajapuram Viswanathier or Semmangudi Srinivasaier. The latter is a musician rising to fame while the former was once the *Adonais* of the field.

Mr. S. Duraiswamy Iyer in his Foreword welcomes the studies as very timely. The author himself, in the course of a long introduction, deals with the technique of music, how best it can be developed and appreciated. The novice may find the Introduction very helpful and highly instructive. Ariyakudi Ramaswajam is given the place of honour, perhaps deservedly.

Hyderabad

REVENUE REMISSION IN HYDERABAD

A Press *communiqué* issued by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government states that as there are no signs of improvement in the economic situation, His Exalted Highness has sanctioned further concessions to ryots with a view to alleviate their distress. The Nizam has ordered the total remission of the suspended *abi* kist of 25 per cent. in 1342 Fasli, and the remission of 25 per cent. in the *abi* and 12½ per cent in the *kharif* kists of the current Fasli 1343. It will be remembered that the Nizam granted last year a remission of 25 per cent. of the *abi* and *kharif* kists in the Sarfikhass area in 1341 as well as the suspension of 25 per cent. of the *abi* kists in 1342 Fasli. The Budget Note for the current year stated that the welfare of the agricultural community continued to give the Nizam's Government anxious concern and that substantial special remissions in respect of the *abi* kist in the Tellingana and *kharif* kist in the Mahratwada, without distinction of districts, had in 1341 Fasli given direct relief to the amount of approximately Rs. 32 lakhs.

WELL SINKING IN HYDERABAD

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have several water-supply schemes in hand. Details are now available of a scheme for improving village well supplies in the south-east section of the Domioious. This scheme was entrusted to a special officer, Mr. L. Munn, O.B.E., who was expected to deal with 1,000 wells in 3 years. This necessitated sinking new wells in various places, and improving the existing ones in others. While executing this programme, Mr. Munn had to overcome several difficulties, not all of an engineering character. Contaminated supplies, for example, were frequently considered by the people as more palatable than pure water.

SUPPORT TO VISWABHARATI

The ardent appeal which the Poet Rabindranath made for funds in aid of the Viswabharati during his stay in Hyderabad met with a satisfactory response from all classes of people. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, who a few years back made a gift of Rs. 100,000 has, it is learnt, expressed a desire to donate another lakh to the Viswabharati to commemorate the Poet's visit. The nobility and the public too did not lag behind in contributing their mite, to the Viswabharati.

Mysore

MYSORE'S TWO PROBLEMS

Mysore has two problems: the tribute to the British and the retrocession of Civil and Military Station. The Secretary of State made the significant statement in the Joint Committee that "judged by modern conditions, many of them (tributees) are very unsuited to a New Constitution and that, quite apart from their justice in the past and the historical reason that led to them, it would be a very good thing to get them cleared out of the picture in any New Indian Constitution". Sir Samuel continued :

Further than that Members of the Committee and Delegates should remember that there is not a very large sum at stake. Under a system of annuities and setting the tributes against the immunities, it would involve an expenditure of about £280,000 a year. I am inclined to think that from every point of view—the point of view of both British India and the point of view of the Indian States—it would be worth making an expenditure of that kind under the new Constitution. It would be worth clearing out of the way a number of these rather tiresome questions, but if they are not settled in a rather rough and ready way at the start, they will, I believe, lead to almost endless friction in the future.

MYSORE CONVERSION LOAN

The New Loan floated by the Government provides for the conversion of certain securities into a long-term Loan bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum free of income-tax has been open to the public from the 15th December 1933. Various facilities have been granted to the investing public to take advantage of the New Loan by the conversion of their holdings. A recent order of the Government announces that persons who have insured their lives in the Official and Public Branches of the Mysore State Life Insurance Scheme and whose endowment policies mature before 1st July 1939 will, if they choose, be permitted to take the whole or part of the amounts of their policies on their maturity in the form of the new 4 per cent. 1933-63 Loan Bonds at par. But this option should be availed of before the 15th March 1934 or other date up to which applications for the Loan will be received.

RURAL MYSORE

Measures conducive to the improvement of sanitation in the minor municipalities in the State have now been ordered by the Government of Mysore, with a view to regulating conservancy and sanitation and prohibiting public nuisance in the rural areas.

Baroda

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN BARODA

Important contributions to the study of the ancient literature of India, as well as to the popularizing of knowledge, have been made in the progressive State of Baroda, says the *Asiatic Review*. The *Maharaja Gaekwar's Oriental Series* has acquired a world-wide reputation by its publications of original texts with English translations, several volumes of which are brought out every year. Recently the Sanskrit section of the Central Library at Baroda was expanded into a separate organization known as the *Oriental Institute* and placed in charge of Dr. B. Bhattacharya, M.A., Ph.D., as Director. In addition to supporting scholarly learning, the Baroda Government, under the initiative of the venerable Ruler of that State, who throughout his long reign has taken the keenest personal interest in all endeavours to promote not only the material but also the mental and spiritual welfare of his people, has made a deliberate and effective attempt to spread the result of the work of scholars among the general public. A comprehensive system of district and travelling libraries has been established even in those districts of Baroda which are not in easy communication with the centre. To supply these libraries with up-to-date books, a constant stream of translations into the vernaculars is being maintained at the rate of from 20 to 30 volumes a year. It is the proud achievement of this organization to have brought public libraries within reach of the whole of the populations of the towns in Baroda and of 62 per cent. the inhabitants of the rural districts.

HOME FOR WIDOWS IN BARODA

Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsingh Raje Gaekwar, the Heir-Apparent, paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Hirawantiben for the gift of Rs. 50,000 for establishing a Vidhawashram (Widows' Home) under the auspices of Aryskumar Mahasabha in memory of her husband Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, while performing the opening ceremony of the Home on the 27th January. Addressing the gathering, the Yuvaraj said :

"There could be no better kind of charity than to provide widows with a home where they could receive education and help to become useful members of society."

Travancore

OLD MANUSCRIPTS IN TRAVANCORE

Presiding over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Department for the Publication of Oriental Manuscripts in Travancore held on January 28, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer said that the people of India always took credit for the great and glorious heritage handed down from generations past. He bemoaned the absence of sustained sense of historical pride in them.

He had seen a Hindu temple in Kashmir with 7 gates dedicated to the planets now in ruins. He extolled Lord Curzon for the interest he evinced in the preservation of ancient monuments in India. It was noteworthy that Hyderabad, at the instance of Sir Akbar Hydari, had restored the famous Ajanta frescoes.

After surveying Egypt and Syria, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer dwelt on what the West was doing for the preservation of ancient monuments. The Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, and Travancore were the only three working in that direction.

WEDDING OF THE FIRST PRINCESS

The marriage of Lakshmi Bai, the First Princess Karthikkai Thirunal of Travancore, with Godavarmaraja of Poonjar, took place on the 25th January amidst joyous festivities.

The young Princess, who is a younger sister of the present Maharajah, has widely travelled. She has already been abroad twice—once in 1932 with her mother, the Junior Maharani, and then again last year with her older brother, the present Ruler. These are the only occasions in the history of Travancore when members of the ruling family have left India's shores. In accordance with the prevalent custom in Malabar, known as *Marumakkathayam* (right of succession of the eldest sister's son), the eldest son born of the present alliance will be in direct succession to the *Gadi*.

RUBBER FACTORY IN TRAVANCORE

A rubber expert, who had been invited to Travancore to investigate the possibilities of rubber manufacture in the State, has recommended, it is believed, that Travancore possesses ideal conditions for working a rubber factory. The minimum cost of the factory will be Rs. 3 lakhs. It is said that motor tubes, cycle tyres, rubber sheets, rubber-coated materials and dolls can be manufactured.

States People's Conference

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the *Indian Social Reformer*, presided over the special session of the Indian States People's Conference held in Delhi on the 3rd February. He dwelt largely on the Princes' Protection Bill as it affects journalism. Mr. Natarajan asked the Home Member to state who were the Princes and the States who had asked for the new Bill. In the past 11 years, Mr. Natarajan said, more States were sharply called to order by the Paramount Power than in any corresponding period. Mr. Natarajan contested the Home Member's view that Paramountcy alone should have the say in the matter and said that criticism in the press and on platform might often obviate the necessity of intervention by the Paramount Power after maladministration had reached the magnitude of a scandal.

Pudukotah

DARBAR'S CONCESSIONS TO RYOTS

In honour of the visit of His Excellency Lord Willingdon to the State, the Pudukotah Darbar are pleased to announce:

That all loans granted for agricultural purposes and not yet completely repaid shall be declared to have been issued free of interest from the date of issue. All arrears of interest will therefore be written off. All sums hitherto credited to interest will now be adjusted against principal and the balance of principal remaining unpaid after this adjustment will alone be considered due. The collection of the principal sums thus due will be made payable in easy instalments to be fixed with reference in each case to the amount owed and the capacity of the borrower to repay.

Another Notification states that the Darbar have granted concessional collection of *kist* for the current *fasli*. It states that in view of the fact that tanks in some divisions of the State have not received a sufficient supply of water the land revenue due from the ryots holding lands in the *ayacut* of such tanks will be collected in 6 instalments instead of the usual 4.

THE PUDUKOTAH MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

A fitting reply to the Pudukotah Muslim Association address demanding representation in Government services was made by Sir Alexander Tottenham recently. While promising to encourage Muslim education in the State, he declared in unmistakable terms that efficiency in the Government services was the sole criterion for recruitment and that it cannot be subordinated to communal considerations.

Kashmir

THE KASHMIR REFORMS

The Committee appointed to enquire into the possibilities for enfranchising the subjects of the States of Kashmir and Jammu, on the recommendation of the Glancy Commission, has submitted a unanimous report.

According to the new scheme, more than 10 per cent. of the adult males of Kashmir would be enfranchised. Women, as a whole, were denied suffrage. Specific mention was made about certain classes of people who are to have power of direct election.

A plan for remodelling the State Assembly, consisting of 75 members, was also drawn up by the Committee.

MUSLIMS IN KASHMIR

The Kashmir Government have issued a *communiqué* regarding the intolerable attitude of the Nawjawan section of the Muslim Conference party towards the other section of the Muslims and towards the Hindus, and the consequent arrest and deportation from the Kashmir Province of a number of them under the leadership of Mr. Mahomed Sayeed in the wake of a series of inflammatory speeches containing incitements to violence and threat of direct action.

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Indians Overseas

South Africa

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African Indian Congress has submitted a lengthy memorandum to the Colonization Inquiry Committee and candidly informed the Commissioners that they were against colonisation and will neither associate in the reduction of the population nor encourage any Indian member of community to leave South Africa. The Congress also suggests that Indians should be permitted to settle in different parts of the Union and provincial barriers be removed, as there is little scope for the successful colonisation of the South African Indians abroad.

VERNACULAR FOR S. A. INDIANS

Though Indians in South Africa are to conform to Western standards of living that does not mean the abandonment of their vernaculars. "Vernacular education for Indian children," observed a speaker recently at a Tamil school function in that country, "should be the first consideration of every parent. . . . If you follow the political activities of this country, you will notice in what terms and how both the chief sections of the European community love their mother-tongue. So, why not we?"

INDIAN EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Looking at the present situation of the Indians in Natal with a multitude of bread-earning restrictions, we cannot but sound a warning note, says the *Indian Views*, that before long our present educational ship would sink with all hands on deck. Faced with the White labour policy in front and threatened with new legislation aiming at the total exploitation of small independent factories and workshops at the back, we can say no more than this, that our present educational system needs a radical change co-ordinating a training of both head and hand.

REPATRIATES FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Indian Opinion gives the following figure of Indians repatriated from South Africa under the assisted voluntary repatriated scheme: Altogether 2,363 Indians were repatriated to India during the year 1932-33, states the Auditor-General in his report on various Government accounts for that year. This was done at a cost of £55,617 to the Indian Immigration Bureau, which included £34,257 paid as bonuses and £13,668 in respect of ship passage money.

Kenya

UNEMPLOYMENT IN KENYA

Unemployment has hit very hard the Indians domiciled in Kenya. A petition addressed by them to the Governor of the Colony says:

In some cases an actual stage of starvation exists as the petitioners have exhausted all possible means of appealing to their friends, relatives, charitable institutions and individuals for help with the result that great distress, misery and poverty exist among them and their families.

The petitioners have, therefore, appealed to the Government to appoint a proper Committee to inquire into this state of things and to recommend ways of effecting an immediate relief. There has been already in existence in Kenya since 1931 an Unemployment Executive Committee, which has the Postmaster-General as its Chairman. To this Committee, Kenya Government have agreed to add an Indian member. A suggestion was made by the Indians unemployed that at least for the current year the principle of giving all Government, Municipal and Railway works on contracts adopted hitherto be suspended and all works (specially the Law Court buildings and Municipal Offices and Water Works) be executed departmentally in order to afford a reasonable opportunity for employment to the petitioners through the agency of the Unemployment Committee, instead of their being dependent on the mercy of the contractors, sub-contractors and middlemen.

Malaya

INDIAN LABOUR IN MALAYA

Malaya wants Indian labour. But before the request is complied with, the Government of India must satisfy themselves as to the future status of Indian labour in the colony. For one thing, says a *Contemporary*, they must not be repatriated at the will of Malaya. There are 5 lakhs of our countrymen in the colony. Most of them are employed on rubber plantations. Their prospects cannot be said to be very bright. The average wage comes to about 12 annas per head—a rupee at most in some parts. When the price of rubber fell, Indian labourers were repatriated. No work and therefore no need for them. No one gave any thought on what they would do in India; and as a matter of fact they do not want to come back, and it is not possible for them to get work here. Yet last year as many as 50,000 were repatriated.

Great Britain

ASIATIC STUDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are about 3,600 students of non-European races studying in universities and colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, estimates the *Church Overseas*.

The majority of these are Indians, who number about 2,200. Egyptians are estimated at 500, Chinese at 400 of whom 220 come from British Possessions, Africans 130, West Indians 150, Siamese 90, Japanese 30, and Persians 40. There are also a few students from Iraq, Palestine, and Abyssinia.

In addition, it is estimated that there are some 2,000 white students from the Dominions, U.S.A., and Europe in British colleges.

The East and West Friendship Committee, which has been working for 12 years to bring about closer social contact between these students of different races and young people in Britain, has been expanded into the East and West Friendship Council.

The new Council is under the presidency of the Earl of Lytton, former Chairman of the League Commission to Manchuria, with the Bishop of Willesden, Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, and Sir Philip Hartog, who has had wide experience of educational work in India, as Vice-Presidents.

Indian Emigrants Abroad

According to Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, the geographical distribution of Indian emigrants is as follows:

COUNTRY	NUMBER	PER CENT. OF TOTAL
Burma	1,300,000	31.4
Ceylon	1,133,000	27.4
Malaya	628,000	15.1
Dutch East Indies	50,000	1.2
British Guiana	130,075	3.1
Trinidad	133,277	3.2
Dutch Guiana	57,600	1.3
Fiji	76,722	2.0
Mauritius	281,000	6.7
Kenya, Tanganyika and East Africa	86,220	2.5
South Africa	186,000	4.4
United States	4,901	0.1
Australia	2,000	.04
Canada	1,200	.02
Other countries	65,075	1.54
Total	4,135,100	100.0

Ceylon

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON

The Department of Labour, Government of Ceylon, has issued statistics relating to the immigration of Indian estate labourers in 1933. The total number of immigrant labourers during the year was 32,898, a decrease of 17,971 compared to 1932. Recruiting licenses issued in 1933 totalled 1,302 compared to 2,587 in the previous year.

Italy

INDIANS IN ITALY

Through the initiative of Mr. Subash Bose, an Association of Indian students has been formed at Milan.

Welcoming the new Association at the inaugural gathering, Senator Fantoli said that the advent of Indian students at Milan for the polytechnic was the beginning of a greater relationship between the West and the East.

Mr. Bose lecturing on India and Italy expressed admiration for Italy and Fascism and said he considered Signor Mussolini the greatest man of the epoch.

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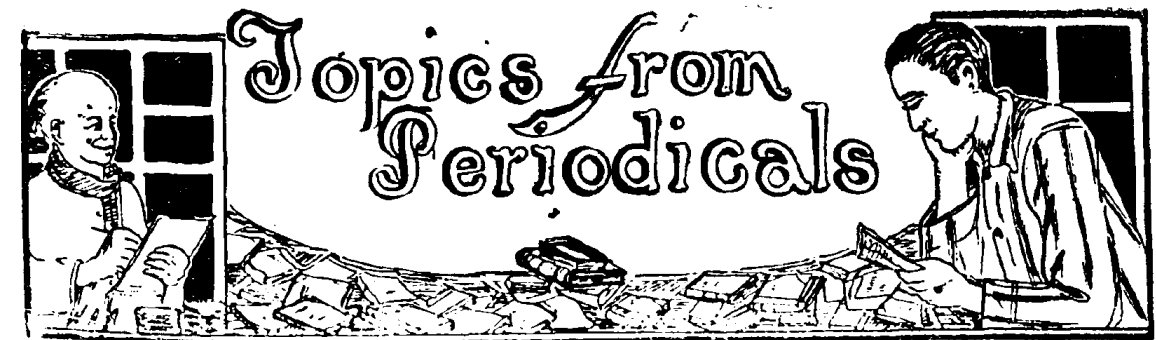
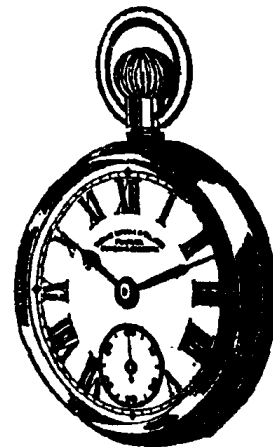
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LYNCHING

When a premeditated and long threatened lynching took place recently in the beautiful little city of San Jose in California, the American people were stunned and the rest of the civilized world horrified that the chief executive of the law in California approved the crime. The Editor of the *Catholic World*, in condemning the crime, condemns downright this callousness of the myrmidons of Law and indeed the attitude of those who call themselves Christians and civilized and yet were a party to the wholly indefensible crime of lynching;

for it is tantamount to the confession that we Americans have not yet quite outgrown savagery. It is as though we had no European antecedents and no background of civilization, but were descended directly from the North American aborigines, who used the tomahawk and the scalping knife and who occasionally burned their victim to death as they danced madly about him, frenzied with blood-lust. It seems almost incredible—there is a sense of unreality and of nightmare as one puts the fact on paper—that from time to time, and indeed some 400 times since 1898, mobs of Americans have lapsed for an hour or two or even for half a day into a condition of savagery like that of a tribe of Sioux or Iroquois. The phenomenon is sometimes called a "throw-back", or an "uprush", and as such it may be of academic interest to psychologists. But to a moralist, and still more to the enlightened Christian who is heir to the gospel of mercy and pity, a lynching by Christian people is altogether monstrous and—were it not for the evidence—unbelievable.

That a number of persons in a civilized community could suddenly go berserk, hammer down the gates of a jail, drag out two prisoners, beat them viciously and hang them to a tree in the public place while other citizens, both men and women, shouted and laughed and made "wise-cracks", while children are held aloft in their mothers' arms to see the sport,

sounds like an utterly preposterous yarn. But says the Editor:

The horrible fact remains that in this case the nightmare is true. We are humiliated before the world. We recall with such shame as we never felt before the statement of William Howard Taft and of Herbert Hoover that we Americans are the most lawless people in the world. What can be more lawless than a mob of murderers, unless it be an executive of the law who commends the violation of the law?

There is worse yet. The most appalling fact in connection with the San Jose lynching is not the Governor's approval, but the fact that the indignation of the people was not unanimous or universal. Here and there appeared an editorial or a letter to the newspapers supporting the recreant Governor's stand.

C. Logan Payne, publisher of an evening paper at San Jose, said:

It is all over now, and we believe that San Jose has sent a message and given a lesson to every State in the Union where lawlessness is rampant, and that will cause all these gangsters, racketeers and murderers to think.

One would have to go far to find a more perfect sample of confusion of thought and aberration of judgment. Particularly naive is the reference to places where lawlessness is rampant. "That, if you please," says the writer in the *Catholic World*, "from the city wherein a mob had just run wild and done murder, a city that for a generation will be a hissing and a byword in the mouths of civilised peoples the world over." Consider the logic. Lawlessness is rampant.

So, San Jose remedies the evil with more lawlessness. To cure crime, commit crime. To put an end to murder, add more murder. To stop a flood, break down the dikes. To halt a conflagration, pour on turpentine. And this, says Mr. Payne, is a "lesson"! Shall we say a lesson in logic? And in ethics? It's a lesson to Europe as to what kind of men we have in high position in America and what kind of education is imparted in American schools.

SIXTEEN YEARS OF SOVIET RULE

Russia is one of the most misunderstood of countries and the Soviet government, the most maligned of all. The revolution has wrought tremendous changes in the life of the people and her institutions. Russia has got rid of the Czars and a more thorough-going dictatorship of the Proletariat is holding sway over the country. Bolshevik propaganda abroad has always been suspect and the capitalist countries, dreading the consequences of the invasion of Russian ideas, have not hesitated to attribute all sorts of horrors to Russian despotism. But the dictatorship of the Proletariat has been marked by far-reaching changes which it would be well for the world to recognize. Sixteen years have now passed since the Soviet rule was established in Russia, and it is time to take stock of the situation and scan the progress the country has made in diverse directions. Reviewing the situation, the *Moscow Narodny Bank Monthly Review* observes:

Out of the 16 years' period, the Soviet Union has enjoyed 11 years of peace, during which rapid progress has been made in all branches of the economic and cultural life. Illiteracy, one of the darkest and most disgraceful heritages of Tsarist rule, has been almost entirely abolished, whilst education and the advantages of cultural life, instead of being the privileges of the few, have been brought within the reach of the whole population. The peasantry, which was formerly kept in conditions of hopeless poverty, ignorance, and superstition, has been freed to a full enjoyment of the advantages of modern culture and education.

So great has been the intellectual progress made by the rural population in the past few years, that the very difficult and complicated problem of transition from small-scale individual farming to large-scale farming, with pooled resources and modern machinery, could be accomplished without excessive difficulties.

New and valuable machinery and superior methods of land cultivation have been introduced in the Soviet village during the past decade. The area of the State and collective farms had advanced from 2.7 per cent. of the total land under cultivation in 1928, to 80 per cent. in 1932. The transition from small farming to large-scale cultivation has been rapid. The collective farm offered

a better return to the farmer and greater possibilities for a fuller life for himself and his family. Moreover, it taught the peasant the use of modern agricultural machinery and tractors and enabled him to acquire most valuable experience in the running and administration of a large estate.

Soviet industry has undergone rapid expansion in the past few years, the process being particularly accelerated after the introduction of the first Five-Year Plan in October 1928.

A number of new industries, unknown in pre-revolutionary Russia, have been established; more than a 1,000 large industrial enterprises have been erected and set going, and many of the existing factories greatly extended. An important tractor industry non-existent in pre-war Russia has been established, whose output in the first 10 months of 1933 was 62,070 tractors. The same applies practically to motor vehicles. During the last 6 years of the existence of Tsarism, from 1910 to 1916, a total of 450 machines were produced in Russia, while during the first 10 months of the current year 40,861 motor cars and lorries were manufactured in the country. In 1932, the output for the whole year was 50,250 tractors and 25,000 motor lorries and cars. . . . The progress in the machine construction industry is particularly noteworthy, as at the present time the U. S. S. R. is already in a position to equip its industries largely with machinery of home production instead of importing practically all its industrial equipment.

Great strides have been made in the building of new cities and in the rebuilding, extension and improvement of the old cities. Municipal economy was reorganised on broad principles, so that it can now serve the whole population instead of only a small fraction—its wealthier citizens—which was the case before the War. An intensive and persistent campaign has been carried out in the Soviet Union for the spread of education both in town and country, and for the entire abolition of illiteracy.

So successful was the effort that by the end of 1932, illiteracy had been reduced from about 76 per cent. of the population in the pre-revolution time to 10 per cent. Universal and compulsory education, first introduced in 1931, is now being extended from a 4 year to a 7 year course. More than 25 million children were receiving education this year as compared with only 8 millions in 1913. The standard of literacy among the younger people of the Soviet Union now compares favourably with that in other advanced States.

The higher educational institutions are now attended by more than half a million students, while more than two million students attend technical schools.

Surely, the Soviet rule has not been the unmitigated misfortune it has been represented to be!

THE FUTURE OF BERAR

The question of the future of Berar is as old as the hills. It is a matter which has baffled statesmen for the last 80 years. "That it should have been so amicably settled is treated as a cause for considerable satisfaction for all concerned," says Mr. A. K. Williams writing in the January number of the *Empire Review*. It will not be quite out of place if we give in brief the history of the Berar which comprises nearly 18,000 square miles with a population of over 3,000,000. The writer puts it in a nutshell in the following words:

For the greater part of the 18th century it had been part of the Nizam's domain, and since the second Marhatta war of 1804 it had been his enlarged possession; but by the treaties of 1853 and 1860 between the Queen and the Nizam, the Berars came under British administration, in return for which payment of the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent issued from British sources. This arrangement was unsatisfactory. In 1902, therefore, the Berar Districts were leased in perpetuity to the British Government on an annual rental of Rs 25 lakhs. The change was made for administrative convenience, and reasons of economy at the same time dictated that the Berars should no longer be managed as a separate unit, and that the Hyderabad Contingent should no longer be maintained as a separate force. The Berars were therefore attached to the Central Provinces and the Contingent was merged in the Indian Army. But there was no thought of disputing the Nizam's sovereignty over the Berars, which indeed was formally reaffirmed.

But this arrangement again worked unsatisfactorily. The present Nizam, who has occupied the throne for 22 years, has never ceased to press for a rearrangement. His first endeavours—or rather the endeavours of his Minister, Sir Ali Imam—met with frustration. For in 1925, the Viceroy clearly showed that the British Government were not disposed to reconsider the 1902 Agreement. It appeared indeed from Lord Reading's letter to the Nizam that the hopes of Hyderabad in respect to the Berars were to be indefinitely postponed.

The Government of India was very particular to remove the vagueness about the position of the Nizam as sovereign of the Berars in the new Federal Constitution. So a satisfactory agreement was arrived at and due announcement was made some time ago by Lord Willingdon during his recent visit to Hyderabad. Under the new agreement, Berar is still to be administered with the Central Provinces, but the sovereignty of the Nizam is reaffirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The people of Berar are to continue to enjoy internal autonomy with a Government subject, like that of the C. P., to popular control. But since the sub-province is to be part of the Nizam's Dominions, it can enter Federation only with H. E. H. the Nizam's approval. The military guarantees, we understand, will remain as they were upon the leasing of the Berars to the Crown. The writer concludes:

The new agreement is satisfactory to both sides. It appears to have struck a proper balance between realities and the outward manifestations of power.

BROADCASTING IN THE INDIAN VILLAGE

Mr. C. F. Strickland, writing in the *Asiatic Review*, urges that broadcasting should be utilised as a solution of the problem of rural enlightenment and of the retention of the literate villagers in their rural environment. An effective broadcasting programme will make rural life more cheerful, and spread hygienic and agricultural instruction and general information of every kind and improve the instruction of the village schoolmaster. When television becomes simpler and cheaper, this agency too will reinforce the broadcast speaker. Broadcasting should give to the peasant a mixed diet of song and story and should serve as a news-bulletin prepared by a responsible and impartial authority covering the events of the day, Indian and foreign, the prices of crops and of domestic requirements in the market town, warning of locusts and epidemics, notices of trains to fairs, supply of canal water, etc. Government Officers can address large numbers of villages simultaneously, and they can iterate their personal visits by short vernacular addresses in order to carry conviction. Broadcasting should be particularly valuable to women, when equipped with loud-speakers in suitable places where they may listen without undue publicity. The Lothian Committee was very right when it stressed on the urgency of training the peasants to have definite opinions and become vocal in matters of national interest.

WORLD ECONOMICS

The League of Nations World Economic Survey for 1932-33 recently issued by the League's Director of the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service, is the second of a series undertaken in consequence of the resolutions passed by the Assembly of the League in 1930 and 1931. The period which this record of work covers, comes down to about July 1933 and has witnessed the American banking difficulties, the departure of the U. S. A. from the gold standard, discussions concerning the future of war debt payments, and the opening of the World Monetary and Economic Conference. The aim of this record is to concentrate upon facts rather than upon opinions, upon decisions rather than plans, and upon statistical evidence of economic activity rather than upon legislation; and it deals with political forces only in so far as they throw light on economic problems. We read that forces making for economic stabilisation, if not for recovery, began to operate in the second half of 1932 and in the beginning of 1933, but they were held in check by obstacles which had not cleared away; and to the decline of activity and confusion of economic relationships, there were added general pessimism and the fear of a more complete collapse.

Prices, Production, International Trade, Tariff Policy, Business Profits, Public Finance, Banking and Monetary Policy, Indebtedness and International Balance of Payments are among the subjects covered in the *Survey*. Some of these topics are less and the others are more international, both in their material and in their implications. It is evident that everywhere a rising price-level is sought, not as an end in itself but as a practical means of remedying the price disequilibria which, at present, block the way to recovery. The disequilibria that were

created, were of many kinds: industrial and international. The *Survey* discusses prices before production as an indication of changing emphasis; the former exercising a very important influence upon industrial organisation. It was industrial production that fluctuated most dangerously and it has affected the production of industrial raw materials from which there has been a shift to the production of food-stuffs, leading to a temporary over-production of cereals. A quantitative limitation of imports and in some cases of exports has effectively supplemented the effects of higher tariffs, and bilateral trade negotiations are occupying an increasing share of international activities; and most of these are frankly temporary short-term compromises reviewable at short notice and aim only at the continuance of a minimum of foreign trade. A special chapter in the *Survey* calls attention to the magnitude and complexity of the problems of indebtedness as was built up before 1929. The two main schools of thought insist, respectively, on (1) that economic activity should be reflationed, primarily by monetary action to raise prices, so that debt burdens may again become tolerable; and (2) that no permanent recovery is possible until debts have been written down. Most of the economic difficulties are aspects of one great problem, that of restoring balanced equilibrium in the economic system. It is not possible to separate national from international equilibrium. The final chapter estimates the economic situation, as it was in July 1933, as marking a definite upward trend in the business cycle; it explains also the importance of the American developing plan aiming at the domestic recovery of prices and production and implying the neglect of international economic equilibrium. The *Survey* has at the end a chronology of events of economic importance covering the period.

THE FUTURE OF HINDUISM

What is the future of Hinduism, asks Prof. S. K. Mitra in the *Vedanta Kesari* for February. If Hinduism is to be again a living force, it must give up absolutely its present attitude of complacent acceptance of the inevitable. We should banish the word 'inevitable' from our dictionary, he says, just as Napoleon wanted to banish the word 'impossible'.

What we require more than anything else is the spirit of the late Swami Vivekananda, that "Vedantism on Horseback" as a distinguished countryman of ours described this philosophy which refuses to accept any defeat of the Spirit. "Up, India," said the late Swami, "and conquer the world with your spirituality. The only condition of national life, of awakened and vigorous national life, is the conquest of the world by Indian thoughts." It is this virile faith in our own destiny and in the power of our culture that can alone save us.

We should not hesitate to take from the West whatever is of real value. But we are terribly mistaken if we think that what is needed is a gramophone reproduction of the West.

We can only command respect if we boldly put before the world the Hindu view of life. It is a sign of our slave-mentality that we hesitate to place before the world our outlook upon life. Do not think that the West has no need of it or that it will reject it with scorn. The world has always need of truth. The West has never hesitated to proclaim its truths to the world and we see the result. The world has accepted its truths and has been conquered by them. What we find to-day is not merely the political conquest of the world by the West, but what is of far greater importance, the spiritual conquest of the world by Western thought.

There was a time, continues the writer, when Indian thought conquered the whole civilised world. The great king Asoka laid the foundation of a spiritual conquest of the whole of Asia by Indian thought. How much he succeeded is seen from the fact that it was a religion which became the accepted religion of far-off China. India will again occupy the position of a spiritual conqueror of the world if she again acquires the courage to affirm her truths boldly.

VILLAGE REORGANISATION

The November Number of the *Landholders' Journal* has a thoughtful article on village reorganisation by Mr. Khagendranath Sen. He advocates a Board of Rural Finance for the purpose of regulating rural credit for improving agriculture and developing industries. He also suggests a Rural Reconstruction Fund also. His other suggestions are also worth considering and we quote them below in full:

A central authority may be set up called the Ministry of Development which should be in touch with all the Government Departments and private associations doing work in the rural areas for administering the fund and directing and co-ordinating the movement in the local areas. For the actual work, the agency of the District, Local and Union Boards should be utilized. In still more remote areas the staff available at the nearest police stations, augmented by the secretary of the local co-operative society where there is one, will provide an excellent unit for providing the necessary initiative and enterprise for development. The Ministry of Development shall be in charge of the Road Fund allocated to each province and also of such schemes in conjunction with the appropriate departments concerned, as hydro-electric development, etc. A common meeting ground for the exchange of views and experiences would be found in a Development Conference to be held once or twice a year and which would be attended by all the Provincial Ministers of Development and such others as may be nominated by the Departments concerned.

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REPRESENTATION AT THE LEAGUE

For some time after its foundation, the League's position suffered from a basic difficulty, viz., the absolute sovereignty of the states being inconsistent with restraint of any state through the League. According to Mr. Tobin writing in the *Political Science Quarterly*, nationalism in the League became more frankly recognised as time went on; and this was reflected in the character of the permanent representation of the member-states in Geneva and elsewhere. The league overemphasized its role of executive agent for the peace-treaties; and its lack of universality failed to permit general entry, not alone of ex-enemy states, but of others. The great powers showed a tendency to avoid making serious commitments on important matters, while dealing freely with the affairs of lesser states. The great powers depended on their League bureaus in their foreign ministries and on their Council and Assembly representations to look after their interests; while the defeated states and others set up officers or delegates in Geneva and Berne. The increase in the Secretariat's scope of knowledge and power of control made representation on it a matter of great concern. The story of the battle over Germany's permanent seat in the Council and her representation in the Secretariat indicated plainly that national interests and prestige had become very strong factors in the League. Important questions discussed by the League, like disarmament and the organisation of peace, intensified the national struggle for place on it and increased the permanent delegations of the different states that were set up in Geneva. The post of permanent delegate at Geneva has become important for those states which have set up delegations. The cabinet system has developed in the higher Secretariat of the League; replacements are being made on a more definitely national basis; and the representation of the principal states is becoming

more plainly marked. The representation of states at the International Labour Office has also been developed. It is suggested in the article that any new development is more likely to be in the direction of greater control by the League of international activity, with carefully defined limitations of state sovereignty but with a closer association of authority and responsibility than has been the case in the earlier period of the League.

PLAY AND SOCIAL EFFICIENCY

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, in the course of an interesting article on "Play as a Factor in Social Efficiency" in the *Modern Review* for February, observes that play stimulates every phase of the child's growth. Educationists and philosophers have emphasized in early times the importance of play in education.

"Education," said Plato, "should begin with the right direction of children's sports," and likewise Froebel, the noted educationist, declared that "the plays of childhood are the germinal leaves for all later life". In spite of such trenchant pronouncements from time to time, we have gone on taking the child out of his play and sending him to school regardless of Nature's way of educating him. And what baffles understanding is the fact that even now we have not become fully aware of how hopelessly we have failed to realize, not only that there is something more important to the child's future than the acquisition of information but the vital point that the child's way of educating himself is through his play.

Though the physical and mental effects of play were the first values to be discovered, its social and moral influences were unobserved until some of their necessary consequences became too patent to remain hidden from the view of the sociologist.

Play is social in character, and naturally therefore one of its positive social values lies in the effectiveness with which it brings together on a common level children of different castes and social standards.

Children of all castes and religious groups are alike in their need for play, and the ideals of the playground are more or less the same for all. This common human need, and this common mode of its expression, furnish

a basis on which children of all kinds and conditions can meet. Surely no better opportunities than those furnished by play could be desired for allaying caste prejudices, mitigating social and class differences, and laying the foundation for the recognition of our common humanity. The danger to a wholesome civic life in India lies in the communal conflicts and caste prejudices, in the lack of sympathy and understanding and in the persistence within our gates of irreconcilable and hostile elements. But the opportunities afforded by organized and supervised recreation for accomplishing this task of unifying the discordant forces are certainly very great.

In concluding, the writer asks if play develops all phases of a child's life, should not the opportunities afforded by it be used to their limit to bring about his complete and harmonious development?

If our children are to learn team work, imbibe the spirit of sportsmanship, develop the capacity for neighbourliness and form the habit of subordinating selfish to group interests, then they must be enabled to acquire these through experience, and it is play and the playground—not the text-books—that provide the necessary opportunities for such moral and social discipline. Therefore, if we want to make the child a social being, to live at peace and harmony with his fellows and to co-operate generally as a good citizen, we cannot afford to ignore much longer this play way of training the child in social virtues.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

- TREND OF INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE. By Dr. Narendra Nath Law, M.A., P.R.S. Ph.D. [The Anniversary Number of the "Insurance World," January 1934.]
- COTTON IMPROVEMENT AND THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE. By Bikas Chandra Nandi, B.A., B.L. [India and the World, January 1934.]
- THE STATES AND THE WHITE PAPER. By Sir William Barlow, K.C.L.E. [The Empire Review, January 1934.]
- THE TRUTH ABOUT THE GITA. By Dr. R. Naga Raja Sarma. [The Aryan Path, February 1934.]
- RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY AND RE-AWAKENING OF MODERN INDIA. By Swami Adyananda. [Prabuddha Bharata, February 1934.]
- THE ECONOMIC SURVEY OF INDIA. By Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon, A.I.R. [The Madras College of Commerce Magazine, December 1933.]
- AN ALL-INDIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. By G. C. Mukherjee. [The Modern Review, February 1933.]
- THE RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND OF THE INDIAN PUPIL. By the Rev. P. C. Kerslake, M.A. [The National Christian Council Review, February 1934.]
- SOME LETTERS ABOUT THE FIRST AFGHAN WAR. By D. B. Diskalkar, M.A. [Journal of Indian History, December 1933.]
- INDIA ACADEMY OF AMERICA. By J. C. Chatterji. [The Indian Colonial Review, January 1934.]

EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP

Dr. M. T. Dave, writing in the *Children's News* for January on the above topic, says our schools and colleges should not be the seed-plots of national complacency. The qualities we would have our educational system develop in the young men and young women receiving its benefits are:

The capacity to sift evidence, to weigh arguments, to distrust the written word, to bring a fresh individual mind to bear upon the questions which life successively presents, a disposition to pierce shibboleths with the needle of criticism to react instinctively against the stress of unexamined emotions. Further, the content of education should include courses of instructions concerning the contributions of other nations and other races to the common heritage of civilized life; large maps and broad historical prospects must be brought within the purview of the student community. Broadly speaking, the educational policy should be instituted not for war but for peace. In fact, if we cannot all be politicians or reformers or professional philanthropists or experts in social and economical problems, we can all be good citizens at least. We can all regard our task, however humble it may be, not merely as a bread-winning operation, but as a contribution to the well-being of the community of which we are members.

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SOUTH INDIA AND INDO-CHINA

Mr. S. V. Visvanatha, writing on "South Indian religious beliefs and practices in Indo-China" in *India and the World*, the official monthly organ of the internationalism and cultural association, says that the introduction and progress of Buddhism in Java, which was got from South India and Ceylon, is indicated in the Tamil Epic the *Manimekalai*. The heroine Manimekalai is said to have proceeded to the shrine of Champapati and later to Java which had its capital at Nagapuram. The writer narrates incidents of historical truth in support of his theory that Java was considerably influenced by South India in its culture. He writes :

Prince Chavakam having heard of Manimekalai, enquired of her antecedents and was told 'there was none equal to this maid in all Jambudvipa'. She was a nun of great piety and virtue that had come from Kaveripattanam, and possessed marvellous and miraculous powers. The king got under her influence a new vision of his previous birth, knew that he was only the adopted son of the late king and therefore resolved upon giving up the throne to become a recluse and a disciple of the Buddhist nun. He took himself to Manipallavam and learnt the Buddhist doctrines. After having mastered the tenets of the new faith, he went back to his own kingdom which he ruled over in peace thereafter. This Manimekalai tradition seems to have taken a deep root in Java ; for the name of Sea-Goddess among the Javanese was Manimekalai, the same as we find among the Tamils of the Sangam period. It would look therefore as if it was the Mahayana form of Buddhism which obtained in Ceylon that was first introduced into the East Indies.

The writer quotes another incident, namely, Bhagavati cult in Indo-china which is copied from Malabar.

The Bhagavati cult is peculiar in India to Malabar and is said to have been introduced there by Bhargava Parasurama, who has the axe as his favourite emblem. The district where the temple was built was also known as Kauthara, derived from *Kuthara* which means an axe. This corresponds to the epithet Parasurama *Kshetra* given to the Malabar Coast where, tradition tells us, temples numbering over a 100 were constructed for the goddess by this sage. Either Parasurama himself had some hand in the introduction of this worship of Bhagavati, or the dedication of the temple to the goddess in Indo-China was directly due to religious influences from the Malabar coast. Anyway there is little doubt that Parasurama was another of the Brahman Rishis who were responsible for the introduction of Indian cultural influences into Indo-China. This

fact is also attested by another circumstance. The law-book that was found mostly in use among the Indo-Chinese was that of Bhargava, on which was based the *Sankarasmriti* which is the prevalent text of law among the Nambudiris of Malabar.

Referring to Panchi worship in Indo-China, Mr. Visvanatha differs from the view of Mr. Elliott and opines that it should be taken as identical with the worshippers of Vishnu. In view of the fact that the Vaishnavites were the only sect unrepresented in this threefold religious scheme, as well as the close relationship of the terms Panchi and the Vaishnava *Agama* known as Pancha-ratra, one may be led to the conclusion that the term stands for the Vaishnava class of priests also.

SUCCESS AT THE BAR

Principal Sohrab H. Davar, writing in the latest number of the *Bombay Law Journal*, says that the two Counsel system which is in vogue in England, is best in the case of India. He says in India two lawyers are engaged by clients to appear simultaneously and fight, instead of engaging a Specialist for advice and asking another Specialist to advocate. Mr. Davar continues :

One can easily point out a number of good Counsel who have specialised in the learning of various branches of law, but the Attorney unfortunately cannot consult them and take advantage of their learning as Juniors with a second brief, for the simple reason that most of these Specialists not having had fighting experience and the leader not being bound to be present to look to this fighting part of the case, that could not be done.

Thus, this is a very important question in the interest of the Bar to be considered by the members of the Bar, because the privilege of having two Counsel still prevails in suits over the value of Rs. 10,000, and it may be argued with some logical force hereafter that if both the Counsel in such cases are not present, there is no justification for the extra fee paid by the client in these higher valued suits also.

In other words, a system by which a real Junior is briefed along with the Senior leader, the latter being made to give an undertaking to be present at the suit in consideration, if necessary, of a little higher or additional fee paid and the Junior being paid a proportionately lower fee is most desirable, both for the perpetuation of the two Counsel system as well as in the interest of efficient work at the Bar, which means in the interest of justice.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following appeal to foreign countries on behalf of the earthquake-stricken people in Bihar :

I heartily endorse Babu Rajendra Prasad's suggestion for appealing to foreign countries, in the hope that Indians living in different parts of the world will send the most, they can.

I have in mind specially old friends and fellow-workers in Africa. Merchants and others living in England, on the Continent, Japan and America are also requested to send liberal contributions.

In point of distress, nothing, perhaps, has surpassed Bihar's calamity in India within living memory. Reluctant though I have always been to appeal to non-Indians for pecuniary help, not from any prudery but out of delicate consideration, I gladly accept Babu Rajendra Prasad's suggestion and invite the numerous non-Indian friends in Europe, Africa and other parts of the world to render such help as they can.

The contributions may be sent direct to Babu Rajendra Prasad or to my address, Satyagraha Ashram, Wardha.

THE EARTHQUAKE AND THE ASSEMBLY

A non-official resolution recommending advance of a loan from the Central Government to the Government of Bihar and Orissa without interest or at a very low rate of interest for reconstruction of the province was moved in the Legislative Assembly at its sitting recently and accepted by the Government. Sir George Schuster, in accepting the resolution on behalf of the Government, cautioned the House that it was easy to be generous with public money ; but, however generous Government could be, they could not do without private subscriptions. Government would announce their decision, he said, either during the budget or a little earlier on the subject of the loan.

UNITY AMONGST MUSLIMS

The keen controversy which had been raging for some time past among leading Moslems regarding the overhauling of the All-India Muslim Conference with a view to inspiring greater confidence in its activities, ended on February 15. At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Conference, H. H. the Aga Khan as the sole arbitrator in the matter gave his award, as a result of which there will be a complete change of the principal personnel of this body.

The following is the award :

Nawab of Chhattari to be Chairman ; Seth Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., Secretary ; Khan Bahadur Haji Rahim Baqsh, Working Secretary, Sir Mohamed Iqbal, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan and Maulana Shafi Daoodi, permanent Vice-Presidents ; Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Hakeez, Mr. Husain Imam, Mr. A. H. Guznavi, Mr. Mohamed Moazzam and Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Joint Secretaries.

As regards the Muslim League, H. H. the Aga Khan suggested that Mr. Jinnah might be appointed President, and Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Secretary, but made it clear that it was no award but an advice.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT'S MEMORANDUM

The Hon. Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Legislative Assembly, has submitted a supplementary memorandum to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, urging the necessity for granting immunity to the Presidents of Legislatures from the jurisdiction of the respective High Courts, a privilege enjoyed under Section 110 of the Government of India Act, 1919, by certain specified high officers of the Government. The view put forward in the memorandum is supported by the conclusions of the Reforms Enquiry Committee of 1924.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE ON INDIA

Sir Samuel Hoare, in a speech at a meeting of the Chelsea Conservative Association of which he was re-elected President, expressed the opinion that the tasks of the National Government were not completed. In this connexion he referred to the gigantic problem of the India Government.

When day after day I have been immersed in Indian problems, I have sometimes wondered whether a democratic Government, like ours, is capable of dealing with so vast a technical and controversial issue, but I comforted myself with the conviction that the British Parliament and public opinion have political instinct from centuries of experience which keeps them right on big issues.

It is for the National Government to face the Indian issue in a big way, and Parliament and the Public must realise that there is now a chance of a sound, stable and sympathetic settlement that may not recur in the lifetime of any of us.

MR. SASTRI ON GOKHALE

Referring to the political doctrines of Mr. Gopala Krishna Gokhale whose death anniversary was celebrated on February 18 at the premises of the Servants of India Society, Royapettah, Madras, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri said:

I hold that Liberalism in this country, for which Mr. Gokhale and men of his stamp stood, in its essence and fundamentals still holds the field. In spite of every endeavour to understand the other case, I remain unconvinced that in these rock bottom matters we need alter our outlook, our aims, or our methods. Mr. Gokhale, then, is a living personality, a character who it is worth while studying in all his aspects, and even if his particular demands and arguments might have lost their validity as applied to present day conditions.

H. H. AGA KHAN ON FEDERATION

At a dinner given in honour of H. H. the Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan by the Muslim Members of the Central Legislature on the 14th February under the presidency of Abdur Rahim, H. H. the Aga Khan replying to the toast said:

Let us realise what is immediately possible, immediately in front of us; but take good care that the immediate does not jeopardise the future (*cheers*). I am a confirmed optimist, and I like my friends to be the same. Providence has tied us with Britain. Shall those ties be iron fetters or silken chord? . . . I wrote long ago a book on Federation. I sincerely believed that only by Federation, wherein rulers are included, can we solve the problem of India. Like our communal problem, there will be very little logic in it, but there will be a very great deal of practical wisdom and workability in it.

MR. F. E. JAMES ON INDIA'S FUTURE

Mr. F. E. James, in his speech in the Legislative Assembly recently on the motion of Mr. B. Das for expressing the House's opinion on the Discriminative problem, said:

Many of us, when we contemplate the future, contemplate India as a willing partner in a British Commonwealth of Nations. In fact some of us think of the time when the British Commonwealth of Nations will give way to an Indo-British Commonwealth of Nations in which India will be a free and equal partner. There are men in different parts of the country, who are devotedly working towards that ideal; they run the gauntlet of much criticism, they have to take in their hands political courage, in many cases they take in their hands their own political lives. What can they think of the possibility of such an ideal when they find that whereas the Dominions in the Commonwealth, which they seek to enter, can discriminate violently against Indian residents there, Indians are not permitted to do so in their own country to the same extent? Admittedly, India is not a Dominion, nor are some of the Colonies which have already discriminated against Indian residents in their country.

DR. PARANJPYE ON BI-LINGUALISM

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University, presided over the Ravenshaw College Commemoration Day at Cuttack, on January 27, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of students, parents and well-wishers of the College. Addressing the gathering, Dr. Paranjpye said:

It may appear unpatriotic to say that the future of our country is bound up with the spread of English language and culture among us; but the ideal that I have before me is that of a people, the large majority of whom will necessarily speak and think in their own vernaculars, but a continually increasing number of whom are effectively bi-lingual, having equal command over their own vernacular and the English language.

The influence of this class will more and more permeate the rural population, and it is only in this way that we shall arrive at a harmonious synthesis of modern world ideas and our own inherited civilisation.

SIR HIDAYATULLAH'S ADVICE

"I advise the Muslim youths to give up the mendicant spirit of demanding preferential treatment," said Sir G. Hidayatullah in a recent speech. "We are on the eve of constitutional reforms and it is for us to equip ourselves for greater responsibilities; for that purpose we should be united among ourselves. The bane of the country has been these communal differences which benefit none but by which we are the losers."

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM

The King of the Belgians was killed on February 18 in a mountaineering accident. Driving his own car and accompanied by an



THE LATE KING ALBERT

aide-de-camp, King Albert set out to climb Rocher de Marche Les Dames, near Namur. While making the ascent, he slipped and fell.

His death robs Europe of one of the most outstanding personalities of the Great War. A great soldier, he played a notable part as a commander leading his army, consisting of the Belgians and the French, during the closing stages of the late War. A proclamation issued to the people by the Belgian Government says that a terrible accident has robbed Belgium of her chief, of whom she was proud. For more than 24 years he was at the helm of affairs, leading the people in times of war and guiding them in times of peace. His death is therefore a distinct loss to Belgians, in whose improvement he took not a little interest.

MR. F. E. JAMES ON THE ASSEMBLY

The suggestion of Sir Shanmukham Chetty, President of the Legislative Assembly, to discuss the necessity of changing the hours of sitting in order to put in more work, both on the floor of the House and in the Committees, will be discussed among party leaders and members of Government.

In this connection, Mr. F. E. James has described the present Assembly as lazy and dilatory. The Assembly, says Mr. James, is a 'seasonal factory' in that it only works during certain seasons. He suggests re-arranging of the hours of the sitting so that work of the Committees as well as of the House would go on simultaneously.

SHORT PARLIAMENTS

The shortest Parliament in English history was summoned in September 1399 for the purpose of deposing Richard II and was dissolved the same day after fulfilling this task.

The Parliament which Charles I summoned in 1625 failed to please him and was dismissed after 5 months, whilst the Barebones Parliament, named after one of its members, lasted a similar period. The Parliament of 1701 lasted a month longer.

The briefest Parliament of recent times was the one elected under Gladstone's premiership in December 1886, and which lasted only until July 1886.

SIND UNEMPLOYMENT

Fifty acres of good land and Rs. 5,000 were offered to Captain J. W. Petavel, late lecturer in the University of Calcutta, by Rotarain Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta, Mayor of Karachi, at the Karachi Rotary Club lunch to enable Capt. Petavel to put into practice the scheme of a co-operative educational colony outlined by him in his recent lecture on 'Unemployment in Sind'.

SIR HASSAN'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

Addressing the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University, on February 10, Vice-Chancellor Sir Hassan Suhrawardy said that he was not sure if they would have a limit to the number of admissions of students, but felt that something should be done for picking out the most suitable candidates for richer and cultural education.

He stressed the need for drastic measures to save the educational activities of Bengal from utter ineffectuality and added that the present diffusion of higher education with the results that it has been giving should be regulated and if necessary limited.

NAWAB MEHDI ON EDUCATION

Delivering the Convocation Address at the Osmania University on 3rd February at Hyderabad, Deccan, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung emphasized the aim of University in the following words :

To my mind, it is bringing out what is best in us—mental, moral and physical—so that our duty in life may be performed in the best way possible, for the better we are as men, the more efficient shall we be in our vocations. Now this process of refinement or humanisation is only possible through knowledge which comes from truth and connotes action, not merely passive assimilation. In addition to quest of knowledge and readiness to regulate one's conduct by truth and honour, what is required is dynamic energy in order to make life effective. Without such energy, the search for knowledge would only be a sort of armchair philosophy.

TRAINING OF ARTISANS

"In all my travels," said H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda in a recent speech, "I have been impressed with the importance of technical education in promoting the industries of other nations. Train up artisans first. That is the proper foundation. The will and ambition to succeed is the most important and it may be summarised in the shortest and the best motto of all, viz., 'forward,' having in your mind this firm purpose of looking with a will towards the future."

ITALIAN IN INDIAN UNIVERSITY

The Consul-General for Italy in Calcutta has offered the Calcutta University an endowment for two scholarships of Rs. 10 each to be awarded to students securing the highest number of marks in the Italian language at the Matriculation examination and taking up Italian in the Intermediate course. The Consul-General has also proposed, understands the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to place at the disposal of the University the services of a scholar for teaching the subject, his honorarium being met from the endowment. The Consul-General desires that no extra fees should be charged from the students for learning the language.

RACE FOR GOVERNMENT POSTS

The results of the competitive examination held by the Public Service Commission for filling appointments in the Ministerial Service (First and Second Division) of the Government of India Secretariat have been announced.

There were 1,069 candidates, who sat for the examination. Among the first 20 in order of merit, there are 19 Hindus, and 1 Muslim. Out of the 19 Hindus, 15 are Madrasis, 2 Bengalis, 1 from Sind, and 1 from the C. P.

BRITISH SCHOOLBOYS' VISIT

Twenty British schoolboys arrived in Bombay on the 19th January in connection with the Empire School tour. The purpose of the tour is mainly educational. Mr. H. C. A. Gaunt, Master of Rugby, Director of the tour, said: "We hope to see the Indian people and make friends with them. We have heard of the traditional hospitality of Indians and want to meet them and exchange ideas."

THE SEDITION SECTION IN I. P. C.

Commenting on the defeat of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's motion in the Legislative Assembly to amend the section relating to sedition in the Indian Penal Code, the *Daily News* of Nagpur says:

From a House constituted mostly of members who are more anxious to win the favours of the Government than do their duty by the country, nothing else may be expected. It does not require much argument to show that the king of sections in the I. P. C.—as 124-A is called by those who have come under its sway—has been invoked and worked in the past so as to suppress the free ventilation of political views. That such expression of *bona fide* political thought is the inherent birthright of citizens in all enlightened States could be seen from the nature of the law in countries that still keep true to the ideals of democratic freedom like Great Britain. But so long as India is associated politically with Great Britain, Indians may not be fairly blamed for aspiring to enjoy rights that Britishers are legitimately proud to own and impart to others as a sacred mission.

MR. T. R. V. SASTRI

On the occasion of his 61st birthday which fell on the 4th of February last, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri was presented with a casket and an address by his friends and admirers. Mr. Sastri, as has been rightly pointed out by a contemporary, is not merely a public spirited citizen, but also a learned and accomplished lawyer. "Added to a singularly suave and charming manner, a scrupulous fairness to opponents, and a sense of detachment from the cause he represents, Mr. Sastri's intellectual powers have made him shine, in the world of law, with a peculiar lustre. True, he has none of the combativeness and assertiveness, which often make up for mediocre talents. Mr. Sastri is a living proof that success in the profession of law is not achieved by a divorce between lungs and brains." The tributes paid to him by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar and Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar constitute an effective vindication of Mr. Sastri's work and methods as a lawyer.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S CONVICTION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on 13th February and on his refusal to accept bail was remanded to police custody till the 15th February. His arrest was made in connection with speeches delivered in Calcutta on the occasion of his previous visit. He was tried on the 14th and as usual Pt. Jawaharlal pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to 2 years' simple imprisonment. In the course of his judgment, the Judge says:

The accused states in Court that for many years his activities are certain to have been seditious if by sedition is meant the desire to achieve independence for India and to put an end to foreign domination. He laboured to that end with all his strength for many long years. As years go by his conviction has grown stronger within him that there can be no freedom for the Indian people so long as they are slaves for the British in the face of the country. He has therefore in a small degree tried to put an end to the British rule in this country. If that is sedition, he admits he has been seditious for many years. A cursory perusal of the speeches shows that he has been animated by an implacable hostility to the established Government.

THE COURTS AND INTERMARRIAGE

The Madras High Court has pronounced the marriage between a Naidu (a non-Brahmin sub-caste) man and an Adi-Dravida (Harijan) woman valid on the ground that it had been admitted that Adi-Dravidas were Hindus and that in several cases it had been held that marriages between sub-castes of Sudras were not invalid. The *Indian Social Reformer* hails the judgment as giving the death-blow to untouchability in South India. The judgment does go far in improving the social and legal status of the Adi-Dravidas who, from being Avarnas, are recognised now by the High Court as Savarnas belonging to the Sudra caste.

MR. JUSTICE YOUNG

Mr. Justice John Douglas Young, Barrister-at-Law, at present a puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court in succession to Sir Shadi Lal, Bar-at-Law.

INSURANCE IN 1933

Insurance during the year 1933 does not seem to have suffered as severely as other trades and industries. At least this would appear to be the case in a good many Indian Insurance Companies. New business figures of many companies show a marked increase, while a number of new companies too have emerged. But these aspects of prosperity should not be taken too seriously as much of the prosperity is of artificial growth. In insurance, at the present time in India, it is not so much the new business or the number of new companies started during the year, but the actual cost of procuring business and the percentage of lapses that should be taken into consideration in making an estimate of the prosperity of companies. If these criteria are taken into consideration, says the *Insurance Herald*, much of the apparent signs of prosperity would disappear.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO.

A review of the company's position for the year ending 31st March 1933 reveals the splendid success achieved by the Life Department of the New India at the very first actuarial valuation of its liabilities. We understand very stringent bases have been adopted in the valuation.

It is very creditable that the New India should disclose surplus even at the very first valuation so as to declare handsome bonus.

The financial position of the Company is very sound, and the following figures will support this fact:

Capital paid-up	...	Rs.	71,21,055	0	0
Fire Fund	...	"	35,40,389	0	0
Marine Fund	...	"	23,50,000	0	0
Accident Fund	...	"	4,57,399	0	0
Life Assurance Fund	...	"	8,67,552	15	8
Profit and Loss Account	...	"	7,37,313	5	4
Investment Reserve	...	"	5,92,282	14	7
Reserve for Exchange	...	"	25,000	0	0

Total Funds ... Rs. 1,56,90,992 3 7

THE HINDUSTHAN INSURANCE CO.

The Silver Jubilee celebration of the above Society took place on the 13th February at the Calcutta Town Hall under the presidency of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. To suitably perpetuate this event, an important landmark in the history of this institution, they have devised and are offering for the first time in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee celebration what is claimed to be a most up-to-date scheme styled as the 'Silver Jubilee Policy'. It comprises all the best features shown by experience to be of real value to the assured and their dependents in the different eventualities that may arise in the course of one's life. The conditions, we are told, are simple, direct and effective and the advantages are multifarious and well adapted to their purpose while the premium rates are reasonably low. This Policy must afford valuable protection for the Assured themselves in their old age and for their families in the event of early death.

INSURANCE AND MOSLEMS

An interesting address was delivered at the Baker Hostel, Calcutta, last month by Mr. M. S. Islam, M.A., B.L., M.R.A.S., B.C.S., his subject being "Insurance and Islam". In the course of his lecture, the speaker cleared up the popular misconception that insurance is in any way contrary to the tenets of the Muslim faith, and he also stressed the need for more Moslems taking to insurance as a career, and advised at the same time Muslim undergraduates to qualify as actuaries. Mr. Islam also referred to the disproportionate number of his community members in the field of insurance, there being only one company out of 136 in India which was conducted by Moslems.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN TEXTILES

The reports of the Tariff Board on the grant of protection to cotton and silk industries have been published last month. As regards sericultural industry, the Board recommends:

The *ad valorem* rate of duty on silk goods to be raised to 83 per cent. and that on silk mixtures to 60 per cent.

All classes of raw silk yarn, including thrown silk and spun silk, to be liable to a duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

A specific duty of one rupee per pound to be levied on artificial silk yarn.

The period of protection to be 5 years.

A further inquiry is contemplated at the end of this period in order to take stock of the situation and make recommendations for the future. As regards cotton industry, for the protection of which the Commerce Member has moved his Cotton Textile Protection Bill on the 5th February in the Legislative Assembly, the following are the main recommendations: In the case of plain grey, the Board recommends a specific duty of five annas per pound; in the case of bordered grey, five and a quarter annas per pound; in the case of white and bleached goods, six annas per pound; and in case of fabric woven with coloured yarn, six annas and four pies per pound.

In the case of yarn, the Board recommends a reduction of specific duty to one anna per pound. As regards hosiery industry, the Board recommends:

1. a specific duty of one rupee and eight annas a dozen on underwear, including knitted garments of all descriptions and underwear made from woven fabrics;

2. a specific duty of eight annas per dozen pairs of socks and stockings;

3. a specific duty of six annas per pound of knitted fabrics in pieces and

4. a specific duty of six and a half annas a pound on braids known as ghoozils or muktakesis.

The protection is proposed for 10 years.

THE KHADDAR PROTECTION BILL

The Khaddar Protection Bill, which the Legislative Assembly passed on the 7th February, is a measure meant to encourage a useful cottage industry. People purchase Khaddar even at a sacrifice and, to quote the Statement of Objects and Reasons, "the situation is sought to be taken advantage of by manufacturers of spurious Khaddar both in India and abroad, and purchasers have been frequently misled to the detriment of what might easily become a great national industry". The aim of the Bill is to give to Khaddar and Khadi the protection afforded by the Merchandise Marks Act of 1889 by prohibiting the use of these words to denote any cloth other than hand-woven cloth out of handspun yarn. The operative clause is Clause 2 which says that "the words 'Khaddar' and 'Khadi', whether in English or in any Indian vernacular language, when applied to any woven material shall be deemed to be a trade description within the meaning of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, indicating that such material is cloth woven on handlooms in India from cotton yarn handspun in India".

POLITICS AND TRADE

"My own experience is, said Mr. Alexander Shaw in the course of an interview soon after his arrival in Bombay, "that politics has often been the curse of trade, and it is much better for businessmen to be left alone to get on with their own jobs to build up the prosperity of the community without being interfered with by politicians."

NEW U. P. SCHOLARSHIPS

The U. P. Government have instituted two short term scholarships of Rs. 1,200 each for study on the European Continent for 6 months. These have been awarded to Mr. Ganesh Chandra and to Mr. Davasarup Rastogi, assistant professor of meteorology in the Benares University.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

"We do not crave for titles like men and do not want to become prominent in the public eye, what we really desire is that we should be given a greater field for serving our country," declared Mrs. Brij Lal Nehru in the course of a debate on 'Should Indian ladies take part in public life', held on January 16 at the Forman Christian College Hall in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Justice Sir Abdul Qadir and Mr. Justice Agha Haider. Begum Shah Nawaz was in the chair.

Mrs. Brij Lal Nehru added:

We want to work for the glory of India and no sacrifice will be considered too great in order to achieve that goal. Men have for a sufficiently long period ignored the rights and privileges of women, but the time has come when women should rise to the occasion and with their power of self-dedication and sense of silent service bring happiness to the country.

Prof. D. C. Sharma opposing the proposition admitted that women had done wonderful service in the home but if they entered public life, the sanctity and purity of the home would vanish. He was of the opinion that politics was not the field for women. It was honeycombed with intrigues, manoeuvres and counter manoeuvres.

Begum Shah Nawaz, winding up the debate, fully associated herself with those who spoke in favour of the proposition and said that her recent visit to Europe had made it sufficiently clear that women in the West were gaining power gradually and that there was a marvellous change within the last 15 years. She said that her personal experience had shown that wherever men and women co-operated and collaborated success resulted and added 'united we stand, divided we fall, whether in the home or in public life.'

When put to vote, the proposition was passed unanimously.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

In the course of his address to the students of Allahabad Mahila Vidyalaya on January 20th, Pandit Jawharlal said: "It is sometimes said, and I believe the Vidyapitha itself lays stress on this, that woman's education should be something apart from that of man's. It should train her for household duties and for the widely-practised profession of marriage. I am afraid I am unable to agree to this limited and one-sided view of women's education. I am convinced that women should be given the best of education in every department of human activity and be trained to play an effective part in all professions and spheres. In particular, the habit of looking upon marriage as a profession almost and as the sole economic refuge for woman will have to go before woman can have any freedom."

BOOKS FOR HOUSEWIVES

A scheme for making available to ladies high class books at their homes has been launched by the Gwalior Ladies' Club. It has purchased, to begin with, books worth 200 rupees and some boxes capable of containing 10 or 15 books. At a time a box will be sent to each Mohalla and its contents will be circulated among the ladies of that locality.

MAIDS IN GERMANY

In an article broadcast by the German Press, Dr. Goebbels complains of the excessive grimness of the Nazi woman, protests against prudery and demands that the females of the movement shall be cheerful, failing which he looks forward to a dreadful future in Germany when we may see nothing but old maids and old aunts of both sexes on the films and on the stage.

MISS H. TCHELENJAK IN GUALIOR

Miss Hieldgeard Tchelenjak, a German girl aged 22, embraced Hinduism on 12th February last at Girgaum Arya Samaj, Bombay. At the time of conversion she was dressed in a red sari in the Bengali Bindu style.

LITERARY

MR. GANDHI AND THE "HARIJAN"

In appealing to the public to support the cause of the Harijans by subscribing to the *Harijan*, Mahatma Gandhi writes:

"The *Harijan* finishes one year of its existence with this issue. The subscribers and readers know the limits within which it is working. It devotes itself solely to the Harijan cause. Even so it eschews all matters which may be calculated to bring it in conflict with the Government. It eschews politics altogether. These limitations were essential, if it was to be a paper controlled by a prisoner. For reasons which I need not repeat here, though I am not a prisoner-in-law, I am conducting the paper as if I was one in fact. It can, therefore, naturally draw only those men and women who are interested in the campaign against untouchability and who would help the cause even if it is only to the extent of subscribing to the paper and thus helping the only paper that is solely devoted to the cause of anti-untouchability and is the mouthpiece of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The subscribers know that it will not be continued at a loss. I believe that the paper, in order to justify its existence, must be a felt want, and it must, therefore, have the minimum number of subscribers to pay its way. The readers know also that, as it avoids all advertisements, it has no other source of income."

BOOKS RECEIVED

- LIFE BEYOND DEATH. By James Thayer Addison. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.
- THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS. By Lt.-Col. K. E. Edgeworth. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.
- THE HORIZON OF EXPERIENCE. By C. Dellese Burns. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.
- THOUGHTS FROM THE GITA. By R. Krishnaswami Aiyer, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Tinnevely.
- THE EMPIRE GEOGRAPHIES BOOK III. By F. J. S. Lay, F.R.G.S. Macmillan & Co., London.
- THE UNADORNED IN VARIOUS RESCENSIONS. By T. R. Chintamani, M.A. The University of Madras.
- ARHIDHANAVASTHU KOSHA. By Nagavarma. Published by the University of Madras.
- ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PUBLICITY BUREAU ON INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS FOR 1932-33. Central Publicity Officer, Old Secretariat, Delhi.
- AUTOMATIC RURAL RECONSTRUCTION. By J. C. Ghosh, School of Chemical Technology, Calcutta.
- GANDHI AS OTHERS SEE HIM. W. E. Bastian & Co., Colombo.
- BEACON LIGHTS OF NEW INDIA, VOL. I. The Sunday Times, Madras.
- SHREE MEHER BABA: HIS PHILOSOPHY AND TEACHINGS. By A. K. Abdullah, Rustum K. Sarosh Irani, Nasik.
- THE METAPHYSICS OF BERKELEY. By G. W. Kaveeshwar, M.A. Published by Mrs. Ashavati Kaveeshwar, Khandwa, C. P.
- KETTLE DRUMS. By N. Ramabhadran. Re. 1. Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
- ESSAYS IN COMMON SENSE PHILOSOPHY. By C. E. M. Joad. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

PERSONAL

TAGORE AND GANDHI

Mr. Gandhi writes under the heading 'Superstition vs. Faith' in the *Harijan* regarding Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's recent statement challenging the former's faith in the Anger of God resulting in the earthquake in Bihar:

"I have not the faith which Gurudev (Rabindranath Tagore) has that 'our own sins or errors, however enormous, have not got enough force to drag down the structure of creation to ruins'. On the contrary I have faith that our own sins have more force to ruin that structure than any mere physical phenomenon. There is an indissoluble marriage between matter and spirit. Our ignorance of results of the union has enabled many to use every physical catastrophe for their own moral uplifting."

With me the connection between cosmic phenomena and human behaviour is a living faith that draws me nearer to my God, humbles me and makes me readier for facing Him. Such belief would be degrading superstition if out of the depth of my ignorance I used it for castigating my opponents."

THE GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY

Speaking at a crowded meeting held on February 20 at the Gokhale Memorial Girls' High School at Calcutta in connection with the "Gokhale Memorial Day", Mr. G. A. Natesan said that the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale served India with steadfast aim, signal devotion and with splendid sacrifice, and has left an abiding example before his countrymen. He also said that the nearest approach to Mr. Gopala Krishna Gokhale in modern politics, so far as mastery of detail was concerned, was Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. Mr. Natesan narrated many anecdotes and, among other things, referred to Mr. Gokhale as a most loyal friend.

THE LATE MR. MADHUSUDAN DAS

The death of Mr. Madhusudan Das, the grand old man of the Indian Christian Community, a former Minister of Bihar and Orissa, an outstanding patriot and a pioneer in industrial development, brings to a close a remarkable career. He died at Cuttack on the 4th February aged 86. It is not many years since he retired from active life; for he was the first Minister in Bihar under the Montagu Reforms. He was a well known and keen political leader associated with the Congress of olden days. He was therefore looked up to by Indian Christians for guidance in politics. He presided once over the All-India Christian Conference.

THE LATE SWAMI SHIVANANDA

Swami Shivananda who was an immediate disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, passed away at the Belur Math on February 20 in his 80th year. He has travelled all over India as an itinerant monk and since 1922 been the Abbot of the Order of Ramakrishna and President of the Mission with his seat at Belur, the headquarters.

SIR C. C. GHOSE

Sir Charu Chandra Ghose has been appointed temporary member of the Governor's Executive Council in the vacancy created by the death of Sir Provas Mitter. Sir Charu Chandra was acting Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court, from which post he retired only in the first week of last month.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

The *Gazette of India* of February 16 announces that the Medical Council of India has been constituted with the following members elected or nominated: Major-General C. A. Sprawson, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, President.

Nominated members: Lt.-Col. Clive Newcomb (Madras), Major S. L. Bhatia (Bombay), Colonel A. H. Proctor (United Provinces), Colonel C. H. Remhold (Punjab), Lt.-Colonel P. S. Mills (Ranchi), Colonel K. V. Kukday (Central Provinces), Colonel J. P. Cameron (Assam), Dr. Sarojam Khan (N.-W. F. P.).

Elected members: Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar (Madras University), Dr. T. S. Tirumurti (Andhra University), Dr. A. S. Erulkar (Bombay University), Dr. B. N. Vyas (Lucknow University), Dr. K. A. Rahman (Punjab University), Dr. T. N. Banerji (Patna University), Dr. T. Krishna Menon (Madras Presidency), Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (Bombay Presidency), Dr. Debidat Pandya (United Provinces), Capt. P. B. Mukherji (Bihar and Orissa), and Dr. J. C. Dass (Assam).

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

An interesting and successful blood-transfusion test was carried out in the Allahabad European Civil Hospital when Private Hughes of the Prince of Wales Volunteers unhesitatingly surrendered a pint of his blood for the benefit of an Indian patient named S. S. Srivastava who, it will be recalled, met with a serious accident in the Naini Sugar Works, necessitating the amputation of a leg. . . . Twenty-five soldiers volunteered out of which number Private Hughes was chosen on the ground of blood similarity. Hughes signified his readiness for another transfusion should it be necessary.

K. G. MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUCKNOW

Important changes in the constitution of the Medical College have been made by the Executive Council of the University. The post of the Principal of the King George's Medical College is being retained, but the duties have been divided between the Dean and the Superintendent. The Dean will henceforth be the Principal of the College also and will be elected by the Executive Council instead, at present, being appointed. Two new posts will be created: one whole time Superintendent and the other Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

MISS SAROJINI DUTT'S DONATION

How and why property worth about Rs. 2,00,000 representing life's savings of a woman doctor was donated, was revealed on the 4th of February when Rajah Sir Manmathanath Roy Chaudhuri of Santosh, President, Bengal Legislative Council, opened the Sarojini Dutt Surgical Ward named after the donor at the Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta. The property yields an average monthly income of Rs. 1,200. It was stated that since she was medical student, Miss Dutt denied herself every pleasure to serve patients, her only ambition being to mitigate their sufferings.

VITAMINS IN TOMATO

Every one is familiar with the common tomato but few people realize its high food value or that it is one of the few fruits which contain the three vitamins A, B, and C, and further the pips and skins form what is known as roughage, an important factor in the cleansing of the human food canal. Because of its vitamin contents, it is given largely to children, and the popular tomato cocktail seen everywhere in clubs and homes proving the old prejudice that it is a cause of cancer has been overcome, writes Mrs. Elliot in the *Times of India*.

Like the apple, the tomato lends itself to almost endless ways of cooking; in fact, cooking is not really essential, for from hors d'oeuvre to savouries—soups, stews, salads and the like—the tomato can be used, and even it figures as the principal ingredient in jams and chutneys.

On account of their colour and delicious acidity, fresh tomatoes play an important part in garnishing food, for which only the best should be used, soft or bruised ones are good for flavouring meat dishes or as a puree for fish.

Some people like tomatoes with oil and vinegar, others with mayonnaise or a salad cream, but the only way to bring out its real flavour is to eat the fruit sprinkled with sugar, as a salad with cold meat.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mr. Montague Harris, of the British Ministry of Health, is on a visit to India to organise and co-ordinate the activities of the various local self-governing bodies so as to get them affiliated to the international organisation. In the course of a lecture at the Allahabad University, he recommended the organisation of an All-India union of local self-governing bodies in order to attain this end, but as that might take time he suggested that the various provincial bodies might get themselves affiliated to the International Union.

ELECTRICITY TO KILL PESTS

Killing insect pests by high-frequency electricity is a process now being applied experimentally by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Grain awaiting shipment is protected against weevils and other parasites by running it before storage between metal electrodes that subject it to a high-frequency electrical field. The waves of electricity are reported to destroy both the weevils and their eggs, and the grain may then be stored without danger of deterioration. The method and designs of treating apparatus used were developed by J. H. Davis, chief engineer of electric traction.

BANKS AND THE MONEY MARKET

This book (Banks and the Money Market by B. Ramachandra Rau, Lal Chand and Sons, Calcutta) is a collection of lectures delivered some time back before the Calcutta Centre of the Institute of Bankers, which describe the ideal money market and the features of our money markets. The author explains how modern money is a three-legged stool and how the attainment of relative stabilisation would not be realised without reference to the physical volume of production, the records of unemployment, and the statistics of stocks. He visualises a stage in which the silver rupee would be ultimately dropped and stresses that the two keys to the money market are the bill-broker and the central reserve banker. Also he warns the reader that comparative stability of foreign exchange is much more easy to attain than a corresponding stability of the internal price-level during times of international instability. He describes the planks of the platform of the banking policy of the Central Reserve Bank as it ought to be and urges that the institution should be able to solve the difficulty of speculation. In his last lecture, he outlines the reforms he thinks to be essential for the different forms of banking enterprise in the country. There are a number of short papers dealing with different problems written by the author at different times put in as appendices.

SIR MONTAGU WEBB ON DE-RATING THE RUPEE

"The first measure of relief that we here in India need is a de-rating of the rupee—a restoration of the rupee to the relation at which it stood with sterling for nearly 20 years," said Sir Montagu de P. Webb at a recent meeting of the Currency League of India at Bombay. That will give more rupees to Indian exporters and will tend to restore rupee prices to the level at which they stood.

"The only alternative to this is a general policy of DEGRADATION. Everything and everybody must be de-graded to the levels of bygone years. It is no use Government endeavouring to save themselves by imposing utterly unsound taxes like the export duties on hides and skins, or terribly heavy duties on simple articles of food, like salt, wheat, sugar, etc. Our present excessively heavy import duties are simply encouraging smuggling on all sides, whilst sur-charges on railway freight, on income-tax, etc., are killing the goose that lays Government revenue eggs. All these crushing burdens will do nothing but harm all round. Government must de-rate the Rupee, or de-grade everything and everybody. Postal and Railway servants have already been sacked by the thousands, and all Departments are cutting down their activities. Even the Bombay Corporation and the Bombay Port Trust are, I notice, reduced to temporary bankruptcy; and the Bombay Government is not far from the same condition. It is all part of the penalty paid for an over-rated Rupee." He concludes:

"We must have more rupees in use, partly by de-rating but chiefly by re-opening India's Mints, so as to restore prices to their level of 6 years ago, or we perish."

THE RAILWAY BUDGET

The Indian Railway Budget was presented on February 17th to the Legislative Assembly by the Railway Member and to the Council of State by the Chief Commissioner for Railways.

It shows that while last year the deficit was 10¼ crores as against the anticipated figure of 9¾ crores, in the current year the revised estimates suggest a deficit of 7¾ crores and in the budget estimates for 1934-35 the deficit anticipated is 5¾ crores.

Sir Joseph Bore, in his speech introducing the budget in the Assembly, sees a revival of trade judging by the movement of traffic and opines that intrinsically the financial position of the Indian railways is strong.

Sir Guthrie Russell takes the same view pointing in support of it that, if the railways had been the property of shareholders, the results would have meant a dividend of 3 per cent. and that the operating expenses of Indian railways compared favourably with those of railways elsewhere.

ACCIDENTS IN RAILWAYS

Reports by Government Inspectors of Railways of inquiries into accidents which occurred during the half year ending September 30, 1933, on 11 State-managed railways reveal that in all 25 persons died and 63 were injured while the railways suffered a damage of more than Rs. 1½ lakhs.

The causes of the accidents have been principally three, namely, technical defects in rolling stock or rails, collisions with motor vehicles at level crossings and deliberate tampering with rails.

The severest accident from the point of view of casualties occurred on the East Indian Railway, when an Up Mail train collided with a motor bus at a level crossing near Bhadohi railway station, resulting in 15 of passengers of the bus being killed on the spot and 16 being injured.

Another severe accident occurred on the East Indian Railway between Dumra and Burhee railway stations, when the Down Punjab Mail was wrecked owing to tampering with the railway track. Five persons died and 13 were injured, and the damage to the rolling stock and the permanent way was approximately Rs. 48,000.

REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

A comprehensive analysis of the working of Indian Railways—both State owned and Company managed—in respect of their finance, new construction and engineering works, transportation, rolling-stock and materials, as well as staff, is made in the report of the Railway Board on Indian Railways for 1932-33, which has been issued last month.

Particular stress is placed on the fact that the universal trade depression was felt by the railways with great intensity during the year, resulting in a grave decline in the gross earnings from Rs. 86½ crores in 1931-32 to Rs. 84½ crores in the year under report.

The report alludes to the construction work accomplished by all the railways in India and mentions that over 300 miles of new track were opened.

MR. SAMBANDAM'S LATEST

Rao Bahadur Sambandam has made a name in South India as the author of over 2 scores of Tamil plays. There are very few social dramas to his credit and the play under review *Brahmin vs. Non-Brahmin* (to be had of the author, Acharappan Street, Madras) is a distinct departure from his usual themes, in that it touches vulnerable points in our social structure. The revolt against caste is vivid throughout and the triumph of love over caste cannot have been better delineated.

INDIAN PAINTING IN LONDON

Mr. Barada Ukil, who recently returned from Europe, in a statement to the Press said that he was pleased with the result of the first formal exhibition of modern Indian paintings he organised in London in October last. He believes that the exhibition of modern Indian art to be held under the auspices of the India Society at the new Burlington Galleries, London, in next October and November would be of great value.

Mr. Ukil was of opinion that modern Indian art, if adequately represented in the forthcoming exhibition, would reveal the great part it had played in the contemporary world art for the last two decades.

Mr. Ukil has been appointed the regional secretary for Northern India and the Indian States for collecting exhibits for the exhibition, for which a special committee is to be formed soon in co-operation with the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Delhi.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE EXHIBITION

A plea for an annual exhibition of Indian arts and crafts, agriculture and industries, etc., was made by the Maharaja of Patiala when he distributed the prizes at the Indian Empire Exhibition in January last.

He hoped that the exhibition would, with the support of the Provincial Government, be an annual event which would bring to the knowledge of the people of the Punjab, the progress achieved by the rest of India.

The exhibition which was opened on December 21, 1933, is understood to have attracted 5 lakhs of visitors.

A PEACE MARSEILLAISE

Peace is not picturesque enough, says Sir Evelyn Wrench in the *Woman's Magazine*. "It is so much more exciting to listen to martial tunes which stir the primitive man in us. When I was last in Berlin in April, I was impressed by the catchy tunes of some of the Nazi songs. In the cause of peace we want some genius who will compose for us a Peace Marseillaise. What a chance for a composer!"

THE THIRD TEST MATCH

England won the Third Test on the 13th February by 202 runs, India being dismissed for 249 runs. Of the India batsmen, the Yuvaraj of Patiala made 60, Dilawar Hussain 36, Amar Singh 48 and Amarnath 26 not out. Among the bowlers tried by Jardine, Langridge was most successful, accounting for 5 wickets at a cost of 60 runs and Verity came next with 4 for 104.

"I congratulate Jardine on winning the Final Test by all-round good play," said Major C. K. Nayudu in an exclusive message to the *Hindu* soon after the play was over.

"I wish Jardine many such successes," Major Nayudu added. "I hope we will give a better fight next time we meet England."

The following played for England: D. R. Jardine (Capt.), C. F. Walters, H. Elliott, H. Verity, M. S. Nichols, J. Langridge, E. C. Clark, A. Mitchell, C. J. Barnett, A. H. Bakewell, L. Townshend and Gregory (12th man.)

The following played for India: C. K. Nayudu (Capt.), Wazir Ali, Nazir Ali, Amar Nath, Amar Singh, V. M. Merchant, C. S. Nayudu, Dilawar Hussain, J. Naoomal, Yuvaraj of Patiala, Mushtaq Ali, and Gopalan (12th man.)

PATAUDI ON CRICKET IN INDIA

Amusing conversation between the Nawab of Pataudi and Dilawar Hussain, of which the Correspondent to the *Indian Express* was unwittingly a hearer, would perhaps throw some light on the latter's inability to move about.

Nawab of Pataudi: You are the most clumsy Test player I have ever seen.

Dilawar: Yes, Nawabsahib. But I have done more to my country by playing for India than you have done. When players like you don't play for their country, then clumsy players like me must take your places.

This evoked great laughter and Pataudi finished by saying: "I am prepared just now to take off my coat and go in to play for India but the world knows why I don't. As long as those who are not cricketers are in charge of cricket in India, I could not under any circumstances play for my land of birth."

INDIA HOME SPORTS CLUB

A central organisation called the Hindimind Sports and Social Council has been formed in the office of the High Commissioner for India in London, to bring different members of the staff in contact with one another and encourage the pursuit of amateur sport. The membership of the Council is restricted to past and present members of the High Commissioner's staff and officers serving or having served under the Government of India. Indians and Europeans, not in Government Service, may become associate members on certain conditions.

The Council will seek to co-ordinate the activities of the various sports and social organisations now in existence at India House and place them on sound financial basis. Existing clubs have been affiliated to the Council, the membership of which at present totals 300, while new clubs are in the process of formation under its auspices.

SIR MD. SULAIMAN ON SCIENCE

The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman presided over the annual meeting of the Academy of Sciences on January 20.

Sir Shah in his address pointed out how human knowledge was still in a state of infancy and man occupied a most insignificant place in the vast universe surrounding him and scientists' theories were but conjectures and speculations as to the ultimate reality. The President traced the development of the theory of light from the earliest times showing from the available historical records why and how various theories have had to be abandoned and were replaced by present-day conceptions. He dealt with the wave theory at length.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

Dr. K. Krishnamurthi of the College of Science, Nagpur, claims to have discovered for the first time a new method of determining the value of mass of individual charged particles in colloidal solutions, suspensions, etc.

The method consists of measuring deflection of these charged particles, as observed by an ordinary microscope or ultra-microscope under simultaneous action of electric and magnetic fields. From the knowledge of the extent of deflection, intensity of applied fields and charge of particle which is determined separately, mass is easily calculated.

Dr. Krishnamurthi commenced investigations 5 years ago, but several interruptions delayed the discovery.

CHEMISTRY IN INDIA'S FUTURE

A review of the part which chemistry may play in India's future not only in the field of disciplined scientific achievement but also in the sphere of intellectual culture was given by Dr. H. B. Duncunliff, Professor of Chemistry, Government College, Lahore, in his presidential address to the Chemistry section of the Indian Science Congress, which met at the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay.

He stressed the need of paying increasing attention to the efficiency of our educational system with a view to ensure sound training in theoretical and practical chemistry involving the provision of technological institutions in every city of commercial importance in India.

BOSE RESEARCHES

The interest aroused in the researches made at the Bose Researches Institute under the able guidance of Sir J. C. Bose has been so great that French and German editions of the works have been published. Timiriazoff, the eminent Russian plant-physiologist, has given an account of these discoveries in Russian language. The account evinced in Poland has been equally great and it is learnt that permission has been asked for a Polish edition of the account of some of the important researches carried out at the Institute.

THE MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

Mr. Gaya Shanker M. Bhatta, President, Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, writes to the *Hindu* that it was gratifying to note that at long last the Government had realised the great handicaps under which Indian Film producers were labouring. The rebate allowed on exposed foreign films when returned to the country of origin within a period of two years is 87 per cent. and this indirectly acted as a subsidy to foreign producers at the cost of Indian film companies, since within that period of two years full value of the film was being realised. The cry raised by the Motion Picture Society of India that the rebate allowed affected adversely the Indian film industry has after so many years been heard and steps are being taken to remedy the evil. Mr. Bhatta pleads for a complete change in the angle of vision of the Government with regard to the cinema industry in India. The duty on raw-films imported into India was a direct tax on raw materials of the film industry and as there was no possibility of that material being manufactured in India for some years to come at least, it was very difficult to see why the raw materials of an industry should be so heavily taxed.

A FILM GROUP IN ASSEMBLY

Messrs. Jadhav and M. C. Rajah gave a party in the first week of February to mark the inauguration of the Film Group of Central Legislature, consisting of members who would take interest in the development of the film industry in India. About 150 guests, including officials and non-officials, and members of the Legislature attended.

Mr. Jadhav, thanking the guests, said that about two and half crores had already been invested in film industry. Sir Hari Singh Gour urged them to lend a helping hand by giving united support to the aims and objects of the Film Group with a view to help not only the growth of the industry but the education of the people of India.

REBATE ON FOREIGN FILMS

Sir Frank Noyce received on the 8th February a deputation of the Motion Picture Society of India, who represented to him that owing to the increased cost of production and trade depression, the industry could not make headway here. They represented that the abolition of the rebate on re-exportation of exposed films and the increase in valuation of exposed films would not help, unless the Customs duty on raw films was abolished or substantially reduced.

SUPPRESSION OF NOISE

The Committee appointed by the British Association to consider the subject of noise, invited the public recently to furnish their own opinions as to the noises which cause them the most discomfort and inconvenience.

The result of the plebiscite has now been communicated by the Chairman of this Committee, Sir Henry Fowler, to the Anti-Noise League. The result shows

Motor-cycles 336; motor-horns 209; aircraft, 120; car exhausts 109; lorries 95, wireless telephony and gramophones 55; street music 49; car gears 37 omnibuses 35; road drills 35; dogs 26; and milkcarts 22.

COMFORT IN MOTOR COACH

In England experiments are being now carried on with a motor coach in which the engine, gear-box and transmission are mounted on one side, just behind the right front wheel. It is claimed this arrangement increases the amount of room for passengers and shields them from the heat of the engine. Another feature of the bus is a special bumper known as a life-guard which operates in collisions with persons or obstacles.

SIR MALCOLM'S LAND SPEED RECORD

The American Automobile Association has received a definite assurance from Sir Malcolm Campbell that he will attempt to beat his own land speed record of 272 miles an hour in August on Salduro lake-bed near the Salt Lake city. The deposit of hard packed mineral salts is considered to make one of the few surfaces on which a speed of 300 miles an hour is practicable.

MOTOR LICENCES IN BRITAIN

The gross amount received in Great Britain from motor licences during last year amounted to £29,201,000 as compared with £28,411,000 in the previous 12 months. Cars registered for the first time last year showed a considerable increase over the number in 1932.

66 MILES ON 1 GALLON?

We learn that Scientific Laboratories, 2117-F St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A., have brought out a wonderful new Auto Gas, Saver and Inside Engine Oil that saves gas and oil valves inside engine at the same time. It fits all cars and easily put on with wrench

THE LATE MR. SESHASAYEE

Mr. R. Seshasayee of Messrs. Seshasayee and Brothers, Electrical Engineers, Trichinopoly, was the victim of an unfortunate aeroplane crash on the 11th February. He was flying round the town in his own plane and the engine while landing at the Race Course gave trouble and the plane capsized as it neared the ground. Mr. Seshasayee received somewhat serious injuries and was immediately removed to the hospital where he succumbed to the injuries. He was the pioneer in South India in Electrical Engineering. We offer our sincere condolences to the family of the deceased.

FLYING GETTING SAFER EVERY YEAR

Major G. C. Turner, writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, says:

In the year 1933, the Air Force has flown an aggregate of more than 44,000,000 air miles. There have been 38 fatal accidents causing the loss of 53 lives.

The total is slightly greater than in 1932, but there has been much more flying. A truer estimate of the advance of safety in flying is to be gained from the fact that while the number of squadrons has been doubled in 10 years, the accident rate is very little higher than it was in 1923.

Many of the flying schools have increased their flying by some 50 per cent. over last year's total. The increase in the number of licensed pilots and machines is shown by the following table:

	"A" Licence.	"B."
1931	2,091	315
1932	2,386	453
1933	2,441	434

The number of licensed aeroplanes increased from 924 to 981.

A MODEL AEROPLANE

Mr. Yeshwant N. Shinde, a Mahratra motor driver from Nasik, has prepared a small model aeroplane which can fly about 30 to 40 feet high. During his visit to Mysore last year, Mr. Shinde had his first opportunity of flying in an aeroplane to the Kolar gold mines. The pilot of this plane, Mr. Johnson, gave a few instructions to Mr. Shinde who was keenly interested in the subject. This led Mr. Shinde to take more and more interest in aviation and on his return to Nasik he studied the subject well through the medium of various books. To make an experiment, Mr. Shinde ordered a model plane and the necessary tools for its manufacture from abroad. As a result of his strenuous efforts and keen interest, Mr. Shinde has been able to prepare a small plane.

Mr. Shinde has studied up to the third English standard only and his ambition is to pursue the subject still further. He intends to join some Aero Club in India first with a view to complete his studies and then proceed to England shortly.

LAND REVENUE REVISION IN BOMBAY

The phenomenal fall in prices of agricultural produce owing to trade depression and the consequent loss to the agriculturists are largely reflected in the series of resolutions tabled by the members of the Bombay Legislative Council for discussion at the current session which commenced on 25th February. More than 30 members have given notice of resolutions which generally deal with the effects of the present low level of prices on the cultivators and suggest varying reductions from 10 to 50 per cent. in the land revenue.

Some of the resolutions stress the need of appointment of influential committees to investigate in the matter and render immediate relief to the farmers. Suggestions are also put forth for the revision of scale of the land revenue in the light of the present market value of the agricultural commodities.

Mr. G. S. Ganguli in a resolution recommends the Government to suspend the operation of the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act of 1932 immediately.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

The committee formed at a conference called in Calcutta last month by Sir Daniel Hamilton to formulate a scheme of rural reconstruction, have finished their labours. The scheme was further discussed and adopted by the Committee. It has been decided to start institutes at the Gosaba and Mayurbhanj estates of Sir Daniel Hamilton and at Birnagar, Nadia, the estate of Rai Bahadur N. N. Banerjee. Work will commence simultaneously at Gosaba and Birnagar. Both Sir Daniel and the Rai Bahadur have arranged to provide the institutes with necessary building and funds to start with. Rai Bahadur N. N. Banerjee has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the permanent fund. The scheme provides for one year's all-round practical training in farming and in some small industries to be imparted by an efficient staff, both stipendiary and honorary, with a view to infusing a spirit of self-help and co-operation among the students. The students, according to the scheme, must be of good physique and not less than 15 years of age—the maximum age being fixed at 22. Preference will be given to literate candidates by the Selection Committee. The candidate will be regarded as a co-operative colonist with 20 *bighas* of land, a hut and a tank at the end of the course provided he can subscribe Rs. 200 to the initial capital required.

INDIAN COTTON

The importance of cotton, both in the internal and external economics of India, was stressed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay in his speech at the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in Bombay.

Lord Brabourne referred to the valuable research work carried under the auspices of the Committee and dwelt on the need of helping the Indian agriculturist, who was terribly hit by the world depression.

Sir T. Vijayaraghava Acharya, who presided, in his speech referred to the efforts of the Committee to tackle the various problems confronting the cotton industry in India.

MR. BAKHALE ON TEXTILE LABOUR

Mr. R. R. Bakhale has drawn the attention of the public and the Government to the grave plight of mill workers in India. He points out that the Conference of the textile workers recently held in Bombay was both an indication and warning. Mr. Bakhale deplores that the Government did not take the public into its confidence as to the extent of unemployment amongst the workers and gives certain figures about the situation in Bombay alone which show the necessity of prompt measures if a struggle is to be avoided. There are in Bombay 86,000 employed as against 61,000 unemployed workers. That is for every 100 persons employed there are 70 workers who are without a job. Mr. Bakhale refuses to believe that this is due entirely to trade depression so long as the crash of the Currimbhoy group of mills is fresh in the mind.

FACTORY WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Here are two groups of people. The first is composed of factory workers and clerks from some great metropolitan centre like New York or London. The second consists of peasants from Tuscany, say, or Valencia. All members of the first group have received an elementary education and some have gone through a course of secondary education. In the second group some individuals are completely illiterate and none has attended school beyond the age of 12 or 13. In which of these two groups will you find the more elegant, correct and measured speech, the richer vocabulary, asks Aldous Huxley in the recent *N. Y. American*. "From personal knowledge of both types of people, I should answer unhesitatingly: in the second group. The almost illiterate peasants will speak much better than the relatively highly educated city dwellers."

LABOUR IN AHMEDABAD MILLS

An Associated Press message of 18th February reports that a split seems to have occurred in the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association over the contemplated move to reduce wages.

A small section, though anxious for wage-reduction, is opposed to throwing overboard the system of conciliation and arbitration that has been devised by Mahatma Gandhi and has been in operation in Ahmedabad for over a decade now. It insists on waiting for the award of the Arbitration Board to which the question of wage-reduction has already been referred.

An overwhelming majority, however, seems to favour a direct system of wage-reduction and seems determined to carry out this proposed reduction.

A special committee with full dictatorial powers has been appointed to give effect to this proposal.

TALKING NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers that talk are seen as a possibility of the near future as the result of the invention of a device called a photo-litophone, which plays paper news records.

These records are made by photographing sound waves with the aid of photo-electric cell, or 'electric eye', as it is familiarly known. Any number of prints can be rapidly and economically made and then reproduced by printing like any illustration in a newspaper or a magazine.

During a recent demonstration of the photo-litophone in Madrid, an address was reproduced in 15 minutes after it had been concluded. The speaker's voice was reproduced as satisfactorily as if it had been done by a phonograph.

BENGALI LINOTYPE

The latest invention in Bengali type-setting is the keyboard scheme for Bengali linotype made by Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Managing Director of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and Mr. Rajshekhar Bose, formerly Manager, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works. The scheme which is the result of 20 years' hard and strenuous efforts on the part of Mr. Majumdar, has been accepted by the Linotype Machinery, Limited, of England. For the purpose of successful working of the scheme, nearly 600 letters of the Bengali script have been reduced to 124 on the keyboard in addition to about 50 letters in the side cases including signs.

HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Government of India have reappointed the following gentlemen as corresponding members of the Indian Historical Records Commission for three years with effect from the 16th November 1933: Dr. D. K. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta; Rai Bahadur Pandit Sheo Narain, Advocate, Lahore; Mons. A. Balasubramaniam Pillai, Pondicherry, and Mr. S. Khurshed Ali, Hyderabad, Deccan.

INDIAN ASTROLOGERS' FORECAST

The earthquake disaster, which has been widespread in the Gangetic belt, was predicted long ago by Hindu astrologers, according to whom the convergence of 7 planets into the Capricorn sign of the Zodiac foreboded a calamity. In some places in Northern India, *purohits* (priests) and *pandits* recited prayers and offered sacrifice in temples so that the severity of the disaster might be mitigated while the earth rocked.

WIT AND HUMOUR

A rather stout woman was trying to squeeze her way into the crowded bus. A man who was trying to get off the bus, began to laugh at her futile efforts.

She looked angrily at him. "H'm," she gasped, "if you were half a man you'd help me on instead of grinning like a Cheshire cat."

The smile on the man's face grew larger. "Madam," he said, "if you were half a lady you wouldn't need any help."

* * * * *

He was about to leave for the office. His wife handed him a small parcel.

"What's this, dear?" he asked.
 "It's a bottle of hair tonic," she replied.
 "Oh, that's very nice of you, dear," he said, "but—"
 "It isn't for you; it's for your typist," she explained.
 "Her hair is coming out badly on your coat."

* * * * *

"My friend," said a solemn man, "have you ever done ought to make the community in which you live the better for your living in it?" "I have done much," replied the other humbly, "to purify the homes of my fellow-beings." "Ah!" continued the solemn man with a pleased look, "you distribute tracts?" "No, I clean carpets."

* * * * *

"That coat looks shabby," remarked Hicks to his intimate friend, the poet. "Why don't you have it turned?" "Do you think this coat has three sides?" asked the impecunious one.

* * * * *

LIFE INSURANCE AGENT: "My dear sir, have you made any provision for those who come after you?"
 HARDUPPE: "Yes, I put the dog at the door and told the servant to say that I'm out of town."

* * * * *

PRETTY GIRL: "It must have taken a lot of courage to rescue me as you did."
 FIREMAN: "Yes, I had to knock down three other fellows who wanted to do it."

* * * * *

"My husband wanted a diary that locked, so I bought him this one."
 "How nice! And did you buy yourself anything?"
 "Yes, A duplicate key."

* * * * *

WIFE: "The couple next door seem very devoted. He kisses her every time they meet. Why don't you do that?"

HUSBAND: "I don't know her well enough yet."

* * * * *

"How would you define a successful business man?"
 "A man who can make more money than his wife can spend."

* * * * *

SHE: "Let's go to the cinema."
 HE: "Which one?"
 "Doesn't matter, one's as dark as another."

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The Cambridge Unemployed

BY SIR HUBERT SAMS

ABOUT two years ago His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales made a stirring and arresting speech at the Albert Hall, London, on the problem of Unemployment. He admitted that it was of enormous proportions. "Well, break it up into small pieces," he advised, "and tackle each piece separately."

Great Britain, as always, responded to the appeal of its beloved Prince, set about breaking up the gigantic bogey and began in earnest to tackle the pieces.

This is how we tackled our Cambridge piece. Here, two years ago, we had some 1,500 unemployed men. Compared to many places in Great Britain the number was small. Nevertheless, actually it was an unpleasantly large number to have out of a job in one town. A learned Doctor of Science, Fellow of a College, with ready sympathy for the needy, got busy and in a short time formed in temporary premises the nucleus of an Unemployed Men's Club. A few months later the Club was able to hire in Cambridge a disused factory. The Doctor of Science circularised all the bodies and institutions likely to be interested and asked for representatives to serve on his "Advisory Committee". Among others he approached Toc H; and I and another volunteered to serve.

The factory, when I first knew it about eighteen months ago, was four floors of very bare, ugly and dirty walls. Now by the efforts of the Club members it is transformed into quite a respectable Club House. The ground floor, it is true, is still rather unkempt and is used chiefly

for bicycles, packing cases, and coal. But mount to the Lounge on the first floor and a different prospect is seen. The members have panelled it with three-ply wood, stained to a pleasing dark colour. The further end they have partitioned off and made into a pleasant Committee Room and Secretary's Office. In one corner is a Canteen, where tea and coffee, lemonade, biscuits and cigarettes are served and sold. In the Lounge the men read and play draughts or dominoes or listen to the Wireless.

Upstairs again is a Concert Hall with a good little stage and a 'green room' at the further end. Here are given concerts, plays, lectures and talks.

The third floor is devoted to carpenters' and cobblers' benches; it is in fact the Crafts Room, where the Members work, if they feel so disposed, and make articles for their own homes: they may not sell any of their handiwork, for that would offend against the principles of Labour.

Mount once again to the top storey. Here you will find a billiard room with a full sized table and two smaller ones. Billiards is, of course, a most popular feature of the Club and the profits from the tables help largely to pay the Club expenses.

In the winter days with their long spells of darkness, the Club is full. But even in the Winter many of the younger men are out on Parker's Piece, playing 'soccer', with gear provided by the funds of the Advisory Committee. And in the Summer still more of them are out on the Piece, playing cricket with gear from the

industry in the province. Some strong organisation that would stop the unhealthy competition among merchants and effectively safeguard the interests of the traders and cultivators, is absolutely essential to put the rice trade of the province once more on its feet. Another great defect is the vast number of varieties to be found in the rice grown in the province and a woeful lack of standardisation of the different types. When it is understood that it is on the standardisation of the agricultural crop alone, their prosperity in export trade is possible, the difficulties in Bengal could be easily visualised. It goes without saying that standardisation can be effected only by a competent official or semi-official organisation.

The table appended at the conclusion of this article would be illustrative of the direction of India's export trade in rice. In the British Empire, Ceylon and Straits Settlements are India's good customers. It is quite likely that the United Kingdom may also become important in the course of few years from the point of view of the Indian rice trade. Amongst the foreign countries, it could be readily seen that Germany, Netherlands, Java and China are large importers

of Indian rice. Though we have practically lost the Japanese market, we can more than make up that loss in China.

Reference in this connection should be made as to the anxiety of some, about the possibility of not only India's export trade in rice suffering, but also the invasion of the home market itself by other countries. During the last year, Japan actually reshipped a few thousand tons of rice to India. Just now, we are hearing of the Siamese exports of rice into Madras Presidency. It is undoubtedly true that imports of even a few thousands of tons at lower prices are likely to disorganise the Indian markets and create panic in the minds of the merchants. Under the existing circumstances, instead of erecting tariff barriers against the Siamese and other rice, India would probably do better to make representation to the respective Governments just as she did last year in the case of Japan. Japanese Government exerted their influence on their own shippers on India's representation, and prevented them from re-shipping rice to India. Similarly we may expect the other Governments too, to act, if only India's case is put to them through proper channels.

EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN HUSK.

QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF TONS.

	Pre-war average.	War average.	Post-war average.	1929- 30.	1930- 31.	1931- 32.	1932- 33.
United Kingdom	159	325	96	40	58	51	194
Ceylon	325	328	311	426	444	410	394
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	229	265	233	165
Germany	345	23	207	271	162	262	153
Netherlands	240	24	31	125	100	158	54
China	13	6	68	260	467	417	262
Japan and Korea	123	52	52	27	5	...	74
Java	168	82	75	155	51	63	18
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	820	884	810	861
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,478	1,370	1,491	967
Grand Total	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,298	2,254	2,301	1,828
Percentage of British Empire	43.5	65.0	57.1	35.7	39.2	35.2	47.1

The Industrial Aspect of Indian Cotton

BY PROF. V. G. RAMAKRISHNAN, M.A.

LANCASHIRE has no longer the reputation of dumping her manufactured goods on India and has begun to interest herself in India producing better quality of cotton more suitable for consumption by the Lancashire mills. Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee, has reached Bombay at a most opportune moment. Indian cotton, as pointed out by him, has increased from 100,000 bales 2 years ago to 230,000 in the current year. We should give up the present habit to institute a comparison between the quantity of Indian cotton consumed by Japan and the quantity likely to be consumed by Lancashire. It would be better if Indian cotton growers understand that Lancashire has a more fruitful mission for India than merely competing with Japan in the consumption of Indian cotton. Enabling India to produce a better quality of cotton is a service of permanent value and therefore of greatest importance. It is in this spirit that we should welcome the appointment of Mr. Fleming as Cotton Commissioner with a view to explore the industrial aspects of Indian cotton. The margin of Indian cotton available for export is the short staple and this is unsuitable to the requirements of the English spinner. Large mills, specially fitted to work the short staple cotton, are now in India, Germany and Japan, and they consume about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total crop. But the growth of long staple cotton is a matter of great importance to India and to Britain as a consumer of such long staple variety. Cotton, of which the staple is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or over, is regarded as long staple cotton for the purposes of Bombay, while for the purposes of the Lancashire mills it must be a "commercial inch" in length, the actual measurement being somewhat less and rather $\frac{7}{8}$ th of an inch. If India wants finer variety of cloths, and if she wants Britain as a substantial consumer of her

raw cotton independent of the American supply, it is necessary to pay more attention to long staple cotton. In recent years, the Government have been doing much in improving the class of cotton produced by seed selection, hybridization and the importation of exotic varieties. Egyptian and American cotton have been successfully grown in Sindh. The increase in long staple cotton in recent years is due largely to the efforts of the Indian Cotton Committees set up by the Government of India. It is now recognised by Government experts that the cultivation in India of exotic types of long staple cotton must be confined to the irrigated districts. The Sukkur Barrage Project, when completed, is likely to open a bright future for long staple cotton. Long staple can also be produced in non-irrigated districts, as is evidenced by the Tinnevely cotton in Madras and Broach cotton in Guzarat. India has certain peculiar advantages over other cotton-growing regions—fertile soil climate, a large agricultural population and a great network of railways. It has been repeatedly urged by the manufacturers in India that sufficient cotton of long staple should be encouraged. Indian mills, especially, after the War are spinning higher counts than 30s and require for this purpose long staple cotton and Bombay's salvation lies in taking to finer spinning. The long staple cotton grown plentifully and successfully will revolutionise the Indian cotton industry.

In this connection, a suggestion may be made for creation of new cotton plantations. In tropical countries like India, cotton is a crop adapted only for Indian labour, but a European planter may find a remunerative occupation in cotton growing if the following conditions are observed: He should begin by selecting and clearing his ground of a certain number of acres keeping to the

districts, where it has already been found that cotton will flourish. In the first season, he should clear only half the area which could be done with Indian labour, say in 6 months. The conclusion of the period should coincide with the proper moment for planting selected seed. After the planting, all the weaker plants appearing, where a sowing of 5 or 6 seeds has been made, should be thinned out. At the same time the first cultivation or clearing is carried out to be succeeded at the proper time by 2 further cleanings as the plant grows and approaches the flowing stage, 3 or 4 months after sowing. At the end of this period the bolls begin to open and picking commences. This must be carried out systematically, each row of cotton bushes being visited every 10 days until the yield of all the successively maturing bolls have been gathered. Indian labour is expert in the matter of cleaning the ground but for sowing, thinning, clearing and picking, they are not sufficiently skilled and constant instruction and supervision is necessary. Between the various operations, there are periods of quiescence, but the planter will do well to pay constant attention to his cotton fields. The area in the U. S. A. is, of course, the main factor in the world's aggregate but India comes next. Factors of vital importance for an increase in the cotton area are the relation between costs of production and market price, adequate supply of labour and transport; and in all these respects the Government of India are already doing their best to promote the production of good cottons, although it should not be forgotten that there are in India to-day a very great many competitive crops. The recent relative scarcity and dearness of American cotton appears to have exercised an influence on the types of cotton utilised in some manufactures. Some years ago the definition of long staple was applicable only when the length reached one and one eighth inches, but now it appears

to be generally agreed that any cotton of fully one inch satisfies the same requirements if the length is uniform and regular. The lack of uniformity in length and character may involve greater difficulties in the mill than does failure to reach a given standard of staple in cotton which is uniform and even-running. If at present a longer staple is insisted on, it is probably for uses other than the usual cloth or yarn manufactures. The areas devoted to cotton occur in almost all parts of India—Bombay, C. P. with Berar, Hyderabad, Madras and Punjab are the chief cotton growers. The first two produce about $\frac{1}{2}$ of all the Indian crop. In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the cotton area. Of this increase, a larger share has fallen to Bombay. The Sukkur Barrage will bring about 6 million acres of land and the new cotton area thus provided should reach 750,000 acres, but almost the whole of the 6 millions is pronounced to be suitable for the crop.

According to the report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the State of Hyderabad has continued its important operations for the replacement of mixed types with the valuable Bani cotton of pure strain. These supplies of Punjab-American cotton and of Bani, also a comparatively long-stapled cotton, form an immense asset.

Not only has the size of the Indian cotton crop increased and is likely to expand in the future, but there has also been a distinct improvement in staple length. It is estimated by experts that about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million to 2 million bales of cotton are now being produced in India of a minimum staple length of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Spinners in Lancashire and in other countries have not yet realised what excellent cottons are being produced in India, and with a view to popularising the use of Indian cotton, the fibre properties of standard Indian cotton should be brought to the attention of spinners in England. Spinners may also be

recommended to make trials with a new variety grown in Berar and C. P. known as *Verum* 262 which is soft, silky and has a long staple of good length. The spinning results of one mill have been calculated and they show that for 19's warp, 19 turns per inch, the waste to spindle point was 11 per cent. and thelea test 75 lbs. So far 30,000 acres are sown with this variety. Government officials are distributing seed on a large scale to selected farmers who sell the seed cotton to the Government. This variety is being produced under strict Government control. The Indian Central Cotton Committee are of opinion that taking the total Indian crop at 6 million bales, there will be a 2 million bale crop of long staple cotton, of which 320,000 bales or 16 per cent. may be taken as suitable for warp

yarn of 30/36's counts and an additional 60,000 bales or 3 per cent. suitable for weft yarn of 30/36's counts.

It is unfortunate that Indian cottons have still a bad reputation due to the quality of the cotton, which reached Lancashire at the time of the cotton famine. It is well said that Lancashire is one of the most conservative countries in the world as regards trade usages, and spinners will do well to give Indian cottons a fair chance. There are many cottons suitable for Lancashire and for Europe in general. The very fact that the yarn made for 2,300 automatic looms which are working in South India is spun entirely from Indian cotton, should be an object-lesson to induce spinners to make a new trial with Indian cottons.

THE REVOLT OF YOUTH

BY MILLIE GRAHAM POLAK

YOUTH is restless, discontented, dissatisfied. Everywhere, East and West alike, we are hearing of the revolt of youth, and where it does not revolt, too often it tends to lose itself in material things, seeming to believe that life has no other meaning than the fulfilment of the physical needs of the moment.

Many express fear at this revolt. They cannot understand it, and many others dismiss it with a little smile, as though it were an indisposition, rather tiresome, but nothing to be really disturbed about, just something that will soon spend itself. But this revolt cannot be dismissed so easily, nor should it be left without wise and restricting direction; however difficult the latter is, it must be attempted and an intelligent understanding be essayed.

Youth is revolting against the old systems of life, it has looked on them and found them wanting. It is revolting against the creeds of

its fathers, such creeds to youth imprison the human spirit. It is revolting against the old shibboleths and would destroy them all. It wants a new world, but does not know how to set about building one, and in the meantime it is planning for destruction. Destruction is always so much easier than construction. A child can destroy, but it takes a wise as well as a strong man to construct.

And if youth could succeed in its work of destruction, what wisdom or experience would teach it to build a world better fitted for advancing human needs? In its revolt, it turns against its elders, but without their help and co-operation, without the knowledge that they possess of life and human nature, youth will create chaos, not an ordered world. Yet youth is right in rebelling and destroying, that is, if the latter is not too speedy and too far in excess of the capacity to rebuild. Without this rebellion there would be

no movement, life would become static and humanity moribund. Behind this destructive rebellion, there are many noble ideals and visions, visions of a world of beauty and fulness; and the vision urges youth into action against the ugliness and starvation of life's good things that it sees around it.

But if youth is not kept within the fold of the human family, not as if it were a class apart, as it so often thinks itself to be, when disillusionment comes, as come it must if the youth of any one generation thinks it can

shatter it to bits—and then Remould it nearer to the heart's desire, the disappointment it suffers breeds despair. And from despair there results a flare-up of human emotions, with all the attendant dangers.

It is well for a country or a people when disillusionment comes slowly, for then there is time for an adjustment to take place. As the years pass, we realise that we cannot sever ourselves utterly from the past, neither can we produce a clean slate to write upon. The very tools we fight with have been forged in the experience and with labour of the past, and the psychology of a people has been built up over a long period of time. If we look around to-day, especially in this country of England, and so much that is true of this country is true of all others, India included, the strongest element that is making for revolt is the insecurity of everything, especially of the future as youth envisages it.

Rumours of war and the fear of war, national bankruptcy or the fear of it, loss of faith in any form of religion, and few or no openings for spending legitimately, in commerce, the arts, or the professions, the energy that youth knows itself possesses. Man power seems at a discount. Hundreds of young men, educated and college-trained, can find no place for themselves. Thousands of youths turned out from the state schools search in vain for an employer to pay for

their labour. Young women, in ever growing numbers, struggle against each other and against men for jobs in factory or office. And neither the young man nor the young woman sees the prospect of marriage and the possession of an independent home not at least until the best years of youth have passed. So discontent grows and rebellion begins. Youth feels itself thwarted, frustrated, and eventually wants to hurt, even as it has been hurt. It will not listen to any suggestions of palliatives; it asks for a cure, absolute and immediate. It does not realise the first law of life, that every new birth requires a long period of gestation, and that in the human world, birth is a painful and often a dangerous thing.

The whole story of youth, however, even of this period, is not told in one short article, neither could it be told by one pen. Between the two extremes of idealised destructive energy, and selfish indifference to all but one's own comfort or pleasure, a wide range exists. Fortunately, in every country there are groups of young people who endeavour to understand the meaning of life, and with greater wisdom than their more extreme fellows, realise that, ages ago, the lines of conduct have been laid down by every great teacher, and that what is needed to-day is a new interpretation of that ancient teaching and a determination to live nearer to the path that has been indicated. These groups link up with those whose thoughts and aspirations are similar to their own, of any age, class, or nation. They are more closely concerned with truth, for they see themselves as part of a whole, and make for balance. And perhaps, through the understanding of these groups and the medium that they provide, Youth generally, with its force and energy, and Age with its experience and knowledge, will work together, for only by their mutual understanding and co-operation will any new order be evolved that will be of lasting benefit to the race.

The New Indian Constitution

BY MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO, M.A. (Cantab), BAR-AT-LAW

(Director of Public Instruction, Mysore)

IT is refreshing to come across a sober and positive examination of the White Paper, such as is provided in this interesting volume.* The book is also a sign and a portent of what may be expected of Young India, of which the writer is so promising a member. It thrills one to read that "the youth of India is against all privilege and every kind of monopoly, is not obsessed by ideas of caste or race, and a single purpose runs through all, of making India great nationally and internationally, of ensuring for her, her rightful place in the comity of nations, and of enabling India to give its message to the world of toleration and peace". The examination of the New Indian Constitution is not only informed by this lofty spirit but is also placed in a triple setting: the New Constitution is examined in relation to the aspirations of India towards the status of a Dominion, viz., as a well designed step in the path of India towards a higher political status. Further, the constitution and future status of India are of vital importance to the British Commonwealth in the sense that the co-operation and good-will of Indians are essential for its permanence. Even more, "the right solution of the Indian constitutional problem will mark an epoch in the relations between the White and non-White races". No exception can be taken either to the temper in which the book is written, or to the threefold background against which the proposals of the White Paper are viewed and subjected to sane and well-informed criticism.

It is not necessary to take the reader through the several chapters, —there are twelve—, of this work, but we may ask ourselves what

exactly are the writer's views on certain cardinal aspects of the Indian constitutional problem. What is the writer's opinion of the proposed Indian Federation? Is it a creature of a momentary enthusiasm that caught the fancy of the R. T. C. but is now seen to be an airy nothing lacking substance, or as some fear, an Elusive Will of the Wisp that will land us in the morass of interminable disputes? Secondly, what promise does the New Constitution hold to India of the cardinal feature of self-government, viz., Central Responsibility? Thirdly, how does the problem of Minorities affect the future of Indian politics? Lastly, what of Finance? Sir Walter Layton made an optimistic forecast in 1929 of a Central surplus, but the world-wide events since 1930 have falsified his forecast and made the task of Finance Ministers difficult all the world over. To add to our embarrassments, Sir Malcolm Hailey has presented us with a terrifying bill of cost if the Indian Federation is to be brought about. What does Mr. Krishnaswami think of the position?

I. It will be remembered that the Simon Commission banished Indian Federation to the dim and distant future. They wrote that their scheme of a Council for Greater India was "designed to make a beginning in the process which may one day lead to Indian Federation. What we are proposing is merely a throwing across the gap of the *first strands* which may in time mark the line of a solid and enduring bridge. . . . foster the *sense of need* for further developments, and bring more nearly within the range of realisation *other steps which are as yet too distant and too dim to be entered upon and described*".* It is, therefore, a matter of some interest to enquire how it happened that so soon

* THE NEW INDIAN CONSTITUTION: A CRITICISM. By A. Krishnaswami. Williams & Norgate, London.

* The italics are mine.

after this stupendous declaration, Federation "came in a flood". Mr. Krishnaswami at the very outset of his work tells us how it happened that British Indian delegates, the Rulers of the States, and the British Delegation, all so soon gravitated towards an Indian Federation: "The delegates from British India were vitally interested in the question of responsible Government at the centre. They asked themselves how far such a Government could work, ignoring the position of Indian States. A responsible Indian administration at the centre of British India cannot become the paramount power exercising control over or guarding the rights of Indian States." The delegates from the States on their side "saw that the British Indian Legislature was becoming, and must become, increasingly powerful The States were virtually forced to adopt policies decided from the point of view of British India alone. . . . The Princes began to realise that this participation in affairs of common interest could be real and effective only through an All-India Federation". Lastly, the British Delegation saw many difficulties in the way of creating a democratic form of Government for a vast country like India, and they also saw that democracy had made room for a more resolute form of Government in various European countries. "Though they were not willing to condemn democracy as totally inapplicable to Indian conditions, they were hesitant and extremely reluctant to contemplate a system of Government based on pure and unadulterated democracy to meet the existing conditions in India. On the other hand to contemplate no change at the centre was to court certain trouble and disaster." This dilemma of the British Delegation was resolved for them by the Princes. "If the States were to enter an All-India Federation, and if their representatives were to take part in Federal affairs, there would be just that sobering and restraining influence which would make India safe for a

limited kind of democracy. The States with their large vested interests would be certain to see that no disastrous experiments were resorted to by an infant and inexperienced democracy". The case for Indian Federation and the motives that actually influenced the First Round Table Conference in declaring so definitely and early in favour of an All-India Federation could not have been better stated. It is also true that after the first enthusiastic declarations in favour of a Federation, each of the parties has come to realise that the path towards Federation is not so smooth nor can be so rapidly covered as might have been thought at first, but the case for Federation itself is unaffected by the need for hastening slowly.

Some of these difficulties in the way of achieving an All-India Federation are carefully examined by Mr. Krishnaswami in the second and third chapters of his book, and to them the reader may well turn. The allocation of functions, the necessity for some parity in respect of the internal constitution of the joining States, the position of the Indian States when purely British Indian Legislation is under consideration, the distribution of seats between the British Indian Provinces and the States, all these are more carefully examined by the author. It is worth stating, however, that in respect of the very important though delicate question of residual powers, the author supports the claim of the Federal Government.

II. The final worth of the New Constitution will be assessed according to the extent to which the Central Government is responsible to the Federal Legislature is free from erosion. Both in respect of the selection of the Federal Ministers as well as their dependence on the support of either House of the Federal Legislature, much has been left undetermined. More than all, as the writer points out, the vesting of special responsibilities in the Governor-General necessarily detracts from the extent of responsibility conferred on the Cabinet. What have

come to be known as "Reservations and Safeguards" make a definite inroad into central responsibility. It is not necessary to go into this matter which has been discussed threadbare ever since the famous phrase came into prominence towards the close of the First Round Table Conference. Mr. Krishnaswami writes with restraint on the subject, and admits there is need for some reservation of powers and some safeguards as a matter of transition, and quotes the declaration of the British Government to show that these reservations are meant to be "so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India to full responsibility for her own Government". It is interesting to note his views in respect of an important safeguard, namely, the rights of minorities, as well as with regard to the interference of the Secretary of State not only in reference to the reserved powers, but also with regard to other matters in respect of which the Governor-General has "special responsibilities". With regard to the Minorities Mr. Krishnaswami writes with feeling and discernment: "Democratic institutions will be smothered in their infancy if minorities are encouraged in ventilating their grievances, not indeed in the public forums or representative institutions, but in the drawing-rooms and boudoirs of Viceregal estate. Human nature is much the same the world over, and the temptation to use the grievance of a minority for purposes other than the legitimate protection of its rights may prove irresistible to a Governor-General or Governor harassed by the conduct of the Ministry in spheres where its power is unrestricted. Above all, the growth of a life of healthy, virile self-dependence and of effective participation in the affairs of the State of a minority will be arrested if it is treated as a hot-house plant capable of development only in the exotic atmosphere of Viceregal protection."

These are sentiments as lofty as they are expressed in picturesque and vigorous language.

With regard to the intervention of the Secretary of State, Mr. Krishnaswami holds that although the Governor-General must be subject to the control of the Home Authorities so far as the reserved departments are concerned, the intervention of the Secretary of State is unnecessary and perhaps even mischievous when the field of intervention is the exercise of the special responsibilities in such matters, as for example, the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities or the safeguarding of non-Indian commercial interests. Mr. Krishnaswami is of opinion that "Whitehall is the last place which can with knowledge or propriety intervene in such a matter." There is much point in Mr. Krishnaswami's criticism, specially when he draws attention to the fact that the commercial and the financial policies of the India Office have all along been suspect. At the same time, there is this to be said in favour of the intervention of the Secretary of State, so long as immense powers are placed in the hands of the Governor-General. As Lord Morley more than once told Lord Minto, the Secretary of State has always to consider what the House of Commons will stand, and although it may not be always desirable that Indian affairs should be discussed and settled on the floor of the House of Commons, yet so long as the British Parliament is responsible in the last resort for final decision in such matters, it is far safer for India that there should be an opportunity of discussing matters which would be otherwise subject only to arbitrary decisions of the Governor-General, on the floor of the House by way of a discussion of the policy of the Secretary of State who is responsible to the British Legislature.

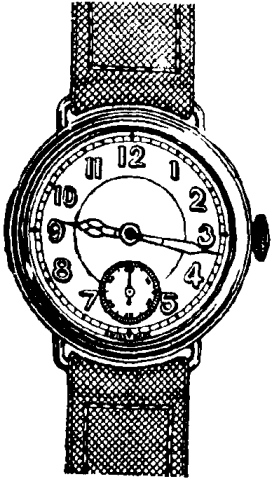
III. We have already drawn attention above to the advanced views of Mr. Krishnaswami in respect of the rights of minorities, and this question is further discussed in a separate chapter with a refreshing breadth of view. The keynote

of the chapter is to be found in the following sentence: "In politics, and in the treatment of political minorities, it is not sufficient to confer rights. It is equally important so to confer them and in such abundance as to create a feeling of equality and security among the minorities of India." Mr. Krishnaswami develops this idea in a very interesting and suggestive manner, and points out that the subjective ties of nationalism will be strengthened and a social federation will be gradually evolved if the minorities are not merely given equality of rights but also scope to discharge their obligations as constituent elements of New India.

IV. "Federal Finance," writes Mr. Krishnaswami, "will form the keynote to the New Constitution. On the successful handling of financial problems will depend the status of the Indian Federation, not merely in the eyes of the outside world, but, what is more important, also in the estimation of the citizens of the land. . . . Nothing except the hope that in the new dispensation their lot will be better, not indeed by a reduction of taxation but in the amelioration of social conditions, will reconcile the people of India to the New Constitution." Wise words, and Mr. Krishnaswami is to be congratulated on having emphasized this most important fact that all the struggle for a New Constitution, responsible or otherwise, will have been futile and will merely result in the acquisition of Dead Sea Apples, unless under the new regime the lot of common men and women is distinctly improved, and in the picturesque language of Henry IV: "Each peasant is enabled to have a fowl in his pot." Constitutions are excellent things, but unless they are supplemented with the sinews of warfare against poverty, ignorance, and suffering in the land, men will begin to sigh for Dictatorships and paternal Governments, where without the extravagant expenditure on democratic institutions, the lot of the common man can be

ameliorated. There is no doubt that the New Constitution will be subjected to the acid test of its capacity to bring about social and economic amelioration in the land. Unfortunately, as Mr. Krishnaswami realises, the resources of the Federal Exchequer will be very poor and, therefore, the Federal Government will have to practise severe economy in all directions, but more than all it will have to look to an improvement in world conditions and its reaction upon conditions in India.

This review has been already a long one, though we have not been able to notice more than a few of the salient ideas in this highly interesting volume. We congratulate Mr. Krishnaswami on the production of such a timely and well-informed volume, and above all on a rare combination of warm feeling and critical insight.



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E. May '34.

The Indo-Lancashire Pact

By MR. S. H. BATLIVALA

THE Government of India are now giving statutory recognition to the Agreement reached between the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the British Textile Mission to India in September last. That after a careful official scrutiny it was not thought necessary to refer the Pact to the Tariff Board or to make even an iota of addition and alteration to its wording is a conclusive proof of the fact that from every standpoint, the textile interests of India are safeguarded and that concessions made to Lancashire Manufacturers do not in any way encroach upon the Indian preserve.

The reasons why this Agreement has not been popular in certain quarters are obvious. In the first place people have a long memory of the unfriendly record of Lancashire in the matter of Indian Cotton Excise Duty. Secondly, the Pact draws a red herring across the Congress policy of the boycott of British goods. In the third place, Lancashire is not to any considerable extent the patron of the Indian cotton farmer. Herein lies the explanation of the fact that the recent substantial concession of 25 per cent. on the duties of Japanese textiles meets with national approval, while a small problematical advantage accruing to Lancashire under the Pact is the subject of scratching condemnation.

An impartial examination of the Agreement brings into limelight several important factors which cannot but benefit the Indian textile industry. For the first time, Lancashire has dropped its imperialistic attitude and its free trade doctrine by admitting in black and white that the Indian industry is entitled to progressive developments by adequate protection *vis-a-vis* yarns and piece-goods of the United Kingdom. A substantial advance has thus been made from the original position of India being compelled at the dictates of Lancashire to impose duties against herself

to one of India dictating special terms of duty to Lancashire.

At this stage the attitude of Ahmedabad textile interests is inexplicable, because All-India Millowners had already subscribed to the doctrine of the United Kingdom being entitled to preference on the basis of the costs of manufacture *vis-a-vis* foreign countries, provided the indigenous industry was operating under conditions of adequate protection. Why therefore they parted company with the Bombay Millowners on the remote possibility of a 5 per cent. preference in favour of Lancashire, they alone can explain. In fact nothing has been given away because owing to the financial embarrassments of the Government of India, it is not possible to remove the present surcharge within the period ending 31st December 1935, on which date the Agreement expires. What has happened is that the Indian side has undertaken not to make fresh proposals for the restoration of the surcharge of 5 per cent. on United Kingdom cloth imports should the revenue position of the country make its removal a possibility.

Even were we to assume that business conditions did improve, that commodity prices rose and that budget surpluses were realised, a concession of 5 per cent. would be infinitesimal. A little mathematics will convince the reader that in case of *ad valorem* duties a 20 per cent. tariff on high priced piece-goods is more substantial than a 25 per cent one when cloth prices are on a low level. The shrewd Bombay Millowners are the last people to surrender the right, title and interest in their properties to a foreign rival. Hence the cry in the nationalist papers of the Indian industry being sold to Lancashire has no significance. Even if it were so to happen that the surcharge is actually removed, it is still open to the Indian Millowners to ask for a restoration

of the old rate of duty if they find at the end of a further period of 6 months following the expiry of the Agreement that Lancashire is importing into India much larger quantities of piece-goods.

The Indo-Lancashire Pact also provides for reduction in the duty on yarns to a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* or a flat rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas per lb. It is due to the endeavours of the Bombay Millowners that at least some protection has been secured in the interests of the anti-Lancashire Millowners as well, because the handloom industry has been clamouring for its total abolition and would have gained the favourable ear of the Government of India. The interests of the handloom weavers, however important, recede somewhat into the background in view of the heavy production of machine-made yarn and cloth. In order that the latter should not be exposed to the formidable competition of Japanese and Chinese spinners of yarn, who were able to ship enormous quantities of yarns to India owing to favourable labour conditions and longer hours of working, specific duties on yarn were rendered necessary in the year 1927.

The scaling down of tariff against the United Kingdom artificial silk goods no doubt means a recognition of the principle of preference, but the duties agreed upon are quite adequate at the present time to protect the Indian industry against Lancashire competition in this type of goods.

In return for these small concessions, Lancashire stands pledged to act as India's attorney in those colonial and dominion markets in which India lacks established connection. Any preferential treatment accorded to her in those quarters will also be secured for this country. Should Lancashire obtain a quota in any Empire market, a share of it will be allotted to India in the event of India having no quota of her own. This arrangement is of great value to the Indian industry which has in the last

few years lost its export trade in yarn and piece-goods owing to Japan's entry into these markets on the same terms as India.

We only wish that it were technically and commercially possible that Lancashire should give an undertaking for the purchase of a minimum annual quantity of Indian cotton. It is years and years ago that she depended upon our markets for a bountiful supply of raw material. In those days India was producing long stapled varieties in those districts from which it has now practically disappeared. Unfortunately also during the scarcity period of the American civil war, India acquired a bad name in the United Kingdom through adulteration, and the words "Surats" and "Dholleras" became synonyms for muck and dirt. Lancashire may encroach upon the bread and butter business of the Indian Millowners. However, in view of the predominant interest of the Indian agriculturist, one cannot quarrel about such a state of affairs. That Lancashire means business is proved by the arrival in this country of Cotton Experts to work in conjunction with Indian agricultural interests. It is also essential that the Indian farmer should not be at the mercy of a single country like Japan for his export business.

If politics are brought into business and the Pact is condemned on national grounds, it is equally necessary to visualise the other side of the political landscape. Under the present Indian constitutional position, no advance is possible without the co-operation of British Parliamentarians among whom Lancashire representatives have a prominent place. The Pact secures the good-will of Lancashire and thus assures the country that whole-hearted support to the White Paper Scheme shall be forthcoming from this quarter.

The Future of Technological Studies in India

BY PROF. B. S. SRIKANTAN, B.A., D.Sc., A.I.I.S.C.

(The College of Engineering, Madras)

MOST of our educational institutions, especially Universities in India, are undergoing rapid changes in their outlook and their methods of working. For the last 20 years there has been a steady advance in the teaching of scientific subjects laying emphasis on the practical side. About the year 1920 and onwards and particularly after the advent of the Calcutta University Commission, one sees a distinct step forward in the field of higher scientific education in Indian Universities. The research side of scientific training is greatly emphasized. The new Unitary Universities that sprung up all over the country demanded that the Professor should be able to conduct research and also train up their senior students in methods of research. So it is not surprising to-day to open any journal of science and find there contributions of original work done by professors and students of Universities and Research Institutions in India. Apart from the Universities there have come into existence recently institutions like those of Agricultural, Biochemical ones, where researches of applied type are being conducted. However it must be observed that higher studies and researches in most of our Universities have been greatly confined to the realm of pure science, chemistry or physics; though the existence of technological departments could be cited in the universities of Calcutta and Benares. But again just at present we are again passing through another change. There is beginning to be felt a need for the organisation of technological studies in Indian Universities.

This cry for a change is perhaps greatly due to the large number of unemployed scientific young men, who have proved their ability to work but whose services would not be quite suitable for industrial concerns. Two years back, Prof. K. G. Naik, D.Sc., in the course of his

presidential address at the Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress at Nagpur pleaded emphatically for the introduction of technological studies in our Universities and there was a discussion on the subject by various professors present. There was a great divergence of opinion and a great deal of discussion centred round the point if industries ought to grow first or the training of young men in technical chemistry ought to begin. It appeared that the adherents of either of these opinions were always arguing in a vicious circle, but however it was evident that there was felt a need for the organisation of technological studies in our Universities. It appears now that some of the Universities in India are definitely launching a scheme of technological studies.

Organising a scheme of technological studies is not so easy as it appears and a little consideration of it gives rise to various interesting problems which the experts who are called in to give reports ought to seriously think over.

The first problem is, are we going to create captains of industry who can command, organize particular industrial concerns or are we training up an army of workers in industry? It would be a futile task to seek to create first rate men in industry. The first rate man in industry or captain of industry would find himself by dint of his ability and the way he utilises his opportunities. So it appears essential for a Technical University to give as best a training in methods of technical work as possible. The University should create men, who understand the basic principles in all scientific processes and are able to apply them with intelligence in case of need in any particular industry where they happen to work. So to complete this idea it perhaps appears just enough to give teaching in general technological chemistry and

in chemical engineering without bias towards any particular industry.

But then the question comes in what would the young chemical engineer or technological chemist do when there are no industries where he can put his knowledge to practice. Indian industries at present are a few and new ones are not appearing. In this situation such a course as seeks to give training only in general methods of technology and chemical engineering only would be a great mistake. There ought to be a bias towards some particular industries. What are those industries and are not the present technological schools like the Victoria Jubilee Institute at Bombay and at Cawnpore doing that work in training men who could work in factories like iron, dyeing leather, etc.? The bias should be in the light of future industries that are expected to spring up in our country. It is at this point that this task of University is great and difficult perhaps.

Can we begin straight away to copy the West and invest great capital and start huge industrial concerns? Such experiments have been done some time back. Huge and costly machinery have been bought from abroad and tried to work them with such results that the concerns have had to close up soon. It is impossible to begin any such huge adventures. The industry of the West is stabilised and has evolved through the efforts and application of the workers and it is progressing rapidly. We cannot transplant it, work it here and hope to compete with them. We are at the beginning and we must begin rightly. In a vast country like India, the local needs of any tract of land in the neighbourhood of the University, the raw products available, power, transport, etc., in relation to the needs of the people in that area should be carefully investigated and studied. The University teachers, not only the pure and applied chemists, but also the Geologist, Economist and the Engineer must work in team for the industrial exploitation

of any particular area or idea. The engineer is also included because it is high time we realised that engineers also have great part in the industrial future of a country. It is not an economical proposition to import huge foreign machinery at a terrible cost. Our engineers must be able to design and make machines needed for the beginning of our small industries. With the growth of industries, the machines could also evolve to perfection.

In such a scheme of team research organised by any University, it might take at least 5 years to solve completely the technical difficulties of a particular problem. Here it offers its senior students opportunity to collaborate with his professors in research, and get the necessary bias in any particular industry. So the University having trained such students and also possessing complete information on the technological problems in all these bearings such as Geology, Chemistry, Engineering and Economics could send out students to start small industries with limited capital in particular areas. The University professors can give advice and new industrialists can submit their difficulties for work and solution in the Universities. Thus there might grow up a link between the future industries and the Universities, which is not evident at present.

Such a programme is bound up with great technical difficulties. In the event of any important patent, there would arise great disputes as to the share which each has to receive. This aspect is of great interest and could not be hoped to be solved in the course of this article. In general it might be said that the patent should be in the name of the individuals who have worked up and the University; the University deciding the appropriate share of each.

The connection between the Industries and Universities could grow normally only on such conditions. Each should know each other well and must have confidence. Industrial education without any bearing to the needs of the country or locality has no significance; it could only increase the number of technically qualified people who cannot start any industry. The Universities hereafter cannot afford to be only portals through which the B. Sc. (Tech.) merely passes through, but continue to take an interest in the pupils and give them opportunity and train them for the industrial needs of the country. The task of the University is greater only after giving the degree or diploma.

The Disbandment of the Khalsa Army

BY MR. BALWANT SINGH, M.A., B.T.

AT the close of the First Sikh War, the Sikhs believed that they were not fairly beaten. For the second time, they had crossed swords with the British Army, and they fought magnificently. At Chillianwalla, the Sikhs sword in hand charged more than once and tried to break through the British line, which had to turn in different directions to resist attack. Burton, in his book "The First and Second Sikh Wars", speaking of the battle of Chillianwalla says:

"If a victory at all, it was a Pyrrhic one, for the victors had probably lost more than the vanquished and could not even hold the ground on which they stood or the guns which they had taken." Burton adds: "Thus ended one of the hardest fought battles ever contested on Indian soil."

Thackwell, in his "Narrative of the Second Sikh War", says:

"In this action at Gujarat as well as at Chillianwalla, the Sikhs caught hold of the bayonets of their assailants with their left hands and closing with their adversary dealt furious sword-blows with their right. This circumstance alone will suffice to demonstrate the rare species of courage possessed by these men. It may be doubted by many that one Sikh foot-soldier repulsed three lancers at Chillianwalla, but such has been stated to be a fact. He received the thrust of the lance on his shield and rushing under it cut at the lancer or shivered the lance into atoms with his *talwar*."

The 'Battle of the Guns' proved decisive. The Sikhs dispersed. Sir Walter Gilbert pursued them. On 10th March 1849, General Gilbert was at Mankiala, where Sardar Kahan Singh Majithia with 1,000 armed retainers and some guns tendered his submission. On the 12th, Sardar Chatar Singh, Sardar Sher Singh and other Sardars and Officers of the Sikh Army surrendered their swords and 17 guns at Hurmuk, and on the 14th, General Gilbert received the surrender of the rest of the Sikh Army at Rawalpindi. The work of disarming which commenced at Mankiala, was completed at Rawalpindi, the Sikh chieftains delivering their

swords into the hands of Sir Walter. Sardars Chatar Singh and Sher Singh were among the first to propose surrender. All the other chiefs came in, with the exception of Bhai Maharaja Singh and Col. Richpaul Singh. Forty-one pieces of artillery were also brought in and 16,000 men laid down their arms. Thackwell continues thus:

"The reluctance of some of the old Khalsa veterans to surrender their arms was evident. Some could not restrain their tears; while on the faces of others, rage and hatred were visibly depicted. They each received a present of one rupee from the Company Bahadur."

Describing the disbandment, the author of "Leaves from the Journal of a Subaltern" records:

"They marched in bodies of 200; and each man, as he passed, threw his arms on a heap in front of the General's tent . . . I never saw anything like the reluctance with which they seemed to part with their weapons. Many of them were fine gray-haired old fellows with large flowing white beards, probably some of Ranjit Singh's veterans. One old fellow I noticed in particular; he stood for a long time looking wistfully at his arms and the pile before him, and evidently could not make up his mind to give them up. At last, the Officer on duty touched him on the shoulder and ordered him to move on; he threw down his sword and matchlock with a crash and turned away saying with tears in his eyes: "All my work is done now."

General Gordon, speaking of the disbandment of the Sikh Army, says:

"At Rawalpindi, Raja Sher Singh, the Sikh Commander-in-Chief, with his Sardars, one by one gave up their swords to the British General, and their men following grounded their arms at the Victor's feet, most in gloomy silence, some in passionate tears on throwing down their cherished weapons, some reverently saluting them as they placed them on the ground, others muttering curses at their hard fate—all proud in bearing."

Gough and Innes in their "Sikhs and Sikh Wars" say: "In the hour of surrender as in the hour of battle they proved themselves a worthy foe."

INDIAN MUSIC

BY DR. ARNOLD BAKE

[Dr. Bake, the famous Dutch Sanskrit scholar of the London University, has for several years been travelling all over India collecting and recording the most beautiful examples of traditional Indian Music and has now succeeded in establishing the close connection between Greek and Indian Music. In a lecture delivered recently at the Government House, Bombay, Dr. Bake emphasized the great importance of studying Indian Music with a view to advancing the new science of comparative music on the same lines as the science of comparative philology which, ever since Sanskrit came to be studied by Western scholars, has led to the establishment of the close connection between the languages of Europe and India. Dr. Bake hopes it may be possible to establish in every province of India libraries of records of the best Indian Music, which will enable the good work to be carried on by other scholars and at the same time preserve from decay this priceless heritage of art.—ED. I. R.]

THE position of Indian Music in the totality of the music of the Indo-European peoples is in many ways comparable to that of Sanskrit amongst the Indo-European languages. Sanskrit, as a language by itself, has been studied and analysed for at least 2,000 years in India, and the theoretic survey of it did not leave anything to be wished at all. The linguistic system was perfect.

Then, when the Westerners came to India, they discovered this marvellous structure and started studying it, and were struck from the very beginning by the similarity between the phenomena in Sanskrit and those with which they were acquainted in their own languages, not only the classics, Greek and Latin, but even the more modern ones like Gothic, Slavonic, German, English, the Roman languages, French, Italian, and so on.

Thus the study of Sanskrit initiated the study of comparative philology, which achieved such marvellous results in the course of the last 7 or 8 decades, proving the relationship of groups of people who previously had been considered as having nothing in common.

It was not only this new line of study that profited by the discovery of Sanskrit by the West, but Sanskrit itself reaped the benefit of it, as many points, understood in a certain way as long as the language was considered as a separate entity, proved to have really a quite different explanation once they were considered in

connection with kindred phenomena in other languages.

Exactly the same is the case with Indian Music. Here we find a system perfected through the ages, with its law and theoretical analysis, considered as a separate entity by the scholars of the East. Here too the study of Westerners has revealed many points of resemblance with the system of music of the other members of the great Indo-European family of peoples.

MARVELLOUS SYSTEM

In this case the discovery of the marvellous system of Indian Music will not start the study of comparative music as the way, shown by the study of comparative philology, has been followed already to some extent by those who have chosen this subject of research. There is, however, not the slightest doubt that the comparative study of music, especially that of the Indo-European stock, but possibly even in a still wider range, will receive a great impetus from the study of the system of Indian Music. This in its turn, like Sanskrit, will greatly benefit when facts come to be considered in their wider connections. Comparison with kindred phenomena in related systems naturally will bring a better understanding of the real nature and importance of the Indian system itself.

Thus a thorough study of the Indian system of music will reveal its position in comparative musicology to be very much the same as that of Sanskrit in comparative philology. And, just as

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in Sanskrit, the study of Indian Music may be taken up for its scientific value, but with equal justification for its intrinsic beauty.

TWO LARGE DIVISIONS

India itself has divided its music into two large divisions called *marga* and *deci*. "*Margadecivibhagena sangitam dwividam matam*," in which *marga* represents the traditional classical music of divine origin; *deci* just folk-music, played and sung for the enjoyment of the people without ulterior motive of attaining salvation. That attaining salvation was an aim of *marga* music is definitely stated in the Sanskrit texts and is clearly visible even now in the first of the two sub-divisions of *marga*, as we see still to-day, viz., the music of the *Samaveda*. Without this important constituent of Vedic liturgy none of the larger Vedic offerings is complete. Its spiritual importance in the structure of Hindu religion in its oldest form is enormous. The *Samaveda* is the only one of three oldest Vedas of which music is an integral part. The study of this music and its development, seen in connection with the way of reciting of the texts belonging to the *Rig* and *Yajur Veda*, ought to be undertaken without further delay. In the first place the practice is fast disappearing and once the tradition, the indispensable explanation of the *Guru* is broken before adequate records have been taken, the treasure is lost beyond recovery. And a treasure it is, because here we find the only survival of the oldest stage of Indo-European music, demonstrating the phases through which music had to pass when it was still intimately connected with magic.

Not only the laws of music but also those of religious psychology are illustrated here in chants that are extremely strong and impressive in their stern beauty.

Thus *Samaveda* is of enormous importance; first as a monument of the oldest cultural history of India; second as a means of comparison with

what is found in Roman Catholic liturgy; and third as Parsi scholars regard this study with keen interest as the study of the phenomenon of Vedic chanting in its different aspects, is more than likely to elucidate many dark points in the subject of chanting the holy texts of the *Avesta* so closely akin to the Vedas.

Of equal importance is the second division of *marga* music which could be called India's classical music—a system that has its roots partly in Vedic music, partly in folk-music, and has a traceable history of at least a millennium and a half. It is here that the Indian theoreticians, with their astonishingly sharp ear for phonetic phenomena, have built up an admirable theory closely akin to what is found in Greece. As the Greek theory dominated the development of music in the West to such an extent even that Church music in Russia followed rules derived from it till the most recent times, and music in the West of Europe, especially ecclesiastical music, was under its sway for centuries. Whereas the whole Hellenistic World had adopted it already at the beginning of the Christian era, one cannot be surprised at discovering that Indian Music is important for the study of music in the West, especially its earlier stages, as Fox Strangways puts it that "here (in India) we have the living language of which there we have only the dead remains".

In this extraordinary affinity of Indian and Greek music lies the explanation of the fact that the impact with Islam brought few changes in the system of Indian Music. The Arabs had modelled their own system exactly according to that of the Greeks, which they came to know after conquering Alexandria and the rest of the Hellenistic World. The impact of the two civilisations, Islam and Hindu culture, consequently at least as far as music was concerned, was the meeting of two closely related forms of art. It certainly brought about changes in style but not in principle.

So far for the importance of the study of Indian classical music in its general aspect, the Indian side of it is no less important. In course of time musicians have more or less forgotten their own history, tradition has become a dead burden in many instances, and the practice of music had fallen into the hands of a class of artisans with hardly any culture at all.

The happy renaissance of Indian Music, now visible from North to South, will not be complete nor perfectly sound even without an intelligent study and realisation of the laws of Indian Music, which will strengthen the critical sense and give the necessary energy to ward off harmful innovations from outside, such as the dreadful harmonium that destroys the very essence of Indian Music, and to fight against the deterioration that has crept in with the general decline of Indian culture during the last century and a half.

So we see that the study of marga music in its two divisions is of great importance as well to India as to the West.

I am inclined to say that the interest of the study of the deci music is perhaps even wider than that of the previously mentioned marga music.

Almost in every country of Europe, composers utterly dissatisfied with the possibilities offered by the recognised system of classical music, have turned to folk-songs and so have drawn fresh inspiration. Russia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Hungary, France, England and last not least, Spain have produced fine composers during the last half century, who were entirely inspired by the folk-songs of their country. Their direct appeal and unsophisticated beauty came like a refreshing shower over the withering traditions. It is remarkable that in India entirely independent from what was going on in the West, the musical genius of Rabindranath Tagore sensed this importance so that he turned to folk-songs, notwithstanding his thorough know-

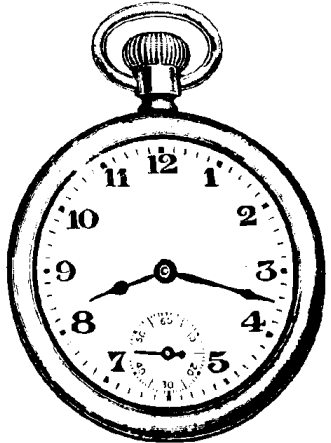
ledge of the classical system and drew his most powerful inspiration from the folk-songs of Bengal.

Whereas the study of marga music will help us to discover the basis of Indian Music and further the realisation of the great musical culture that is India's, which has the strength to be continued in future, the study of folk-songs will reveal something entirely new and enrapturing to the unbiassed worker and will bring its reward by showering a fountain of beauty and spiritual riches that will fructify the soil and make it bear new flowers and fruits.

A comprehensive study of both marga and deci music, carried out with love and perseverance, is what India needs. Only then will the Goddess of Music and Learning be restored to her sublime throne where she can receive the burning and enrapturing devotions of her worshippers.

Then marga and deci music will be combined and bestow liberation and enjoyment both in equal measures.

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CRICKET IN INDIA

BY MR. P. R. SRINIVASAN, M.A.

(Editor, "Indian Finance", Calcutta)

FROM finance to cricket is a far cry; but I have been a cricket fan ever since my school days, though the number of times I have wielded the willow might be counted on one's fingers. But cricket lives less on the strength of those who have practised it to perfection than the countless crowds who are content to sit on the sward and watch the game, it may be, for just one lusty hit or a skilful glance in a whole hour. For me, cricket has had a peculiar appeal, and many others there are, perhaps, who like to feel that Indians can hold their own against their rulers in what they call their national game. Earlier than Gandhiji, cricket cured us of the complex that exaggerates and dwells on our national inferiorities; and when in the old days at Chepauk we found that the M.C.C. (not the almighty Marlebourne, but our local organisation) never felt safe against the M.U.C. or the Y.M.I.A., we felt that we could beat the British at their game, though only in a literal sense.

I remember an old gymnastic instructor of my school in the mofussil who used to cut us short in our talk of Green or Bhattachari or Baliah and insist, to the last, that the best of cricket was to be seen at Palamcottah! We are not ourselves above the reproach contained in the above. Speaking for myself, I still believe that the best cricket, at least from the point of view of lively hitting all round the wicket, was seen at Chepauk in the years 1918-1922, that is, the years that I stayed at Madras!

But, undoubtedly, Indian cricket has developed vastly since. We are no longer frogs in the well, as the vernacular saying has it; and we have need to take a new measure of ourselves. Within a few years, two M.C.C. teams have

come and gone, visiting all important centres in which the great game is played and which have any pretensions to cricket genius or talent. An Indian team has toured England. The display was so impressive that British dailies, which would normally dismiss the most momentous developments in a short paragraph, were found to vie with one another in describing in glowing words the performance of players like C. K. Nayudu and Amar Singh. And, as a result, Test status came, a marked contrast to Dominion status! The first Test match was played at Lord's last year; and now we have just finished the series of stirring contests which were rendered possible by the return visit of an English team. A series of three Test matches were played in the three Presidency cities; and after a strenuous tour, Jardine and his men sailed for England in the middle of last month.

There has, of course, been a rush to extract what is called "the lesson of the M.C.C. tour". And the vagaries of individual temperament are apparent in such interpretations; and, it need hardly be added, I claim no exemption for mine own, which will follow. Some are incurably defeatist, some err on the side of sheer brag of India's cricket prowess; others give evidence of a painful attempt at impartiality. But every one will agree that there is no earthly reason why Indian cricket should bear to British cricket the same relation which India bears to Britain in politics or industry. Our boys are by no means children in the game. Nor are the British players, well versed as they are, such towering giants that our men must walk under their huge legs. It is well to cure ourselves of errors born of such unreasoning extremism.

The results of the games played by Indian teams against the two M.C.C. teams, Mr. Gilligan's and Mr. Jardine's, are best examined with absolute freedom from hasty and unduly simplified impressions. That the results are not such as to place us on a footing of incontestable equality with England or Australia is too obvious

a weaker team than his predecessor in the Indian tour. In fact, as a captain, Jardine is universally acknowledged as head and shoulders above Gilligan; and his captaincy is the foremost asset of the British team. Apart from the solitary defeat, which perhaps did not lack its element of chance, Jardine always felt that he



Mr. JARDINE AND MAJOR C. K. NAYUDU

to call even for a mention. But it is one thing to recognise a hiatus, it is quite another to exaggerate it into a gaping gulf. Let us first seize the most outstanding fact that, while Mr. Gilligan managed to return home unbeaten, Mr. Jardine had to lower his colours once. And nobody has yet suggested that Mr. Jardine led

had a more strenuous task against a picked Indian eleven; and he put himself into it with a zeal which has given rise to a deplorable lapse from sportsmanship. Though the Englishmen always trusted to some sort of breakdown in the Indian teams which faced them, they could never assume the air of easy superiority

which distinguished the Gilligan team of 1926-27. On that occasion, the British players were out to bring the bright spots in Indian cricket, even to the extent of being eager to see the Indian batsmen hit their best and put up their biggest scores; and now Jardine knew only too well that a little relaxation on the part of himself or his men would mean an utter rout.

Thus, India has not stood still these six, seven years. And I deprecate the attempt to assess the worth of Indian cricket by means of statistics, a method which stands discredited even in fields in which it was considered most appropriate. You may talk, as you like, of the proof of the pudding; but in cricket, the play's the thing. And who can say our men did not distinguish themselves? Big individual scores, not the mammoth scores of a Ranjit or a Bradman, but the scores which win the retiring batsmen a hearty cheer on his return to the pavilion, I mean those near about the half-century, are by no means few and far between. It used to be said that, though Indian batsmen are incomparable, when they are at their best, they were altogether lacking in steadiness. Merchant has given the lie to that. In fair weather and foul, he scores either in time or in runs or both. Our stock of good bowlers is not, I admit, very large. But there is no underrating the quality of the bowling we have. Besides Amar Singh and Nissar, there are others whose genius has shone during the later stages of the M.C.C. tour. Amar Nath must definitely be classed among our front rank bowlers.

Speaking of Amar Nath, isn't it strange how these men can change so swiftly from batting to bowling and from bowling to batting? C. S. Nayudu, for instance, was chosen for the Second Test for his bowling; and for a number of matches, he shone as a batsman. Amar Singh is a factor to reckon with even on the batting side. C. K. Nayudu has been blamed by discerning

critics in England for underrating his powers as a bowler; and now Amar Nath has relieved the lull in his batting by startling performances with the ball. At his worst, he is unplayable and the proportion of maidens in his overs has stood uniformly high. So that those who deplore



AMAR NATH

the lack of bowling would do well to note that a new class of bowlers is forming itself, the kind of bowler-batsmen that are the delight of the selectors and the despair of the opponents.

Writing in a Calcutta Monthly on the Third Test at Madras, I said: "Those who scoff Nayudu and his men are such as would roll a heap of uncut gems into the dust, simply because they failed to shine on a murky day." I say again, put the luckless scores out of your mind; and you will see quite a different picture of Indian cricket. You will recall the sparkling innings of Nayudu and Amar Nath at Bombay, the heroic stand of Dilawar and Merchant at Calcutta, Amar Singh's gunshots and Patiala's colourful display in our own city; the splendid bowling of

Amar Singh and ever so many more of brave doings which would shed lustre on the best of teams the world has known. Even fielding, the bogey of Indian cricket and, as we find to our cost, the key to success, has vastly improved, witness Wazir's splendid catch of Jardine's low drive, and the latest development which, perhaps, many have missed, the close working of C. S. and Amar Nath, the one catching off the other, an improvement on the relation between Verity and Mitchell.

I don't want to brag of Indian cricket. But it is time that we stop damping the spirits of our men with exaggeration of their shortcomings. If you talk of the Third Test, give proper place to the circumstances, the absence of Nissar, the loss of the toss, Naomal's injury, and a hapless team having to bat one short in both innings. Recount the scores on the basis that every easy chance was accepted as soon as it was offered; and you will find that the batting superiority of the English, even otherwise questionable, is altogether illusory. When we suggest that Indians have not the temperament for test cricket, let us remember that an Indian has been the bulwark of British cricket against Australian for nearly three generations.

I grant we do need to stiffen up the team. Each man must be enabled to feel that a mishap to himself would not be crushing to his side. That makes for the care-free confidence which would make all the difference between putting forth one's best and spending a few nervy half-hours at the wicket.

And that is purely a question of organisation. For the essential difference between cricket and most other games is that in the latter the players have to concentrate all the talent and genius they have in a crowded hour or two, while cricket is long-drawn and the physical and mental qualities implied in the term "endurance" have to come

into play. To prove my point, I have only to mention the Caesarian success which has attended the Indian Hockey and Polo teams. They have literally swept everything before them; and, in singular contrast to cricket, India is the master in these fields and not a nervous pupil. Hockey calls for more of team spirit and team work than cricket; and yet it is said India lost the Test through lack of team work!

While the teams can be depended upon to cure their own shortcomings, the least that the public can do is to perfect the organisation. We have need to ensure that every school or college is a fertile source and that the recruiting ground is daily widened. We have to rear a hierarchy of Indian cricket culminating in a number of test teams, more than one, perhaps, touring abroad at a time. We have to provide more experience of first-class cricket by organising inter-provincial tournaments, free, as people insist, from communal distinctions. And above all, we must have a Board of Control consisting of cricketers and Indians at that. The country's failure in this regard has cost us players like Dhuleep and Pataudi. And the Yuvraj's interview to the *Hindu* immediately after the Third Test shows that he, too, is peeved about the constitution of the present Board. To continue in the present course is to run the gravest risk of drain on the country's resources. To run the Tests without doing our duty by Indian cricket is to invite a needless mortification of our national pride, and to do an unmerited injustice to our players. It rests with the Princes, who have exhibited a greater flair for cricket than the commoners, to seize the great future which awaits Indian Cricket.

CRICKET AND HOW TO PLAY IT? By E. H. D. Sewell. An informing book. Price Rs. 1-8.

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THE IDIOT'S WIFE

BY DR. NARES CHUNDER SEN GUPTA, M.A., B.L.

[This is the first instalment of an enchanting story of the life of a remarkable Bengali girl translated by the gifted author himself from Bengali. The Story—a stirring account of the social life of Bengal—was one of the first stories by the author and it immediately brought him a great reputation. Since then he has by his prolific contributions established his position as one of the foremost novelists of Bengal. This story has been dramatised and successfully staged many a time and the dramatised version of this interesting story has also been broadcasted from the Calcutta station.—EDITOR, *Indian Review*.]

I

RAMGATI Bhattacharyya was a man of the world—extraordinarily clever, far-sighted and what not. He had any number of schemes ready at the tip of his tongue, for making a lakh in ten years with a capital of no more than ten rupees. A few of those famous schemes he had put into practice himself. But, well, there never is any accounting for luck. So it happened that what ought not to have happened began to happen with such unfailing regularity exactly where it should not have happened, that Ramgati could not save his business by throwing in ten thousand rupees where he had counted on laying out but ten.

So—he was adjudged a bankrupt.

All that he was now worth was a small *stridhan* property of his wife on the income of which the family managed just to live in the village and yet, such is the inequity of the gods, by acting on his advice Ramdhan Saha had made five lakhs in the jute trade in two years!

He had to live in the village now. But one could hardly expect a man of his brains and ideas to sit absolutely still merely because he is condemned to a rural life. His poverty and enforced exile at home themselves gave a tremendous fillip to his ingenuity and he was always dreaming and scheming of plans to make millions out of nothing. But the notoriety he had built up for himself in the business world would not simply let him have his bite in the golden fruit in Fortune's hands.

His own belongings did not extend beyond his wife and a daughter. The wife was much feared by all—and also by Ramgati. Her fame for a sharp tongue had spread far beyond the limits of the village. After his insolvency, Ramgati had once ventured to propose making a fresh start with his wife's money. The proposal had made no progress. The rolling eyes and the burning tongue of the Mistress had forced Ramgati to seek safety by a flight out of the village for three days.

None the less the wife had no end of good points. She toiled hard from morn till midnight and by sheer hard work she managed to keep her husband and child in such comfort as the rich might well envy. There was no work that she did not know how to do and none either that she disdained to do. Not to speak of the hardest household work, she used to do lots of things which women never do. She would hoe the ground with her own hands and grow all kinds of vegetables in her kitchen garden, and she would go to Osman Mondal's house to worry him to pay his interest on money borrowed from her. Her interest was never in arrear from any debtor. For the fire of Katyayani's tongue was more feared than the cudgel of the Kabuli money-lender.

The daughter's name was Narayani. She was about twelve or thirteen years old but looked more grown up. She was handsome, but her beauty was of an aggressively sharp type. Narayani was not like one of those

mild and timid damsels who look like breaking down under the weight of their charms and who generally carry prizes for beauty in Bengal society. She was playful. Her eyes were large and bright and marked out by bold lines. There was none of the tender dreamy beauty, that is often prized, anywhere on her person. Firmness and vivacity marked her every limb. Her speech was not slow or soft. She spoke in a loud silvery tone and her words were always sharp, firm, and clear. But—and here she differed from her mother—she spoke little and thought more. Even at thirteen, one could see that she had got a great deal of the cleverness and far-sightedness of her father, though none of his tortuous ways.

Ramgati had this girl of thirteen on his hands and no money to marry her with. No one was surprised, therefore, that Ramgati looked thoughtful and worried. But the wonder was that the thought of any difficulty in marrying his girl never worried Ramgati. What made him think hard was how he could turn this handsome girl of his to his advantage. Here was the essence of Ramgati, the born schemer. In his society the father of a boy often thought of making money out of the son's marriage. It was only a speculator to the marrow of his bone that could think of building hopes of advantage out of such a sheer losing business as a daughter's marriage.

Ramgati became very mobile—it was hard to find him at home any day. To the inquisitive he explained, he was worried about his daughter. But everybody knew and Ramgati knew that Bhuban Mukherji of the same village was willing any day to take the girl as his son's bride. Bhuban was fairly well off and his son was going to be a graduate and was handsome to boot. But Ramgati never seemed to care.

At last, after months of running about, he came back home one day with a beaming face. Everybody was told that Narayani was going

to be married into a very rich family and the ceremony of betrothal was to come off the next day. People were struck dumb. Whoever heard of a betrothal before the bridegroom's party had seen the girl for at least a dozen times? And here they were coming for a betrothal without having ever so much as looked at her!

But so it turned out. The next morning Jogendra Babu, the passing rich Zamindar of Bhulua, came and went through the ceremonial betrothal.

Assured now that he had made a big bargain, Ramgati peacefully sat down to smoke his *hookah* and lay out his plans.

At an auspicious hour of an auspicious day, Ramgati took the girl to Bhulua and with no other dowry but a chank bangle and a little vermilion, he gave away the girl. Ten days later, Narayani came back to her father's house rustling in a rich *saree* of Benares brocade and loaded with jewels all over her.

But the villagers had by this time got information that Jogendra had two sons. The elder was Satyen, to whom Narayani had been married, and—he was a born idiot! This heartening news brought peace to the troubled souls of the villagers.

II

On her return to her father's house, Narayani found herself pressed on all sides by a crowd of curious women. She did not talk much. She only spoke just the few words that were absolutely necessary and then busied herself in taking off her jewels and clothes and having her bath.

Young women turned up their noses and said: "Look at her pride! And with but a lunatic for a husband!"

Their elders sighed: "She is only a child," they said, "she is charmed with her jewels and her wealth. What could she know of her sorrow?"

Narayani heard these comments and frowned in silence.

Most of the women went away after that, but a few stuck to her like a leech when she had finished her bath. Her next door neighbour, the Datta Matron, asked blandly: "Tell me Narayani, is thy husband altogether mad?"

Narayani flared up at heart at this enquiry. She frowned and answered: "No, why should he be mad?"

"But what is he then?" asked the Matron.

"What else? He is a man."

"How is it then that people are saying——"

"Go and ask the people then who say. How should I know why they say?"

She rushed out of the room in anguish. She had need for all her strength to keep back her tears.

She had come back with a sense of a great grievance. Everybody called her husband Satyen "Madcap" and nothing else. He was not mad though, but an idiot—an almost absolute idiot. This Narayani had come to know very soon, to her utter anguish. She felt herself cruelly defrauded. She got very angry with her father who had given her away to this utter idiot for the sake of money. At times she would give way to tears when she could bear her anguish no longer. People thought those were but the tears of a child-wife pining for her parents. But God alone knew what was the great sorrow that brought tears to her eyes in the midst of all her wealth and luxury.

To her father's house she had brought back with her a burning sense of wrong and a great resentment against her parents. But when the women of the village, some out of jealousy and others for sympathy with her, kept harping on this matter, she felt herself covered with humiliation. She had all her mother's pride in every drop of her blood. She made up her mind therefore that she must save her face by hiding her sorrow and shame from these people. She would not lower herself in the eyes of these women by admitting that her husband was

an idiot—she could bear neither pity nor sympathy from them. This led to controversies and even to quarrels.

What she could endure least of all was the way her parents talked. She saw clearly enough that her father was neither ashamed nor penitent, for having thus ruined the life of a harmless child. He would talk to her of all the wealth that was hers.

"What does it matter if your husband is an idiot? You would have all the luxury you like and pass a prosperous life unhampered by the fool of a husband." Thus he would talk. And words like these stuck into her soul like so many pointed needles.

Katyayani would throw the whole blame on fate and try to console the poor girl by sympathy.

But she was not consoled. The words of consolation were to her like a shower of poison.

In six months she was fed up with her father's house. She wrote to her mother-in-law and arranged to be taken away. She had taken pains to keep her little plot secret, but the grave impropriety of this young girl seeking to go to her husband on her own initiative somehow got known. Whoever heard it was struck with wonder!

"What are things coming to? And all for a mad husband!" whispered a lady to her friend. She did not know that Narayani was behind her.

Narayani flared up.

"What is it to you dirty woman," she roared, "that my husband is mad? It is enough that your husband is a cad!"

'Dirty woman,' she called a lady so much her senior and a respected relation on the top of it! Everyone was struck with horror.

The lady so addressed was a past master in the feminine way of controversy. She returned very hard words in reply. Narayani was not easily beaten. The quarrel grew, in fury and soon ended in tears. In the end, crying and cursing, Narayani mounted her palanquin to go

to her husband's house and swore in her mind never to return.

III

But the Narayani who returned to her husband's home was not the same girl who had gone out of it six months ago with a great sense of injury in her heart. Six months had worked a great change within herself though she knew it not. Day and night she had spent these six months whitewashing her husband only to save herself from humiliation. Persistent advocacy for him had gradually made her greatly partial to him. She had tried hard to prove to everybody that her husband was not an idiot nor even a fool. She had convinced nobody. But in passionately urging this all this time she herself had gradually grown into conviction that her husband might not be clever, but he was by no means an idiot. That is a very common feeling which advocates often get when they set their heart on proving a case. They generally end by being passionately convinced about the truth and justice of the cause they plead.

When Narayani came back to her husband's house, she thus came with a tender mind, prepared to look with partiality on her husband and every person and everything round about him. She could feel the change that had come over her mind as she set her foot on the threshold. The house looked lovely. Loving reverence filled her soul at the sight of her father-in-law. To her mother-in-law her mind bent itself in affectionate regard. And she found her soul filling with tenderness as she saw the half-witted youth who was casting bashful side-glances at her from the plinth of the temple at a little distance, where he was sitting.

She had come prepared to love everybody here. And on the top of that she found an amount of love and affection from everybody around her such as she could not dream of before. Her husband's parents seemed to love her in a special measure. The feeling that she was unlucky in her husband

made them more than usually kind to her. They sought to fill the great void that they felt there was in her life by an abundant shower of their own kindness and affection on her.

Narayani became greatly attached to her father-in-law. She would not let anybody else do his work. She would cook for him, make his bed, make up betels for him and do everything else. She felt annoyed if any one else did anything for him. She felt that none else could serve him as well as she could.

Her devotion and attention filled old Jogendra with pleasure, but at the same time a deep sigh would well up from the inmost recesses of his heart. He knew now that Narayani was clever, loving and wonderfully capable—she was a girl in a thousand. He felt a pang in his heart at the thought that he had blasted the life of such a girl for his poor son.

As for Narayani the last remnant of the shadow that had once covered her mind was soon swept away. The words and deeds of the women of her village had cut her to the quick, but those same words had wholly turned the face of her mind. Such wonders happen so often in God's universe. The very same thing which we want to cast away from us as a dire disaster often fills our life with bliss by the very rudeness of the shock it gives us. What we love to think so dear to us so often turns out to be an evil, and what we hate with all our heart yet covers us in the end with joy! This had happened to Narayani in this instance.

She had gone to her father's home filled with contempt for her husband. She had come back with a heart full of tenderness for him. Like a little child, her husband drew to himself all her love by his very helplessness. She took entire charge of him. Her husband was naturally wholly indifferent about his dress. Narayani began to dress him and keep him well-dressed all day long. She kept constant watch on his meals and took care to lay aside for him all the good things he

wanted to eat. He had an indifferent health; she made it her special concern to improve it. In this way this worthless husband filled all her days and nights with thought and care for him. And all this she felt not as a burdensome duty—but her one great joy. So it came about that in a very short time she ceased to have left in her any trace of regret that her husband was little better than a clod of earth.

The pride and self-love that had first prompted her to whitewash her husband before others in her father's place had not left her altogether. In a certain measure the very same pride had at first prompted a great deal of what she did. It was for this that she had first taken full charge of her husband. To save her face she felt she must make her husband presentable. For this she started with taking care of his dress. Then she tried to improve his conversation. She kept her ears alert to hear whatever her husband spoke in company. When he uttered one of his idiotic things which made others laugh, Narayani's ears tingled with shame. She would immediately call her husband away and in the privacy of her room, warn him never to say or do the horrid thing again. By thus keeping constant watch on all he said and did, on his movements and his bearing, she succeeded very soon in making Satyendra almost presentable.

And Satyendra himself had been caught in a strange infatuation. He used to lose himself when he looked at this handsome woman who sparkled with wit; he swallowed her words with all his being and it was perfect beatitude for him to do her least little bidding. He would never forget what Narayani told him but once. And this amazing fascination also opened unsuspected outlets in his mind and he began to understand things which no effort could before this bring to his comprehension. After ten years of futile effort of all sorts, his father had stopped making any attempt to teach him from books. But now under this new teacher,

he actually learnt what was a great lot for him. He could not count the numbers before; Narayani now taught him simple addition and subtraction.

Thus did Narayani try to teach this utterly devoted, trusting and childlike husband. She had started on this work to save her honour, but in six months' time she too had fallen a victim to a strange infatuation. This idiot had now become the apple of her eyes. Looking after him had become her chief occupation. She grew restless if he was out of sight for long. There was no longer any thought of saving her face, no trace of her pride. Her whole life she had managed to wind round and round this idiotic husband.

After a few months of her teaching the erstwhile untidy idiot went about in neat and showy clothes like a fop, and, what was more, he managed to keep his clothes tidy even when he came back home. He grew very sparing in his speech. He seldom said more than a "yes" or a "no" unless he was hard pressed. For this was Narayani's command. Whatever happened when he was out, every little thing that he had said or heard he had to repeat to Narayani. If he had said or done anything foolish, Narayani warned him never to repeat it. And after that he would not say or do the same thing for the life of him.

One day while out, Satyen was amusing himself by throwing stones into a pond and laughing. His younger brother Suren came and said: "Hullo, Madcap, what are you doing?" That was his style of addressing his elder brother. Satyendra stopped at once and put on a grave face. But Suren, ever delighted to tease him, would not let him go. So at last Satyen had to say: "I am playing ducks and drakes." When Narayani heard this that evening, she warned him not to play or talk like that. After this Suren told him one day: "Hullo, Madcap, won't you play ducks and drakes." Satyen did not speak but gravely turned his face. Pressed

by Suren, he said at last: "No, wife has asked me not to."

Suren laughed aloud and said: "Aha! then of course you can't play, can you Henpeck?"

Again Narayani had to warn him that what she told Satyen was not to be reported to others. After this the poor fellow never said so again. Thus the education of Satyen went on.

A year after she had come away, Ramgati came to take his daughter for a visit to his home. Narayani refused to go and gave several reasons why she would not go. But her real reason was that she could not now bear to leave her precious charge in the hands of anybody else. When pressed by her father, she compromised by promising to go a few months later with her husband.

IV

Five years had passed since Narayani's marriage. Ramgati grew fretful and he had good reason to be so.

It goes without saying that Ramgati had not given Narayani in marriage to an idiot merely for the unselfish pleasure of seeing his daughter rich as a queen. This marriage was for him a pure business deal. He had fixed on this marriage after long research and after a nice weighing of the consequences. He had used his daughter as capital for a great deal by which he would enrich himself in a very short time.

Jogendra Babu was not exactly old. He was little over 50 years old. But Ramgati calculated that rich men like him who live luxurious lives could not live very long. Besides, he was not very well. The moment Jogendra died, half his property at least would forthwith come within Ramgati's clutches. And for the little while that Jogendra lived, he expected his daughter to play her cards well so as to keep Ramgati above want. And then there was the idiot son-in-law. Ramgati had numerous plans ready by which he would, by simply placing Satyendra in difficulty, make Jogendra fork out money.

But five years had passed and nothing happened. Ramgati's schemes only kept bubbling in his brain. Jogendra seemed to be in no hurry to die. And as for Satyendra, Ramgati found him hard to get at. That wicked child Narayani kept her husband in such strict surveillance that Ramgati could find no way to come near miles of him. Such is fate, thought Ramgati. If luck is against you, the best laid plans would turn against you, your own daughter would turn your worst enemy!

So Ramgati grew impatient. These people had no sense about them, he thought.

At last, a man brought him news that Jogendra was seriously ill. Ramgati simply danced with joy. He hurried to go and see Jogendra. Was it not the barest courtesy to do so? He was pleased to find that there was little chance of Jogendra surviving. Much relieved, he came back home and peacefully sat down to lay out his plans.

Narayani nursed her father-in-law for all she was worth. Everybody did all he or she could, but none else knew half of what she knew about nursing, and no one could work half as hard as she did.

So, towards the end, it came to this that Narayani became all in all to Jogendra.

The more he felt pleased with her kind care and tender nursing, the more keenly did Jogendra feel a pang in his heart. He was filled with remorse that he had made the life of such a great girl a curse by wedding her to an idiot. Tears would often rush into his eyes as he looked at her, and no one would know why he wept.

One day, when every one else had left the room, Jogendra told Narayani: "Little mother, I have been your worst enemy. I have ruined your life. In return you have given me endless love and service. For the harm I have done you, God will no doubt punish me. But you, darling, you must forgive me." Tears filled his eyes.

Following ancient custom, Narayani never spoke to her father-in-law face to face. But now she had to speak.

"For shame, father," she said, "don't talk like that," and she wept. After a while she said: "Father, you would not teach me to despise my husband?"

"No, no, little mother, you are Savitri incarnate, and the man who dares say that sort of thing to you will burn to ashes. What you are doing to my witless son, the gods above have seen, what should I say of it. I know that you have brushed aside the wrong I have done to you. For that reason, my child, I am leaving my Madcap in your charge. I have no doubt you will be able to keep him from harm."

Jogendra pulled out a paper from beneath his pillow and gave it to Narayani to read. Narayani found it was the draft of a will. Her eyes grew damp. She folded back the paper and said: "What's the use of giving this to me father, I am not your lawyer."

"No, no, you must read it," cried Jogendra. Narayani obeyed. Jatis Babu, a lawyer friend of Jogendra, had come from the district town to see him. No one knew that he had come to draft Jogendra's will.

Narayani found that by that draft will, Jogendra proposed to divide his property into three equal parts, one to be enjoyed by his widow for life, and the residue to go equally to Surendra and Narayani absolutely. She found that the original draft had provided that this last share was to go to Narayani as trustee for Satyendra, but Jogendra had penned through that part and written that Narayani was to be absolute owner.

On this point Jogendra had had a little difference with Jatis Babu. The lawyer had said: "Who knows that if you make Narayani the absolute owner, Satyendra will not ultimately be stranded."

Jogendra had answered that it was a great sin to let such a thought about Narayani even

cross your mind. "She is not a mere woman," he said, "she is a goddess in disguise!"

"I don't say that she would willingly harm Satyen," said Jatis, "but there is her father Ramgati who is sure to pounce on her. There is nothing evil which that scoundrel would mind doing."

"I have been seeing her all these years," said Jogendra. "I am sure she has cleverness enough to twist Ramgati round her little finger."

"Besides," said Jatis, "other troubles may arise. Suppose she suddenly dies, Ramgati may then create trouble, claiming as her heir."

"I shall give her necessary instruction for that."

But the lawyer was not satisfied. He was in favour of some arrangement by which Satyen's interest could be effectually saved.

"But to do that," said Jogendra, "I won't put Narayani in trouble by making her a trustee. Who knows that Suren might not get hold of Satyen and take proceedings as his next friend against Narayani for breach of trust. It may well be that he would manage to have her discharged from trusteeship and get hold of the property himself."

"That is not impossible," said Jatis, "but it is possible to guard against that." He asked for time to consider the matter. Meanwhile he left the draft with Jogendra.

Narayani finished reading the will but said nothing. Jogendra said: "Now, little mother, you are sure you will be able to save my Madcap from all enemies, are you? Would you be able to keep your father's hands off? Could you fight Surendra if he tries to cheat Satyendra of the property?"

Firmly she answered: "I will do whatever you command. No matter what you may be pleased to write here, I shall always know that this will be your son's estate and to save it for him I would not mind if I have to leave everything else."

Jogendra was pleased with the answer. He asked Narayani to keep the draft with her.

Next day Jatis Babu brought another draft in which he made a number of complex provisions against all possible contingencies, but made Narayani a trustee only.

Jogendra said: "Half of what you have written is hardly intelligible to me. If I make such a will, it would mean giving half my property to lawyers. I don't want to go into all those complications. I would rather give the property to Narayani than to law."

After some more discussion, the lawyer went away, promising to return two days later to finish the execution of the will.

The second day after that however was a dreadful day. In the small hours of the morning that day, Jogendra was almost in his last gasps. He rallied at daybreak but the doctors looked very anxious. Jogendra too became very frightened. He signed to Narayani and said: "My will!"

Narayani asked the doctors; they nodded assent. With tears in her eyes Narayani brought out the will from her box. Jogendra took up the paper and tried to write. His hand refused to move. Then in a fury of anxiety he violently turned on his side and scrawled his name on the paper. That done, he asked the witnesses to sign and sank back and closed his eyes in sheer exhaustion while the two doctors present quickly signed the paper. Before they had finished, Jogendra had lapsed into a stupor. He had not seen the second witness sign.

The doctors gave him an injection which revived his sinking pulse but not his consciousness! And in that unconscious state he passed off two or three hours later.

Narayani folded the will and was going to replace it in her box when Surendra pounced on her and took hold of her hand.

"None of that nonsense," he yelled, "let me see what you have got father to sign."

Narayani was then bursting with tears. She pleaded: "For shame brother! This is not the time for that. I will show you presently."

"None of those Devil's tricks with me. Come, let me have that paper like a good girl."

Narayani's eyes flashed fire as she said: "I won't give you! Do what you can. Aren't you ashamed to quarrel over your father's will while he is yet in his last gasp?"

Suren shouted. But one of the doctors came to stop him, and Jatis Babu came hurrying in just then. Narayani flung the will into the lawyer's hands and stood aside.

Jatis made anxious enquiries and when he had heard all, he asked the doctors if they could by any means bring Jogendra's consciousness back just for one moment. The doctors shook their heads.

Jatis sank into a chair in despair.

(To be continued.)

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INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Bihar and the Budget

WE pointed out in our last issue that the Bihar calamity is so overwhelming that nothing but a central loan from the Government of India could cope with the situation. Sir George Schuster in his Budget speech has proposed to transfer the surplus of 129 lakhs in 1933-34 to the Earthquake Relief Fund. Now the cost of restoring the property and finances of the local bodies, even according to semi-official estimates, will run into more than 10 crores and those working at the Bihar reconstruction are naturally indignant at Government's parsimony. Babu Rajendra Prasad who must be presumed to know something of the needs of afflicted Bihar, says:

The Finance Member is satisfied that his provision is not only adequate but generous. I do not know on what basis the figures have been arrived at, but it seems to me that a grant of Rs. 12,500,000 and a loan of Rs. 22,500,000 can in no sense be regarded as adequate to meet the unprecedented situation. It shows the most inadequate appreciation of the gravity of the present position and when that is the case with the Government of India, I am not surprised that the Secretary of State for India and the English public generally should treat this calamity as lightly as they have been doing.

The Indian Navy Bill

Mr. Tottenham's Bill to give a status to the Royal Indian Marine by making it a Navy fully under the control of the Indian Government led to a warm discussion in the Assembly. The Government's contention was that the purpose of the Bill was merely a change in the name to give the Indian navy an independent status. The Assembly apparently is not content with a change in name only without a change in substance; for if India should have a Navy of her own, it must be under the control of the Indian Parliament, just as the Australian Navy cannot be moved from Australian waters on Imperial orders only without the sanction of the Australian Parliament. That in essence was the point of the controversy over the Bill which has been circulated to elicit public opinion.

Mr. Jinnah and the Moslem League

The amalgamation of the two sections of the Moslem League and the return of Mr. Jinnah to the leadership of the United Muslims are of some importance in the distracted condition of our politics to-day. Since the League split itself in twain, Muslim politicians have not been able to speak with one mind on any public question. The support and strength which the united body of Muslims gave the Congress after the Lucknow Pact became a thing of the past after the disruption of the League. Divided counsels weakened Muslim demands and divided allegiance undid all the good work done by a generation of patriotic Muslims. And then Communalism had crept in and gave an unwelcome tone to Muslim demands at which Nationalist Muslims were abashed. The League has done well to make way to Mr. Jinnah's lead and he comes to it at a time of great significance. For Mr. Jinnah's views on the White Paper are as pronounced and definite as those of the Liberals and Nationalists, and if he could only bring the Moslems to his way of thinking, there is no doubt the national demand will become strengthened and well-nigh irresistible. Mr. Jinnah has a splendid opportunity to rise to the height of the occasion and he could again be, if he chose, what he was once described to be, a true ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Col. Wedgwood's Warning

Col. Wedgwood's outspoken criticism of the White Paper is a welcome contribution to the subject. We do not know if he could have any support in India for his alternative scheme which seems oddly incongruous, but we have no doubt his diatribes on the present proposals will be wholly endorsed by the Indian critics of the New Constitution:

To take India where for 200 years we have done on the whole well and fairly, and now to divide and try to rule behind men who should not be our friends, to set class against class in the hope that they will spare us, to abdicate our responsibility to the uneducated and helpless, and then to call this progress and democracy, is a mockery of India and a crime against England.

A Governor's Advice to the Untouchables

Addressing the Depressed Classes Conference at Shillong, H. E. Sir Michael Keane, Governor of Assam, made some pertinent observations on untouchability. Untouchability, as he rightly conceives, was probably hygienic in origin and is sustained by economic depression of a whole class of people.

The question therefore for you to consider most closely and first and foremost is how to prevent your community from being and remaining submerged by your economic distress. Other communities by wealth, position or traditions have already a firm ground, from which their members can rise. You have neither wealth nor position, and the problem then is how to obtain for you opportunities equal to the opportunities of those others. For, it is clear that unless you can produce men qualified as others are to take their places fittingly in all phases of public activity and public service, your claims must remain for ever neglected.

Though much can be done by the community itself, a great deal depends on the Caste Hindus, too, and luckily a great change is taking place before our very eyes at the inspiring lead of Mahatma Gandhi, and His Excellency therefore very properly advised the Conference:

It should not be your policy to set yourselves up in active and bitter antagonism against Caste Hindus, but to co-operate with your friends and so to adjust, where necessary, your own standards that they will fit in with legitimate Hindu feeling and maintain your self-respect, not in aggression, nor in obstinacy, but in friendship and understanding.

Gandhiji in Bihar

Gandhiji is now in Behar and has plunged into the relief work with characteristic thoroughness. Everyone knows he can do nothing in halves, and we are glad that under his guidance the combined wisdom of all leaders of India has been brought to bear upon the problem of reconstruction. The Mahatma made it clear that in the face of this unparalleled catastrophe, all differences must be set aside and a united effort must be made to obtain the maximum amount of good for the afflicted province. It is just like him therefore to offer 'respectful co-operation to the Government in the prosecution of the common object of relieving the unparalleled distress that has overtaken Bihar'.

Gandhiji's Flying Squad

Miss Muriel Lester, Gandhiji's London hostess, on her way back from Australia to England, arrived in India to spend a fortnight with the Mahatma in his Harijan tour. She was naturally struck with the amazing vigour and rapidity of the Mahatma's progress through the country. She has given a vivid and moving picture of Gandhiji's extraordinary energy and the way he covers the country from village to village, where 'the roads are lined with people literally for miles at a time'.

Once the audience gathered together for a meeting at 6 p.m. was told at 9 p.m. to disperse as an unaccountable delay had held up the programme; moreover a steady downpour showed no signs of abatement and the people were soaked to the skin. At a quarter to twelve he arrived and twenty thousand people were still there to greet him.

This is the man, she says in conclusion, of whom people have been saying throughout the last three weeks "Mr. Gandhi is a spent force"!

Life is very humorous indeed!

The Capitation Grants

The award of the Capitation Tribunal recommending an annual grant of £1,500,000 to India from the British Government figured in a recent debate in the House of Commons. Even "this belated measure of scant justice to this country" met with opposition from the Churchillites. This surely comes of imperfect understanding of the real case; India claims, and claims very rightly a much bigger amount by way of capitation charges, and is firmly convinced that the proposed amount is entirely disproportionate to the responsibilities this country is called upon to shoulder. Sir Abdur Rahim made this plain in the Assembly debate and he made no secret of the inequities of this burden. And there is point in Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar's contention that if we are asked to maintain a particular standard to meet imperial obligations, the addition to the cost of the Indian army should be borne by the British Exchequer. He who calls the tune must pay the piper.

Tributes to Bengal

Gokhale once paid a handsome tribute to Bengal and the Bengalees, and pointed out that that Province had led the country more than once in art and thought. In politics, too, Bengal has played a leading part, and Sir Stanley Jackson's tribute "to the fine type of men in every way fitted to carry on high responsibilities" is truly deserved. But for some reason or other, Bengalee Muslims have unfortunately stood aloof from the current of life and it is, therefore, all the more appropriate that H. H. Aga Khan should have thought fit to address them to shed their spathy and take pride in their heritage. Communal zeal seems to have blinded them to the noble beauty of their mother-tongue and to seek their inspiration from Persia and Arabia. His Highness's exhortation is therefore thrice welcome and timely:

Bengali is one of the most magnificent languages in which the highest and noblest ideas and aspirations of man can be represented and interpreted.

He added:

We want very badly suitable Islamic books to be translated into Bengali—a regular society established for the distribution of pamphlets for the education of Muslims in Bengal in the highest tradition of Islamic culture, thought, philosophy, religious and poetical ideas.

Surely here is a way for mutual understanding of the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal in their common love of culture and inheritance!

Women in Public Life

It has been said that women are more realistic in their outlook than men. While men go about lecturing and philosophising on the ethics of doing one's duty, to women falls the lot of directly tackling the things that need attending. And so Mrs. Brijlal Nehru claims:

Women do not crave for titles like men and do not want to become prominent in the public eye. What we really desire is that we should be given a greater field for serving our country.

Lord Brabourne and the White Paper

The propriety of H. E. Lord Brabourne's invitation to the Bombay Council to give definite support to the White Paper proposals has been called in question by a motion of adjournment in the House of Commons. There can be no two opinions on the sincerity and disinterestedness of His Excellency's exhortation to his Council. But the acceptance of the White Paper will mean, the general principles as well as the details on which important modifications are sought to be effected by even those who are avowedly in favour of it. It is heartening to be told that we can "secure the desired modifications in detail" and it is this hope that is still sustaining any faith in the proposals. But His Excellency will now realise from the furore his speech has created in Parliament what irrational diehardism the reformers have to contend against.

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WORLD EVENTS

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

CENTRAL EUROPE

EUROPE is the centre of interest in World Events this month, and the conflict in Austria has riveted all eyes on Central Europe. It was another illustration of the old conflict between a socialist form of government and a dictatorship; representative and parliamentary government has departed from Central Europe; the question now is: What will succeed it? There is the Russian influence on the East making for socialism, and there is in Italy and Germany a thorough-going dictatorship. The Socialist Party with a majority in Vienna, and a strong following throughout the country, made a strong bid for power which resulted in civil war. The Government under Dr. Dollfuss requested the co-operation of the Socialists, but they evidently from the principle of—all or nothing—refused. Germany, too, was opposed to the Socialists. Then Herr Dollfuss took the plunge and declared the Socialist Party illegal; it was for him also—all or nothing. Civil war raged for several days but in the end the Socialists were crushed and now nothing can prevent Austria from becoming Fascist. Dr. Dollfuss is the strong man of the hour, and he is determined to preserve the independence of Austria as a Fascist State.

THE BALKAN PACT

The Balkan States are having their own troubles; in an attempt to secure peace the seeds of future trouble are often sown, and it may be so in connection with the Balkan Pact recently signed by representatives of Greece, Rumania, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Bulgaria and Albania were not represented; that is a source of weakness in the Pact. Austria is critical of the arrangement as likely to be inimical of Balkan unity and peace. Italy is unfavourable to the Pact, because there has been formed "a sort of BLOC of four small countries in order to render still more difficult for Bulgaria the possibility of a just claim of her rights".

DISARMAMENT

There is very little to report in the way of progress as regards any agreement on disarmament, but as Doctors say—while there is life there is hope—so while the talks on disarmament continue, there is still hope that something may eventuate. The British Memorandum is still before the Nations; the United States Government have accepted that Memorandum and are willing to support Britain. Mr. Eden, the British Lord Privy Seal, has been holding a series of conferences with representatives of France, Germany, and Italy. An official statement issued after the Paris conversations is as follows:

In a spirit of perfect frankness and friendliness, the Ministers entered into an exchange of views on the latest British Memorandum and examined in a more general fashion the possibility of an international agreement on the question of disarmament which is the desire on both sides.

KING ALBERT OF THE BELGIANS

The sincere outburst of sympathy which followed the unfortunate death of the King of the Belgians, is the measure of the esteem and respect which the World felt towards King Albert. It was his noble example and brave defence of his country and people in the hour of invasion by an overwhelming enemy that has bound him to the World in the deepest affection. His passing in such tragic circumstances in the full day of his strength and power is very sad, and it breaks another link in the chain with that awful war-past.

THE AUSTRALIAN STATES

A very important conference is meeting at Canberra as I write with reference to reviewing and, if necessary, to revise the Australian Commonwealth Constitution. The trouble has arisen over the feeling of the smaller states that their interests are being sacrificed to the advancement of the larger states—New South Wales and Victoria. It will be remembered that West Australia has

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already taken a rather decisive vote in favour of withdrawing entirely from the Federation. The problem is largely financial: so much money is taken through Commonwealth taxation for the benefit largely of the bigger states that the smaller states cannot get anything like enough for their own development. It is hoped that some readjustment may be possible, and the difficulties remedied so as to avoid what may easily develop into a serious constitutional crisis.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Mr. Roosevelt has completed his first year as President of the United States; he inherited a most difficult situation; he has attempted much, and he has achieved something. The difference between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt is, that the former came into office just when the economic clouds were gathering, and they burst during his Presidentship; Mr. Roosevelt on the other hand is fortunate in that he came into office when the storm was abating. We must not be deceived in thinking that all the recovery is due to the Roosevelt Administration's New Deal, some of it is undoubtedly the result of the general world improvement. But while saying that we must give credit to Mr. Roosevelt's energy and initiative; he has attempted great things, and some of them are succeeding.

President Roosevelt is inaugurating a planned economic life in the United States; it is in the nature of a system of State Socialism. Credit and currency are now being controlled, and policy relating thereto is directed by the Federal Government. The Treasury Department now holds all the gold banking of the currency; the bankers' authority, as vested in Wall Street, is being challenged. Speculation on the Stock Exchange is to be controlled, and the industrial codes are an attempt to regulate American industry as it has never been controlled before. The day of *laissez faire* is passing, and economic planning is the new method now coming in.

MORE EMPLOYMENT

From most countries, especially Great Britain and the United States, reports are coming in of more and more people returning to work. In order to further that movement, Mr. Roosevelt is asking that a further reduction of working hours be allowed and an increase in wages be made so as to employ more workers and give larger purchasing power to the people.

JAPANESE CRISIS

According to some students of Japanese affairs, Japan will enter a period of acute crisis between 1935 and 1936. There are no less than 4 distinct signs pointing that way. They are: 1. The naval conference of 1936 when Japan will demand equal naval strength with the United States and Great Britain. At the last agreement the ratios were fixed at 5:5:3, but now Japan feels that her growth and also her needs dictate that she should have larger naval protection. 2. During that period the time limit will expire and Japan's request to be allowed to resign from the League of Nations will come up for consideration. That situation will bring up the question whether Japan will be allowed to retain the South Sea islands which she now holds as a mandate under the League.

Then the third and fourth indications of possible trouble are the growing signs of tension with both Russia and China. Japan is better prepared than either of the other two nations at present in the event of war; but in two or three years later conditions may change considerably. Japan's enemy neighbours may take the aggressive and force Japan to go to war on two fronts. In addition there is the bad feeling being roused against Japan, because of her commercial competition in several other nations; so that Japan is being forced into isolation with scarcely a friend in the world. That situation really creates a Japanese crisis, the full force of which will be experienced within the next two or three years.

Trade and Finance

By "SRIVAS"

THE BUDGET

OF Sir George Schuster's latest Budget speech it may be said that it is most true to type. It has like his previous Budgets an elaborate and lucid survey of the economic situation, the recapitulation of past experiences, a series of claims for the Government, made to appear as if they follow very incontrovertible facts, and various expediences presented in the garb of incontestable principles. Sir George thinks that India has weathered the economic blizzard more successfully than most, if not all, nations in the world. That the Government of India have adequately performed their duties as guardians of the national finances; that the programme drawn up in the stress and strain of September 1931 has been kept up in all essentials; and that the methods adopted have been in consonance with the best principles of sound finance. Before proceeding to adjudge these claims, it may be well to know the actuals for 1932-33, the revised estimate for 1933-34 and the budget estimates for 1934-35. The final accounts for 1932-33 show after a provision of Rs. 6.84 crores for the reduction or avoidance of debt a surplus of 1.55 crores. It will be remembered that at the time the emergency budget of September 1931 was formed the plans were made for a two-year period covering 1932-33 and 1933-34, and at that time, the Finance Member anticipated, after allowing for the normal provision for reduction of debt, a deficit of Rs. 10.17 crores for 1931-32 and a surplus of 5.23 crores for 1932-33, but the year 1931-32 shows an actual deficit of Rs. 4.86 crores without providing for any contribution towards the reduction of debt. The corresponding figure in the actuals of 1932-33 is Rs. 8.39 crores. It will be seen that, while the net amount available for the reduction of debt in the two years, after allowing for the deficiency on the combined

results, was estimated to be Rs. 9.11 crores, the actuals for the two years showed a worsening of Rs. 5½ crores.

In his speech last year, Sir George anticipated that the net amount available for the reduction of debt on the basis of the revised figures for 1932-33 would be Rs. 4.15 crores, as against the original anticipation of Rs. 9.11 crores as the sum available for the reduction of debt and as against the revised figure of Rs. 4.15 crores the actuals yield only Rs. 3.53 crores for this purpose. So much for the successful working of the pre-conceived financial plan.

As for the Budget Estimate for 1934-35, Sir George Schuster has, as a first step towards lightening his task for framing the Budget for the year elaborated a grand plea for scraping the convention of 1924 in regard to allocations from revenue for the fund for the reduction or avoidance of debt. It would require more space than is available here to examine all the arguments that Sir George has advanced in defence of this innovation. Suffice it is here to note that Sir George considers we have been providing far too generously in this regard; that the securities behind the productive part of our public debt have been increasing in value; that the contributions to the Depreciation Fund of the Railways and other assets obviate any large provision for the reduction of debt and, last but not least, that the unproductive debt has fallen and that on that account it would not be unsound finance to decide on making a lump sum provision of Rs. 3 crores a year on this head instead of continuing the 1924 convention. On this change of procedure, that is, on the basis that only Rs. 3 crores are provided for debt reduction, the revised estimates for 1933-34 show a surplus of Rs. 1.29 crores, which the Finance Member proposes to set aside as a special fund for earthquake relief. Basing his assumptions on

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the net figures of revenue and expenditure, Sir George expects that the budgetary position would be Rs. 2.80 crores worse than that revealed in the revised estimate of 1933-34. It has already been pointed out that the revised figures for the current year are expected to show a surplus of Rs. 1.29 crores. Sir George has had, therefore, to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs. 1.53 crores if he is to provide a balance for 1934-35.

The new taxation proposals made in order to secure the necessary revenue was as follows:

1. Sir George proposes an excise duty of Rs. 1-5. per cwt. on factory-produce sugar in India. This is expected to yield Rs. 1.47 crores, of which Rs. 7 lakhs is to be placed at the disposal of the sugar-producing provinces for assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane-growers so as to help them in securing fair prices, or for other purposes directed to the same end.

2. There is to be a slight increase in the duty on raw tobacco and a reduction in the duty on cigarettes. The Finance Member calculates that the combined effect of these two alterations would be to increase by about Rs. 30 lakhs the very reduced revenue which must otherwise be anticipated.

3. Import duty on silver is to be reduced from 7½ as. per ounce to 5 as. per ounce. This is to result in an increase of Rs. 5 lakhs in the estimates.

4. The export duty on hides, which now stands at 5 per cent. is to be abolished, while the export duty on skins will continue. The loss of revenue on this account would be Rs. 5 lakhs.

These proposals, namely, Sugar Excise net revenue Rs. 1.40 lakhs, Tobacco duties Rs. 30 lakhs, Silver Rs. 4 lakhs, less the loss of Rs. 5 lakhs on the abolition of the export duty on raw hides, should produce a net improvement in revenue of Rs. 1.69 crores, which will cover

the deficiency of Rs. 1.53 crores and leave a small surplus of Rs. 16 lakhs.

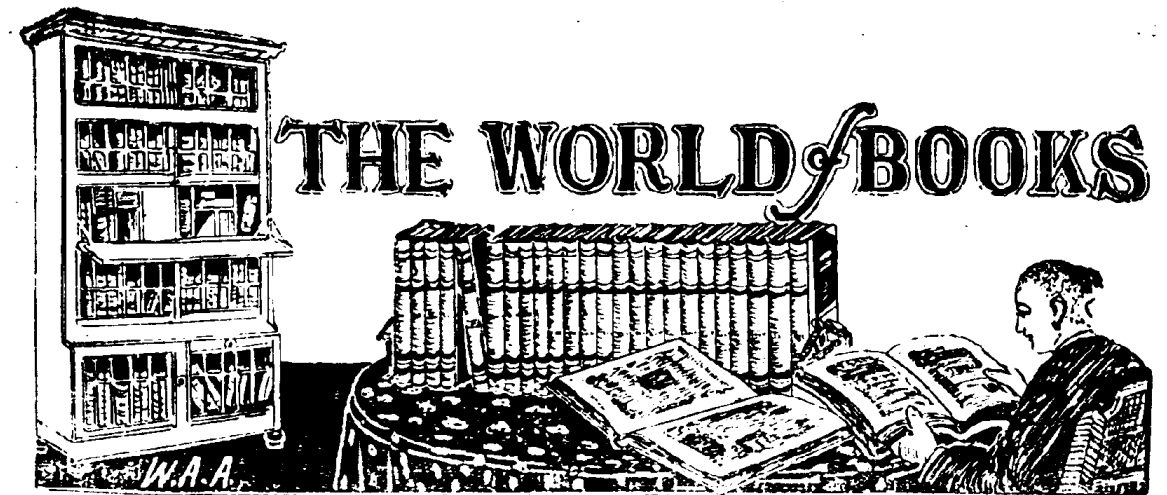
While this is the main structure of the Budget, Sir George has made a set of additional proposals which he is content to recommend to the Assembly for its best consideration. The idea of the Finance Member is to provide relief for Bengal in its present state of high and persistent budgetary deficits. The proposal is best outlined in the Finance Member's own words:

The Government of India, concurring with the findings of the White Paper, have decided to hand over half the export duty to the jute producing provinces. The resources for this purpose are to be obtained by the imposition of an excise duty of Rs. 2-4 per gross on matches. As for the export duty on jute, it is expected to be Rs. 1.90 crores next year. After allowing for a small sum of Rs. 1 lakh to cover cost of collection, the balance of Rs. 1.89 lakhs if divided in proportion to the average rate of production over the past 5 years would give about Rs. 1.67 lakhs to Bengal, about Rs. 12½ lakhs to Bihar and Orissa and about Rs. 9½ lakhs to Assam. As for the match excise, a great majority of the Indian States have signified their willingness to enter into an agreement under which every State in which matches are made, or in which they are in future to be made, will levy a corresponding tax, paying the proceeds into a common pool along with the proceeds of the British Indian Tax; and the amounts of this pool will be divided on an estimated consumption basis between British India and all the States that have entered into this agreement. At the same time, some compensation had to be given to the Government of Burma who are now getting revenue from a consumption duty at the rate of 12 as. per gross on boxes of matches manufactured in or imported into Burma. This duty is to be repealed. The total proceeds of the excise duty for the whole of India are estimated at Rs. 9 crores. Out of this on the population basis about Rs. 70 lakhs will be distributable among the States, leaving Rs. 2.30 lakhs for British India. It will not, however, be possible to introduce the scheme so as to recover more than 11 months revenue during the first year, so that the net revenue for British India according to budget estimates for next year will be only about Rs. 2.10 lakhs. After deducting Rs. 18 lakhs for Burma, this leaves a balance of Rs. 1.92 lakhs which is only Rs. 3 lakhs more than Rs. 1.89 lakhs to be distributed on account of half the jute export duty. If this Rs. 3 lakhs is retained by the Central Government, the surplus of Rs. 16 lakhs to which we have referred in an earlier passage will be increased to Rs. 19 lakhs. It may be added that the import duty on matches is to be increased correspondingly so as to maintain the existing measures of protection for the Indian industry.

The ways and means budget for 1933-34 raises no important question, as there is no need for new borrowing and the Government do not propose to float a new loan unless conditions are very favourable.

Diary of the Month

- Feb. 23. King Leopold III takes the oath of accession and ascends the throne of Belgium.
- Feb. 24. H. E. the Viceroy unveils the statue of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner at Bikaner.
- Feb. 25. A million Nazi leaders swear "inviolable loyalty to Adolf Hitler" in Berlin.
- Feb. 26. Capt. Anthony Eden confers with Sgr. Mussolini at Rome re: situation in Central Europe.
- Feb. 27. Sir George Schuster presents the Budget in the Assembly.
- Feb. 28. China ratifies the Silver Agreement (as reached at the World Economic Conference in London).
- Mar. 1. M. Puyi, ex-Emperor of China, ascends the throne of the Japanese created state of Manchuko.
- Mar. 2. Bishop Leadbeater is dead.
- Mar. 3. Major C. K. Naidu retires from the Indian Cricket.
- Mar. 4. Anglo-French trade negotiations begin. —World Sugar Conference meets in London.
- Mar. 5. Sir Mahomed Habibullah takes charge of the Dewanship at Trivandrum.
- Mar. 6. The Viceroy opens the Inter-Universities Conference at New Delhi.
- Mar. 7. The Natal Indian Congress entertains Prince George.
- Mar. 8. The Universities Conference negatives the resolution for adopting Vernacular as the medium of instruction.
- Mar. 9. For the first time the Labour Party tops the poll in London County Council Election.
- Mar. 10. The C. P. Council passes a vote of no-confidence in the Ministry.
- Mar. 11. The C. P. Ministers resign. —Gandhiji reaches Patna for touring earthquake-stricken area.
- Mar. 12. Sir Thomas Ryan, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is dead.
- Mar. 13. Sir Shadi Lal is appointed Privy Councillor and Member of the Judicial Committee in London.
- Mar. 14. Anglo-Japanese textile talks break down.
- Mar. 15. The Greek Minister of the Interior resigns.
- Mar. 16. Assembly refers the Textile Tariff Bill to the Select Committee.
- Mar. 17. Raja Sir Moti Chand is dead. —Dr. Kitchlew is released.
- Mar. 18. The Bihar Central Relief Committee meets under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi and resolves to co-operate with the Government in the matter of relief.
- Mar. 19. Indian Journalists' Association protests against the Government's enhanced Press message rates.
- Mar. 20. Pandit Shamlal Nehru is dead.
- Mar. 21. H. E. The Viceroy unveils the Statue of Lord Irwin (now Viscount Halifax) in New Delhi.
- Mar. 22. Assembly passes the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill.
- Mar. 23. Mr. Sadanand, Editor of the *Free Press*, is fined Rs. 200 in the defamation case brought by Mr. Shaukat Ali.
- Mar. 24. Mr. Justice C. Moss King of the Allahabad High Court is appointed Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court.
- Mar. 25. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu is appointed Law Member of the Madras Executive Council in succession to Sir M. Krishnan Nair.



THE WILL TO FULLER LIFE. By J. H. Badley. George Allen and Unwin, London.

This is a sequel to Mr. Badley's *The Will to Live*. The "Will to Live" is the single primordial impulse at various stages in whose growth there come into prominence the aspects of cognition and emotion. Even the values of truth, justice and beauty have developed in the course of the growth of this will, though they represent a different line of development, in that they not infrequently conflict with the needs of the bare individual, leading even to his ultimate destruction. What is active here is not the will merely to live but the will to a fuller life. Primary and secondary values are represented by things which give immediate satisfaction and the means of obtaining them. But at a higher level, value is felt to lie in the constructive effort itself and may largely be independent of the result. This further value, though later in development, is no less fundamental and is the expression of the urge to enlarge life at any cost. The measure of this value cannot be wholly objective, since no such standard is possible or adequate nor can it be mere subjective feeling; it is fullness of life which is partly a matter of sensitivity and range of feeling, and partly of the meaning that experience comes to have for us. Since it can be applied to others besides ourselves, it is objective; since it is given in feeling and is directly apprehended, it is also subjective. With

such a standard, the author proceeds to discuss the values of Truth, Beauty and Goodness in seven chapters. The treatment is both interesting and informing. The get-up of the book is, as may be expected, uniform with that of the earlier volume and very attractive.

CHRIST IN THE SILENCE. By C. F. Andrews. Hodder and Stoughton, London. Price 5s.

This is a sequel to the author's famous "What I Owe to Christ", which was reviewed in these columns some time ago. Now in this book his aim was to take his readers into the inner sanctuary, the quiet communion with Christ in which he found joy and peace. Love and service are the two wings of the soul in its flight to God. Service without love is only painful drudgery, and love without service is only idle sentiment. That Mr. Andrews was strong in both love and service, that his great service to humanity was well sustained by his inward spiritual life was evident even from his earlier book. But here he points out the various texts in St. John's Gospel which were his mainstay all his life and makes a few comments on each of them. It must be frankly said, however, that this book does not rise to the level of "What I Owe to Christ". It reads more like a book of sermons and rather chatty and ill-assorted ones at that, whereas "What I Owe to Christ" is a great spiritual autobiography with an original message to all missionary workers.

THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH.

By M. K. Gandhi, Navajivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

The first Edition of Gandhiji's autobiography (which was appearing in these pages month after month, as it was published in *Young India*) had sold out quickly soon after it was issued in 1927 and there has been an ever increasing demand for this classic. For years it has been out of print and the dislocation that overtook the Navajivan Press in the wake of the civil disobedience movement made it practically impossible to revive the publication. We are now glad that arrangements have been made to reprint the autobiography, and we welcome the first volume which is now before us. It will be remembered that Gandhiji's original in Gujarati was rendered into English by his disciple and secretary, Mr. Mahadev Desai and that the English version has had the inestimable advantage of final revision by Miss Slade, Gandhiji's lady disciple. The disciples who are truly saturated with the spirit of the master, have transferred to the written pages all the charm and simplicity and naivete of a teacher whose terseness of speech and utterance it is so difficult to cultivate without an equal mastery of mind and habit.

GUIDE TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES. By M. C. Mohan, B.A. Third, revised and enlarged edition. Published by Ram Lal Suri and Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.) Price Rs. 2.

The fact that the book has already run through three editions shows its popularity with the reading public. In this book the author has compiled authentic information on industries that can be run in India nowadays profitably by the educated young men with small capital. The book deals with a number of industries which may be profitably worked.

A MEMORANDUM ON THE RYOTWARI LAND-HOLDERS IN MADRAS. By R. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer. With a Foreword by A. Rangaswami Aiyangar. C. V. Subrahmanyam Chetty & Co., Triplicane. Price Rupee One.

This brief, but vigorous, plea for overhauling the entire revenue system of the Madras Presidency is by an experienced Revenue Officer, who urges the separation of the charge for water from the assessment for land and the bringing of all wet lands under the category of dry lands for the purposes of water charges. On the basis of an analysis of figures supplied by Government itself, he proves the exhausted condition of the soils from causes beyond the control of the ryots in many parts of the Presidency. He rejects the idea that the rise in prices can by itself form the sole basis for the enhancement of assessments at the resettlements, and pleads for the distinct separation of the charge for water from the assessment as in the other provinces. He questions the justice of loading on the irrigation works, interest and establishment charges; and he pleads for a reduction to 3 per cent. of the interest on the capital outlay spent on productive works. His scheme for the simplification of the land-revenue system given at the end is worth careful perusal and scrutiny.

UNFOUNDED SUSPICION: A short play in Tamil.

By Prof. M. V. Subrahmanyam, St. John's College, Palamcottah. Price As. 4.

This small drama in Tamil depicts social life in South India and it may also be safely asserted that such life is not quite uncommon in other parts of India. That men, in spite of education, are loath to treat women on equal terms, and their jealousy and suspicion have no foundation whatever, are vividly depicted in this playlet. The author's portrayal of characters is true to life and we wish him success in his new venture in writing Vernacular dramas which promise to be original and entertaining.

EDUCATION IN ANCIENT INDIA. By Dr. A. S. Altekar, Manindra Chandra Nandi, Professor, Benares Hindu University. Published by the Indian Book Shop, Benares City. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co.) Price Rs. 3.

This comprehensive and cogent narrative depicting the triumphs of Ancient Indian education is yet another challenge to the superstition still entertained in certain quarters that a good part of the early history of this land is for ever lost in mythical exaggerations of the nature of the Puranas and the Jataka stories, or doctrinaire injunctions of the type of the Smritis and other Brahminic texts. A wealth of information relating to early Vedic, classical and vocational education is detailed here in a manner that should interest even the lay reader. In a work of the scope and nature of the present one, it is perhaps inevitable that the author should tread on controversial ground, and interesting as certain of his theories like that regarding the significance of the Yagnopavita in the early ages are, yet others like the one where he reiterates with approval the theory of Bloomfield that the recital of the Vedas originally admitted of differences in accentuation, are open to question.

INDIAN SCULPTURE. By St. Kramrisch. The Heritage of India Series published by the Association Press, Publication Department of the Y. M. C. A. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.) Price Rs. 4-8.

Buddhism excepted, no other aspect of India's heritage has so much attracted the attention of foreign indologists as her treasures of art and sculpture still preserved for us in her many caves and temples. All the same, a short and yet comprehensive treatise on the subject of Indian sculpture has been a long-felt want, and it may at once be said that the publication of this volume satisfies it to a degree. The authoress employs a language free from iconographic technicalities

and the interesting story of the evolution of Indian sculpture from the days of Mohenjo Daro to the very end of the Hindu age is narrated within the compass of 150 pages in a manner that is sure to interest even the lay reader. The rest of the volume is devoted to an explanation of more than hundred photographs of representative Indian sculptures appended, which forms another interesting feature of the book. It is refreshing to find here a welcome departure from the almost total neglect of the South, which is so conspicuous in the writings of certain European indologists, and the beauties of the sculptural remains of Mysore and Southern India are adequately dealt with.

The photographic prints appended are well executed and the typography and get-up of the volume are commendable.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MODERN TENDENCIES IN WORLD RELIGIONS. By Charles Samuel Braden. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.

BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE IN INDIA. By M. L. Tannan, M.COM. Butterworth & Co., (India), Ltd., 6, Hastings St., Calcutta.

FROM A-FAR: A PLAY. By H. P. Joshi, B.A. Gilt Town, Dharwar.

MUSLIM THOUGHT AND ITS SOURCE. By Syed Musaffar-ud-din Nadir, M.A., Professor, Islamia College, Calcutta.

RABINDRANATH AS SEEN THROUGH HIS "GARDENER". By Govind Balwant Makoday, Gwalior, C. I.

BHAI PARMANANDA: A life sketch. By L. Ganpat Rai, Advocate, New Delhi.

PHILOSOPHY OF RADHA KRISHNAN, Or the Counter Attack from the East. By C. E. M. Joad. George Allen and Unwin, London.

ROBERT BROWNING AS A VEDANTIST. By C. N. Zutshi, Raja Mahal, Bazaar Sita Ram, Delhi. (A pamphlet of 18 pages.)

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Hyderabad

THE HYDERABAD CENSUS

The Hyderabad State Census Report for the year 1931 has just been issued by the Census Commissioner, Mr. Gulam Ahmed Khan.

The entire population of the State is given as 14,436,148, showing an increase of 1,964,378 or 15·8 per cent., the district of Kareemnagar topping the list with 1,241,405. Gulbarga, which had been leading since 1881, lost so heavily during the 1918-19 influenza epidemic that in 1921 the population was reduced to the 1901 level.

Interesting arguments are advanced to show that the density of rural population depends not upon the proportion of gross area of land cultivated nor upon a particular crop largely grown, nor upon rainfall alone, but on the extent of irrigation the area commands. The Census Commissioner points out that the existing distribution of population, as revealed by the census, is in very close agreement with this general principle.

PROGRESS IN HYDERABAD

A Hyderabad Hindu writes in the *Sind Observer*: "When His Exalted Highness the Nizam assumed the reins of Government into his own hands, there was an immense practical work to be done. The past 22 years of his administration have been indeed a period of unceasing activity, reforms and progress in all directions. There is no department of administration which has not shared his quickening impulse, whether it concerns the economic development of the State, education, co-operation or industry or the growth of local self-government. The record of progress in educational, social, economic and other spheres is such that His Exalted Highness may legitimately feel proud of it, and one may unhesitatingly assert that the Hyderabad State is destined to make further remarkable progress under his rule.

Another prominent factor worth mentioning about Hyderabad is that there is no communal discord, all the communities living in terms of perfect friendship and amity, and under his rule the State has been pursuing a career of uninterrupted development and progress. At the present moment when all the nations of the world are suffering from serious economic depression, it is Hyderabad and Hyderabad alone which is in a happy position to face the present economic depression without anxiety. It is particularly due to the financial policy of the State, which is widely known as the departmentalisation of the finance. Sir Akbar Hydari's management of the purse has bestowed prosperity on the people."

CHILD WELFARE IN HYDERABAD

Before a representative gathering of leading citizens, Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, the heir-apparent, performed on the 16th February the opening ceremony of a new Child Welfare Centre in Hyderabad. The new centre which is the second of its kind, the first having been constructed through the good offices of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, owes its existence to the munificence of Raja Bahadur Sir Bansilal Motilal, who is the donor of the Model Village at Secunderabad. In requesting Prince Azam Jah Bahadur to declare open the centre, Sir Bansilal paid an eloquent tribute to H. E. H. the Nizam and the heir-apparent for their sympathy and solicitude for Public Welfare. It has been estimated that every year no fewer than two million babies die in India, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy. To check it, the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League was initiated by Lady Chelmsford. It is with this laudable object of checking infant mortality, child welfare centres are being established in larger cities in India.

Baroda

GAEKWAR'S BIRTHDAY AWARDS

The biggest of the two Durbars in connection with the birthday celebrations of the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda was held on March 7, at Luxmivilas Palace in the Durbar Hall.

After the Maharaja had taken his seat on the golden throne, Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan, announced the names of those about to be honoured, mentioning their special services in each case, after which they made their *mujras*, presented *nazar* and were duly invested with the insignia of their respective orders and *poshak*.

Sardar Ramachandrarao Narayanarao Ambe-goker was presented with the gold medal for illustrious services; four persons received gold medals of the Datar Mandal for deeds of public beneficence, while Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar, Chief Justice, and Mr. S. V. Mukerjee, Suba, Baroda district, were awarded gold medals of the Rajratna (Jewels of State) Order for exemplary services.

Mr. Prataprai G. Mehta, of Amreli, received the silver medal of the Rajratna Order for his archaeological researches, and Col. Mohamed Murad Hakim for good services.

The Maharaja was then congratulated and garlanded by the Dewan on behalf of the State officials, and by various deputations of the sardars, citizens, the millowners' association and public bodies.

SOAP AND OIL MILL AT BARODA

Mr. K. U. Patel, Managing-Director of Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd., Bombay, has been granted a number of valuable concessions by the Baroda State Government for starting a soap and oil mill at Baroda.

The land for the factory is already obtained from the Government at a concession price near Goyagate railway station, Baroda, and arrangements for the erection of a modern factory with up-to-date machinery are already in hand.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS IN BARODA

A new measure called the Rent Regulation Act has been enacted by the Maharaja of Baroda which came into force from March 1, with the object of protecting tenants from the unreasonable demands of landholders.

The Act lays down clear principles for determining the fair rent of agricultural land and other matters with a view to granting relief to tenants.

The principal forms of relief are that from the date the Act comes into force rent shall be leviable in cash only, landholders being held responsible for payment of Government assessment. No tenant will be liable to be ejected from the land in his possession so long as he does not commit acts coming under the category of waste, such as using land for purposes other than cultivation except when he fails to pay the rent continuously for 2 years, denies the title of the landholder or transfers or sublets tenancy rights without his written permission.

The necessary order for ejectment will be granted by the Naib Suba who, for the purposes of the Act, will be the sole authority to fix rents, hear disputes and deal with matters arising out of these. His decision or order will be final and irrevocable by any court of law. All applications for redress will be exempted from stamp dues.

BARODA EDUCATION BUDGET

The Budget figures for 1933-34, as sanctioned by the Gaekwar, show a revenue of Rs. 249 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 215 lakhs. About 117 lakhs are expected from land revenue. On the expenditure side 37½ lakhs go to Education and 30 lakhs to Public Works Department.

Bikaner

VICEROY ON BIKANER

His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of his speech at the unveiling ceremony of the statue of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, said:

Nothing could possibly give me more pleasure than to unveil this memorial, which will always remind future generations of the Maharaja's outstanding services to the people of your State. But it seems to me that this statue, I shall shortly unveil, will always call to mind, apart from its more local interest, the memory of a great ruler who, by his untiring public work in many fields, has made the name of the house of Bikaner widely known in many lands. His great services to the British Empire through the years of the Great War, and as a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, his labours at a meeting of the Imperial Conference and the League of Nations at Geneva, and his devoted work for the great scheme of federation for this country will always be remembered in future years.

Travancore

SIR MOHAMED HABIBULLAH

Sir Mohamed Habibullah took charge of the office of the Dewan on 5th March. He received the Royal warrant of appointment at the Palace, after which he was conducted to public offices by the Private Secretary to His Highness. Dr. Kunjam Pillai, officiating Dewan, with other officers received Sir Mahomed at the gate and took him upstairs. Welcoming the new Dewan, Dr. Pillai paid a glowing tribute to the statesmanship of the new Dewan and assured him of their whole-hearted and loyal devotion.

Sir Mohamed, in a suitable reply, said that his success outside was mainly due to the band of loyal subordinates and hoped he would have the same luck here. He stated that he could tolerate stupidity but not dishonesty, as one was an attribute of nature while the other was the creation of man.

He concluded by saying that they ought to work for the good reputation of His Highness the Maharaja, the welfare of the people, and good of the charming country of Travancore.

PUBLICATION OF RARE WORKS

Bhash's works published by Travancore opened the world's eyes to the treasure hidden in them. Another work published in Travancore was the Arya Manju Sirmula Kalpa pertaining to Buddhism. When Professor Sylvain Levi was informed of this, he said he had come across only a Chinese translation of it. He very strongly recommended its publication.

On its publication by the Travancore Government, Pandit K. P. Jayasal, the famous historian and research scholar, extolled the work as it embraces the Imperial History of India from 600 B.C. to 770 A.D. This work is considered so valuable that Pandit Jayasal is now preparing a new History of India based on it.

Kashmir was specialising in its Saiva literature, and Hyderabad in its Persian and Urdu literature.

Perhaps it was better that each State selected its own field. He suggested a conference of such savants.

Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, retired High Court Judge, Madras, speaking on the same subject, praised Travancore for its excellent work. He stated that every home in Travancore was a treasure-house of such manuscripts which should be obtained and preserved for future use.

Mysore

INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE

It is always an event—the report of the Director of Industries. It is the pulse of new Mysore. Last year's report keeps up the reputation of progress. In spite of trade depression there were 33 industrial installations, nine of these were rice mills and 7 pumping plants. Loans were also granted in suitable cases to encouraging the developments of rural and other industries. The amount of such loans amounted to Rs. 29,000. Out of a total sum of Rs. 2.81 lakhs advanced to private industrialists, the recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 84,671, leaving a balance of about Rs. 2 lakhs uncollected.

NEW COMPANIES IN MYSORE

Nine new companies were registered in the Mysore State during the year 1932-33. The most important of these was the Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., registered with an authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000. Three-fifths of this capital has been taken up by the Government of His Highness. Another company newly registered is the Chamundi Match Factory Ltd. The working of the Registrar's Department has shown in the year better financial results. This has been attributed in part to the detection of a number of foreign companies which were carrying on business without filing the necessary documents and paying the required fees and in part to the registration of a number of indigenous companies with large authorised capitals.

Great Britain

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON

It is hardly possible for an Indian student to maintain himself in Great Britain on an income of less than £200 a year excluding fees. In addition, allowance should be made for a preliminary outfit of clothes, etc., at a cost of about £30. According to the latest edition of a handbook issued by the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner for India, the figure of £200 may be regarded as the average required by a young student in London; older and more experienced students might manage on less, especially if they are at one of the provincial universities.

COLOUR BAR IN ENGLAND

A protest against the colour bar was made at a farewell speech on March 9, at the Oxford Union by Mr. Karaka, the first Indian President, who said that a statement appeared in a London paper after he was elected President of the Oxford Union that that office would no longer be held in high esteem. He said:

"I think it is very ungracious to make a remark about a person before he has been tried in office."

Mr. Karaka added that though he had not felt the colour bar during the whole of his Oxford career, there were hundreds and thousands of men for whom the colour bar had been a living hell.

INDIAN RESIDENTS IN LONDON

A register of Indians, including people from India, Burma, and Ceylon, is being compiled by Mr. A. V. Deshpande, Incorporated Accountant, London. All Indians staying in Great Britain and Ireland, whether permanently or temporarily, have been included. The Register contains (a) the full name and the present address of the person; (b) approximate period of his stay in Great Britain; and (c) the nature of his work.

U. S. A.

ARYA PREACHER IN AMERICA

Pandit Ayodhya Prasad, the representative and delegate of the International Aryan League, Delhi, to the World Fellowship of Faiths Conference at Chicago, informs the League that Dr. Charles S. Braden, in charge of the Department of History and Literature of Religions, North-Western University, Chicago, has invited him to deliver a series of lectures on 'Vedic Dharma'.

INDIANS IN U. S. A.

Doctor Mohamad Suleman, a dentist, has become a citizen of the United States after a struggle lasting for 8 years in the courts. He went to the United States from Calcutta in 1904 and graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. In 1919 he was granted the final papers of naturalization by a Chicago judge, but a few years later the Congress passed an Act barring Indians from citizenship. Nothing was done to enforce the Act in Dr. Suleman's case until 1926 when he applied for a passport to go to India to visit his sick father. In reply he was informed that he was no longer an American citizen. Dr. Suleman then took the case to the courts on the ground that the Act was not retrospective.

South Africa

CONDONED INDIANS

The Minister of the Interior, South Africa, has refused the Transvaal Indian Congress's request to admit wives and children, numbering about 2,000, of the families of condoned illicit Indian entrants.

SECRETARY TO THE AGENT-GENERAL

Mr. C. F. V. Williamson, I.C.S., Under-Secretary, Home Department, the Government of India, has been appointed Secretary to the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa.

Malaya

INDIAN LABOUR FOR MALAYA

We understand that the Government of the Federated Malay States have substantially accepted the conditions stipulated by the Government of India for reopening of assisted non-recruited labour and, if the arrangement is ratified, emigration to Malaya at the rate of 20,000 adults per year will be allowed in the near future. Emigration will, in all probability, begin by the beginning of June of this year.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Government of India had sent a note to the Malayan Government stipulating their terms for a scheme of revived assisted and non-recruited labour from India to the F. M. S. after consulting the Standing Committee on Emigration in the matter. It may also be recalled that a Committee of the Malayan Government had come to India on deputation last year in this connection, to talk over the question of reopening of emigration to Malaya.

Ceylon

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON

An Associated Press message of March 14 says that the question of minimum wages for Indian immigrant labour will be discussed by a joint conference of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce and the Board of Indian Immigrant Labour to be held shortly.

Both these bodies have been investigating the position in view of the present prices of tea and rubber. Whereas the former is understood to favour the restoration of wage rates in tea estates to the level at which they stood before the cut in 1932 and increase on rubber estates to the point below that level, the latter body are only prepared to agree to increase below the 1932 rates. It is believed the Governor has requested the two bodies to confer together in order to endeavour to arrive at a mutual agreement.

Kenya

INDIANS IN KENYA

The recent visit of the Secretary of State for Colonies to Kenya has once again brought the Indian question to the forefront of world's public opinion. In a memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State for Colonies, the East African Indian National Congress reiterate the long-standing grievances of the Indian settlers in Kenya and make a strong plea for their early redress in the name of justice and fair play. Briefly stated, the Indian demands are:

Firstly, a Common Franchise with a Common Electoral Roll. Secondly, pending the institution of the electoral machinery, grant of increased representation for Indians in the Kenya Legislative Council. Thirdly, more opportunities for service in the higher grade appointments.

Lastly, the removal of legal disability to buy agricultural lands in the highlands, and of racial segregation.

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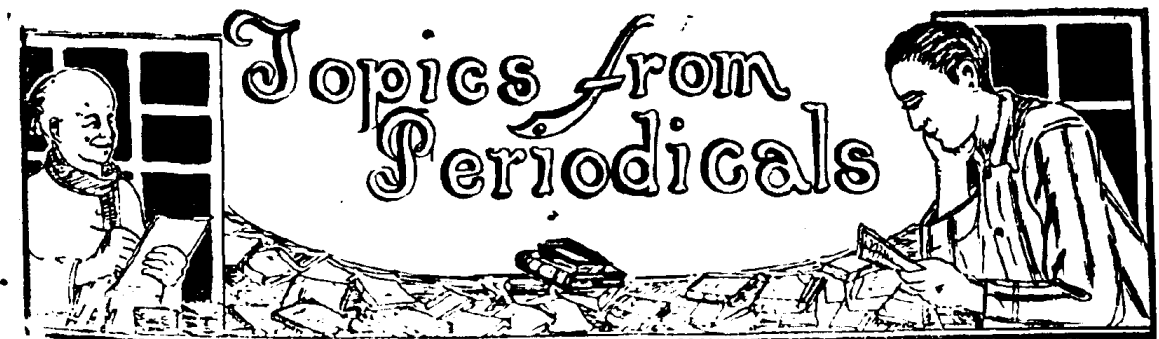
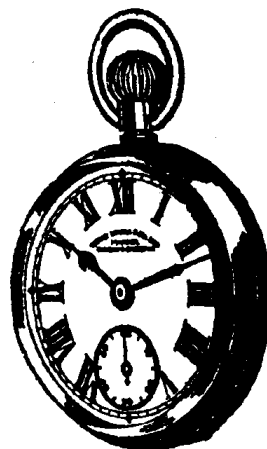
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WILL DEMOCRACY SURVIVE?

Democracy all the world over is in a bad way. It seems to be the day of the Dictators. Soviet dictatorship led the way and now we have Fascist and Nazi dictators and military dictators in Turkey and Spain. The fall of monarchy in the Continent has spelt the rise of military despotism and the gradual decay of democratic freedom. This is deplored or accounted for as 'the spirit of the age' and philosophic historians content themselves with attributing it to what they call 'the trend of the time'. But asks Sir Herbert Samuel, in a notable article in the *Contemporary Review*, what is this trend of the times but the action of numbers of men and women like ourselves following or refusing to follow particular leaders, accepting or refusing to accept particular doctrines? There are no powers irresistibly at work like Destiny in a Greek tragedy.

We ourselves are the spirit of the age. We ourselves fix the trend of the time. And if we judge that democracy, well organised and wisely directed, is on the whole and in the long run a better form of government than personal rule, then it is our function to do our share in organising our democracies well and directing them wisely. We shall seek to eliminate in the electorates and among the representatives the incompetence, the dishonesty, the dissensions, which have helped to make self-governing institutions unworkable in certain countries and have led to their discard.

Sir Herbert believes that the English-speaking countries will do that. Fascism will gain no hold in England, he says, nor in many other of the progressive countries of the world. Sooner or later free institutions will be restored in places where they have been overthrown and mankind

will be able to draw deep breaths of the fresh air of liberty. Sir Herbert goes on to ask:

Could we of the English-speaking countries bear and submit to a system of government in which we had no effective share in the choice of our rulers; in which we were not free to speak our minds about the policy of our State at home and abroad; in which the newspapers we read could print only such news and such views as the Government might think expedient; in which our sons and daughters could be taught in the schools and universities only such kinds of knowledge as the State might approve; a system in which any one of independent mind among us could be arrested without warrant and imprisoned without trial?

BOOK CENSORSHIP IN U. S. A.

Under the title 'Book Censorship in America', Dr. Sudhindra Bose contributes an article to the March number of the *Modern Review*. Dr. Bose says that the Censorship Law there assumes 'that the American people are so stupid that it is unsafe to let them read anything about revolutions, because they would immediately become converted'. This seems a sad state of affairs. Dr. Bose continues:

An important feature of the new censorship law is that it prohibits the importation of radical literature. There are many foreign books and pamphlets which for the most part contain elaborate discussions of far-reaching social and economic changes which it is very desirable to read. Here and there the author is so impressed with the hopelessness of legal change in the present system that he advocates resort to force, if nothing else serves. That alone will render importation of the whole book impossible.

"Many of the classics of modern economics will be put on this new index," points out Professor Chaffee of the Harvard Law School. "The law will prevent a loyal citizen from obtaining from abroad the works of Marx, Proudhon, Bakunin, or Stirner. Even if we could wisely dispense with these left-wing books, much less radical publications will be excluded." For example, one of the sanest discussions of contemporary political and social thought which has had a large sale in the United States is Bertrand Russell's "Proposed Roads to Freedom". The further importation of this book from England would be forbidden because of its extracts from Communist Manifesto of 1848 and from anarchist songs.

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

Dr. Rajanikanta Das, continuing the series of articles in the *International Labour Review*, deals in its last December number with the question of child labour. He shows that the labour of children is a relatively important factor in production, largely owing to the shortness of adult life as compared with Western countries as well as to the absence of compulsory education and the earlier age at which children begin to work. There is a great deal of regulation, direct and indirect, regarding the employment of children in large scale organised industries such as plantations, factories, mines, shipping and harbours; and considerable reliable information about them is forthcoming. In plantations, the labour of families is available; and the gradual improvement of health conditions has encouraged a larger number of migrants to take their families to the tea-gardens, but also reduced the child mortality rate on the plantations. The decline in the number of children employed in factories has been both relative to the total number of workers since 1912 and also absolute in the number of the children themselves since 1923. This decline in factories is to be ascribed partly to the stricter enforcement of legal provisions relating to the employment of children and partly to employers substituting adult workers for children on economic grounds. The proportion of girls employed in factories is smaller in India than in Japan; and the influence of social customs is seen in the distribution by province of girl workers. Non-industrial occupations also employ considerable numbers of children. Labour legislation is distributed between the Central and Provincial Governments and administered by both. There is provision for separate legislation for child labour on boardships and in harbours. Their employment in non-industrial occupations is not still regulated.

INDIA'S PROSPERITY

Sir Montagu Webb, according to a report published in the *Proceedings of the East India Association*, bewails the erratic and neglectful manner in which India's currency and finances have been managed by the India Office since 1890. He regards as blunders (1) the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver in 1893; (2) the carrying out of the largest coinage of silver ever known in any country by India in the years 1905-7; (3) the selling of rupees by the India Office in the years 1910-12 at a cheap rate, leading to the over-accumulation in London of £35 millions of India's reserve and cash balances; (4) the selling of British sterling for low rates by the India Office in 1920, which he calls 'a folly without parallel in currency history' and which inflicted on India a loss of over 30 crores of rupees; and (5) the fixing of the exchange rate at 18d. per rupee which has been foiled by the collapse of world prices and the sterilisation of three-fourths of the world's monetary supply of gold by France and the U. S. A. India is now the only country in the world with an over-rated currency. He condemns the proposal to make the coming Reserve Bank not buy or sell silver if it should elect to trade in gold and the division of the Bank into two departments: a bank note issue department and an ordinary banking department. He also objects the proposal to compel the Bank to buy and sell British paper sterling in unlimited quantities at approximately 1s. 6d. per rupee, and the other provision by which 69 selected banks in India are to deposit from 2½ to 7½ per cent. of their time and demand liabilities free of interest with the Reserve Bank. He would like to have the Bank constituted as a pure shareholders' bank rather than as a State concern and to restore the exchange ratio to 1s. 4d. He condemns the anti-silver legislation going on from 1893 and holds that India should not look to her future monetary machinery being built on a gold basis alone.

INDIAN DANCING

The newly started journal *Cavalcade* with which is incorporated the *Whoopie* publishes an article on the "Renaissance of Indian Dancing" by Mr. Mahmoud Dare, who says that India's future in Art is not dependent upon the fashions, whims, and oddities of the critics who write about India—who chop and change almost as often as the scientists. It depends upon the genius of her artists and craftsmen, which is now reawakening for the benefit of the world at large. Mr. Dare continues:

The sublime climax of the ancient Indian dance-drama is to be found perhaps in what one might term 'representational mythology' in a theme such as the *Tandava Nritya*, which is one of the three important dances of Lord Siva, telling the story of Parvati's appeal to him to forsake his meditation; his slaying of the demon Gajasur; his deliverance of the earth; and his return to his Himalayan reverie. This dance, as presented by Shankar and Debendra (the latter as the demon) was terrific in a literal sense; for they fought before our eyes with divine weapons; flying, sinuous arms and crashing feet brought the snake-venom and the thunder of the gods terribly close and the mere stage receded into insignificance, and one left the theatre with a deeper understanding of the cosmic philosophy of the Hindu faith, of the message that the legends of the gods bear even for men to-day; and very curiously, the artifice of representing the world by a symbolic globe, embroidered on a tapestry that was carried on the stage, and before which the cosmic battle took place, seemed utterly fitting. Why? Because the archaic tradition was made subservient to the living passion, and both wove together the warp and woof of the pattern.

The writer analyses the dances as practised by Uday Shankar, Ragini Devi, Simkie and others and discusses the relative merits of each dancer.

HINDU RELIGION IN JAVA

Prof. Romesh Chandra Mazumdar writes in *Prabuddha Bharata* about Javanese Hinduism and gives a catalogue of Javanese gods adopted from Hinduism. He derives his facts in this respect from the old Javanese texts and also from modern practices in the island of Bali where Hinduism is still a living religion. The following are, according to the author, some of the peculiarities in the Javanese gods:

In the first place, Siva or Mahadeva is distinguished from Isvara, so that with Brahma and Vishnu there are 4 chief gods instead of 3. But in other places reference is made to 3 gods: Thus we are

told that as soon as the Mandara mountain was firmly fixed up in Java, the Lord Paramesvara granted 3 riders (*sahanas*) to the 3 gods: white bull to Lord Isvara, white swan to Lord Brahma, and the Garudadhvaja to Lord Vishnu. The splitting up of Isvara and Mahadeva (or Siva) into 2 gods, and the name Garudadhvaja for Garuda may be regarded as due to misunderstanding on the part of the Javanese authors.

It is also worthy of note that in addition to the Hindu Trinity, there is throughout a conception of a supreme god called variously Jagatpramana, Jagannatha, Mahakarana Paramesvara, etc., or simply Guru. But indications are not wanting that here again there is a confusion of thought; for this great god is also represented as the husband of Uma, thereby betraying his identity with the Indian God Siva. This great God is named Lord Guru (Bhatara Guru) who had from Uma two children, Kamadeva, the most beautiful of gods and a girl called Smari and later on 2 more sons called Gana and Kumara. Kamadeva being enamoured of Smari, Bati, born out of her body, became his wife, another instance of the confusion of ideas.

On the whole, the perusal of the Javanese textbook like *Tantu Panggelaram* enables us to realize how Hindu theology, mythology, religious concepts and the philosophy of the Hindus made a thorough conquest of Java.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

- INDIAN REFORM AND THE PEASANT. By Sir William Barton. [The Fortnightly Review, February 1934.]
- THE PURNDRAS OF ANCIENT BENGAL. By Dr. B. C. Law. [Journal of Indian History, December, 1933.]
- THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE UPANISHADS. By Dr. R. Nagaraja Sarma. [The Aryan Path, March 1934.]
- THE SYSTEM OF THOUGHT REVEALED IN THE BHAGAVAD-GITA. By K. A. Krishnaswami Aiyar. [The Vedanta Kesari, March 1934.]
- BENGAL'S DECLINE. By Jites Chandra Guha. [The Landholders' Journal, December 1933.]
- PURANIC TRADITIONS ABOUT EARLIER HOMES AND MIGRATIONS OF THE INDIAN ARYANS. By N. Tripathi. [The Indian Historical Quarterly, December 1933.]
- THE EARLIEST CHAPTER OF INDIAN ART. By Syama Charan Bhattacharyya, M.A. [The Calcutta Review, March 1934.]
- CONVOCATION ADDRESS IN ANCIENT INDIA. By Srimati Uma Devi, B.A. [Calcutta Oriental Journal, March 1933.]
- GANDHISM: A study in political Masochism. By "M." [The Cavalcade, March 1934.]
- THE PROBLEM OF IRRIGATION IN BENGAL. By Dr. Sukumar Ranjan Das, M.A., Ph.D. [The Modern Review, March 1934.]

CATTLE WEALTH OF INDIA

Writing in the August number of the *Scientific Indian*, Mr. S. M. Gupta analyses the causes of the deplorable condition and decline in the cattle-stock of India. He says:

As with the plants a good seed is sure to produce a good plant, so with the animals too. The selection of a good sire is of much importance to all breeders. The sire is considered to be half of a herd of cattle; for, the future generation depends wholly on the strain and quality of the sire. Unfortunately India has at present very few bulls of the right type. Our farmers cannot afford to maintain good stud-bulls and it is a pity that there are very few districts where pure bulls may be available for covering the cows of the villagers. This dearth is however due to following the process of inbreeding which is partly responsible for this degeneration.

It is also found that foreign blood is introduced by crossing indigenous cows with foreign bulls. But by experience, it has been found that cross-breeding does more harm than good. In the issue the drawbacks of the sire become more dominant than the good qualities.

The usefulness of grazing grounds cannot be over-emphasised. They are much responsible for the healthy growth of farm animals. But almost all available pastures have been converted into cultivable lands under Government policy, and as a result there has been a great scarcity of cattle-food. Fodder-scarcity also occurs owing to drought or flood.

Another difficulty which stands at the root of the problem is the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle. Slaughter-houses are playing a havoc to the country as a whole.

The state of affairs is rather discouraging. Those animals which may be of immense use as milch or draught-cattle are going into the hands of butchers to meet a sad end. In no other country such a thing is possible. In Western countries a different type of animal is reared for the purpose of beef. No useful animal is allowed to be slaughtered in those countries. Then why in India alone such inhuman affairs are of daily occurrence? Can we not put a stop to this and save thousands of useful animals that are being dragged to the slaughter-houses? This can certainly be done by legislation.

Last, but not the least, is the export of cattle by which India is losing her many useful cattle every year. India Government can however take steps to put a stop to this trade for some years at least.

Mr. Gupta suggests the following methods by which cattle-breeding may be improved:

- i. Increasing the number of cattle breeding stations which should be under the management and supervision of cattle experts.
- ii. Maintaining the purity of indigenous breeds of cattle.
- iii. Distributing to the farmers good stock from Government or other recognised farms.

THE PEASANT IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

In an article in the *Political Science Quarterly*, we read of the significance of the French Revolution as an agrarian movement by which the pressure of rural opinion forced, step by step, reluctant middle-class governments to grant the farmers' demands, though their programme was far from realisation when the Civil Code once more stabilised the property system of the country. The peasants' grievances were not recorded in the memoirs of the literate or even the rural *cahiers*, drawn up as they were by the less rustic of the agricultural population and almost completely forgotten in the formulation of the bailiwick *cahiers*. Lefebvre and Sagnac and Guyot have, by their labours, described the process by which the poverty of the peasantry, the wandering elements of the population and the frequent disturbances in the villages became increasingly disorderly as the Revolution approached and led to an epidemic of fear which covered most of the country. It is this epidemic of fear that covered most of the kingdom, not in a single simultaneous movement, but in several large and rapid waves with distinct points of departure for each of them. It is this fear that was the impelling motive of the August Decrees of 1793 and promoted the solidarity of the Third Estate against the aristocracy. The rural code of the Constituent Assembly provided for the liberty of cultivation; and the Convention even included it in the 1793 Declaration of Rights. The necessity for producing as much grain as possible during the Terror put for once the national legislature on the side of the peasants, but fundamentally the Robespierrists were bourgeois, rather politically than socially minded. Gradually the Convention came to bear agrarian agitation more and more.

WORLD ECONOMY

"If world economy is to be made to function for the good of mankind, it is necessary that there should be a strong international organisation to control it," says Prof. P. J. Thomas, writing in the *Modern Student*. Explaining the international character of the present depression, Dr. Thomas writes:

World economy has made for increased international dependence, and the consequences of international rivalry are to-day more intense and widespread. Every civilized country now gets many of the most essential things from outside. Britain, for instance, imports more than three-fourths of its food-stuffs and all its cotton from abroad and if those distant countries refuse to send those articles or are prevented by war from doing so, industry will come to a sudden collapse and starvation will stare the country in the face. The same will happen if other countries do not purchase Britain's goods. Similarly a crisis in one country affects all others, for as already shown, all countries are interdependent in industry and finance. Hence the international character of the present depression.

World economy is in many ways threatening the safety of the world. The impotence of individual governments to control the depression is becoming patent every day.

And we in India are as much interested in it as those in Europe and America; for we depend on world market for the disposal of our products, as the world markets depend on us for their supply. Like other countries, we have gained and lost by the emergence of world economy, and our future interests are inextricably connected with the establishment of a strong international authority to control the economic relations between the different nations of the world.

TRUE NATIONALISM

In the latest issue of *Triveni*, there is a very well written and argumentative article by Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya of the Andhra University, in the course of which he points out that "neither the nationalist ideology is ineffective though old, nor the economic ideology is new though it may appear to be effective" and examines the chances of the latter's success in the country. The possibilities of success are of course extremely limited. While he admits that the new economic ideology is bound to appeal to a large section, as hunger and thirst are among the commonest instincts and as it is more concrete

in character than nationalism, he avers that it is equally bound to antagonise a large number of sections as, for instance, not merely the zemindar and the capitalist but also the peasant proprietor who is the backbone of rural India as well as the Indian Princes, while the Government of India will try to suppress it with all the might of the Empire behind it. The following trenchant observations by the professor-critic deserve to be seriously pondered over by the lovers of new-fangled doctrines who refuse or are reluctant to see the other side of the picture:

The new ideology appeals to differences between class and class, it will create more of faction and bitterness and hatred. It will strengthen and consolidate the forces of opposition. Nationalism as an ideology is more uniting in its character; it will create more of solidarity and in countries where the issue between Marxism and nationalism has so far been fought, the victory has been on the side of nationalism. It will therefore be a wiser policy for leaders not to stress on class-war at present but carry on their struggle in the name of nationalism.

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TOWN-PLANNING IN ANCIENT INDIA

The *Journal of the Madras Geographical Association* in its latest number publishes an article on the above subject by Mr. C. A. Krishnamurthi Row. The writer says that town-planning in India to-day has a limited scope being obliged for the most part to have its principles applied only for the modification of existing towns and cities, to think of altering which, according to modern planning, would be well-nigh impossible. The writer quotes a few successful instances where towns have been built entirely according to modern principles—New Delhi, New Mambalam in Madras and the Golden Rock colony in Trichinopoly. Of town-planning in olden days in India, he says:

"Town-planners in the past were unhampered by the embarrassments of modern town life—pressure of population, municipal finance, costly schemes and experiments, sanitary lanes, slums, housing schemes, disposal of sewage and night-soil, water-supply, etc. Towns have been so built as to maintain communication with the neighbourhood and other important parts of the region. The need for contact with other places was steadily kept in view. Sanitary principles were understood and practised on the basis of an unwritten convention and code of law. Differing levels of ground within the area, where the town was to grow, received recognition and were duly conformed to. Ample space was provided for the needs and even the growth of the population. If the place happened to be designed for a capital, connection with other parts of the territory was an important factor to be borne in mind."

In ancient as well as medieval India, town-planning was a well known art. For it answered the needs of the population and disclosed the salient features of a communal life which had attained a high degree of civilization.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Prof. Laski, writing in the *Political Quarterly*, says that the National Government survives not because it has a coherent policy to expound, but because any return to party politics will both destroy a unique majority not likely to be achieved again and jeopardise the political future of leaders who cannot regard with equanimity the hazards of a general election. This coalition government is not intelligible when the policies pursued by it awaken widespread dissent in the nation. In its general outlook there are all the typical indications of a normal Tory policy. Mr. MacDonald and the National Liberals continue to co-operate with it, because the alternative is their own destruction. As a coalition, it would be intelligible if the Government were a union of parties to whom Socialism was anathema, and wherever its policy is examined there is an absence of clarity in aim and precision in method. The recent crop of by-elections shows a close approximation to the figures of 1929 when the Labour Party emerged as the largest single group in the House of Commons. The very size of the Government's majority is an embarrassment to the nation and it tends Government to a neglect of criticism and the opportunity of mutual compromise which is the main purpose of the Parliamentary system. Where it tackles new issues of policy, it shows no new temper in analysis. Where it tackles the old, it merely re-emphasizes old shibboleths. It is increasingly unable to take account of criticism and is increasingly separated from the impact of public opinion and it obscures the change which has taken place in the national temper and keeps an unreal relation to true representation.

THE GRAMMAR OF POLITICS. By Prof. H. J. Laski. Rs. 18-8. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

WOMEN AND YOGA

In the January number of *Yoga*, the international journal on the science of yoga edited by Shri Yogendra of the Bulear Yoga Institute, Shrimati Sita Devi writes in the Woman's Section as follows:

"From what remains of the old traditions and customs even in the midst of our civilization advocating personal liberty and equal treatment for sexes, it becomes evident that in the past women must have been subjected to cultural insults and injustices. Consequently, many things were refused to them—even self-culture and emancipation. The criticism of women by men in the Sanskrit literature, especially when matters spiritual were discussed, is conclusive of the general spiritual notion which took its ugly form that a woman is an useless appendage to a spiritually healthy man. Advocates of *brahmacharya* (continence) and renunciation (*vairagya*) were violent in their criticisms of women picturing them as filthy beings clothed with dirty skin over a chunk of flesh. These authors had in their mind the picture only of a spiritual man hampered by a worldly-loving wife, forgetting that this may be equally true of a spiritual woman who is hindered by materialistically minded husband."

The Brahmanic propaganda completely eliminated the woman, as it were, from existence. It has even been stated that a woman has to undergo several births before she could hope for salvation. To a modern woman, all these appear stupid and shocking.

Though fostered by such an atmosphere of sex-prejudice, says the writer, yoga with its universal outlook refused admission to none. She continues:

"Yoga thus can be practised both by males as well as females. The yoga authorities go so far as to state that even a prostitute can attain the highest object of life by following the course of practical yoga. Thus, in contrast with other systems, practical yoga removed the bar against a woman. But the prejudice remained so deeply rooted that even though the yoga authorities are clear on this issue, many ashramas and institutions expected to teach yoga still refuse admission to females and married men. That this should happen in the 20th century is really surprising."

THE NEW TURKEY

Dr. Sasadhar Sinha, writing in the *Insurance and Finance Review*, says that Turkey under Kemal's leadership has progressed wonderfully. Will this Turkish Republic endure? Will Mustapha Kemal rest content with the indirect rule of the country? Will he not set up a Kemalist dynasty? These and similar questions however important at one time, says Dr. Sinha, have lost much of their former force:

Although personally ambitious, Kemal's main ambition is to serve his country. For, if he wanted, he could long ago have usurped the vacant throne of the Ottoman Empire, but instead he deliberately kept in the background to lead the country to its ultimate destiny. The 10 years of republican rule have convinced his countrymen of his wisdom. They have complete faith in him. He has resuscitated a moribund nation and stayed the progress of further enslavement of the East. The main danger to Turkey's future lies elsewhere, above all in the uniqueness of a successful dictatorship. But there is little cause for despair. A whole generation is being brought up under the halo of great achievements. A new culture is transforming the life of the Turkish people in a myriad directions. It is here that the new Turkey parts company with the old.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PEACE

Professor Quincy Wright of Chicago, writing in the *Political Quarterly*, asks whether the League of Nations is capable of meeting the needs of world peace during the present epoch, when the world is turning towards a period of political and economic nationalism, producing great differentials amongst states and populations and serious threats to world equilibrium. The League should be necessary both to suggest and to put into effect equilibrating devices in such circumstances. It should try to conceptualise the tensions as the consequence of abstract forces, rather than by the humanistic method of personifying them and attributing the tensions to unfriendly motives. If preserved, the League will be ready for greater use when the temper of the world returns to a lower tension level. The peace function of the League should dominate, and the League should not undertake co-operative efforts which promise to arouse more conflicts than they allay. At the present stage, world equilibrium may be promoted by a diminution of the co-operative activities of the League as a whole, coupled with more vigorous co-operation within regional groups.

ASCETICISM IN BUDDHISM

Writing on 'Buddhism' in the March number of the *Calcutta Review*, Mr. Jyotindra Nath Das Gupta says that Buddhism is often unfairly charged with tendency towards asceticism. Mr. Gupta explains the attitude of Buddhism towards asceticism as follows:

Asceticism definitely implies the abstraction of soul from body, and Buddha who would always approach the problem of life from the humanistic point of view, discouraged such abstractions, as common experience gives us only the concrete whole of body-mind and never the abstract units of body and mind. So Buddha would always discourage abstract asceticism. He would only ask his disciples to be in the world but not of the world. They must not be altogether engrossed in the worldly affairs, for then they would desire to perpetuate the smaller self that always tends to be selfish. Buddha would thus recommend the middle course—the two extremes of asceticism and worldliness are always to be avoided.

CATHOLICITY OF ISLAM

The latest number of the *Muslim Review* publishes an article on the above subject by Mr. S. Tafazzul Husain Rizvi, who says that the present political intricacies which have puzzled the heads of statesmen can be solved easily if Islam were their guide. The writer disproves the notion that Islam was spread by dint of sword by saying that Islam never entered upon an aggressive war, but only defended itself from foreign onrush. He continues:

Despite the progress that mankind claims to have made, animality still prevails over rationality; but the Prophet of Medina took the lead 1300 years back to free his fellow-beings by bringing for them a mission noble and high. The Islamic principles, prayer and fast, Khums and Zakat, marriage and divorce, constitute a complete whole which have been working since their inauguration and will remain so till the Day of Judgment. Islam is a self-sufficient religion, perfect and finished, satisfying the requirements and disallowing any kind of privilege to any particular section of its followers! 'Work and get' is the motto and even the consanguinity with the Prophet himself does not give superiority to one over the other if he does not act up to the dictates of the religion. Salvation cannot be bought off nor is the heavenly bliss to be enjoyed by Pharisaic style of living.

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MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS + DEPARTMENTAL + NOTES

Questions of Importance

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

The split in the ranks of the All-India Muslim League ended in the first week of March, when at a combined meeting of both sections at Delhi under the presidency of Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, a resolution was passed that cleavage should be made up and Mr. Jinnah be elected the President of the united body. The following is the text of the resolution to this effect:

As it is the united wish of the community that cleavage between the two sections of the All-India Muslim League should be made up and as in pursuance of that wish the office-bearers of the two sections resigned from their respective places and that Mr. Mian Abdul Aziz expressly stated that he would also resign in favour of Mr. Jinnah and as Mr. Jinnah expressed his willingness to accept presidentship, it is hereby resolved that the two sections do amalgamate, and that the Council of two Leagues do combine and form an united body and that the constitution of the League adopted in 1922 shall remain in force.

THE INDIAN BUDGET

That the current year would close with a surplus of Rs. 129 lakhs after providing Rs. 3 crores for Debt Redemption and that there would be a small surplus of Rs. 19 lakhs for the next year, after the imposition of fresh taxation, were the revelations made by Sir George Schuster in introducing the budget for 1934-1935 in the Legislative Assembly. The new taxation proposals include:

- An excise duty on factory produced sugar. of Rs. 1-5 per cwt.
- An import duty of Rs. 2-6 per lb. standard and Rs. 1-14 per lb. preferential on raw tobacco.
- Rs. 5-15 per thousand plus 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on imported cigarettes.
- Reduction of the import duty on silver by 2½ annas to 5 annas per ounce.

The Finance Member also announced:

- Reduction of postage rates on letters from 1¼ anna to 1 anna with lowering of the initial weight to half a tola.

Minimum charge of 9 annas for telegrams consisting of 8 words; and

The abolition of the export duty on raw hides (not skins).

Sir George Schuster further said that they would ask the Legislature to sanction an excise duty on matches of Rs. 2-4 per gross and then to approve of the handing over of half of the jute export duty to the jute producing provinces. If these proposals are taken into consideration, the surplus for the coming year will be Rs. 19 lakhs. Sir George Schuster also stated that the surplus of Rs. 129 lakhs during the current year will be transferred to a special fund for earthquake relief measures.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN ON COMMUNALISM

Discussing the general political situation with a representative of the *Associated Press*, His Highness the Aga Khan said that for the present communal electorates should be accepted by all the parties concerned. But he was definitely of the opinion that the practical experience of the working of democratic institutions, which were going to be introduced in the country by the forthcoming Reforms, would make both Muslims and Hindus realise that neither of them stood to gain anything by a perpetuation of communalism in the political sphere in any form whatsoever. The dawning of this realisation would spontaneously sound the death-knell of communal electorates which, he said, were a necessary evil under present circumstances. Similarly, it would be sheer waste of time and energy to strive to get the Communal Award altered so long as an equally good, if not better, alternative scheme which would satisfy all sections of political opinion, was not put forward before the country.

SIR MD. HABIBULLAH ON A NEW VISION

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the new Dewan of Travancore, was presented with an address at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, on 5th March, by the citizens of Trivandrum. Replying to the address, Sir Mahomed said:

I believe it is not unknown to you that the great mission, shall I say dream of my life, has always been to see an India which, while retaining her distinctive religious complexion, will unite as one man in the pursuit of all common interests of the Motherland. What applies to India as a whole applies with equal force to her component parts. The greatest science man can study is the science of living with other men. There is no other thing so taxing and requires so much wisdom, so much practice as how to live together. We are studying how to control the forces of nature but the forces of human nature are more difficult still. There is no art that is finer than this art of being at peace with our neighbours, national and international.

GANDHIJI ON THE BRAHMINS

Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a recent speech in South India, said:

It is possible to make out a long list of Brahmins who have stood up for equality between man and man. To decrie the Brahmins as a class is to deny ourselves the benefit of the selfless service for which many of them have specially fitted themselves. They stand in no need of certificate. Their service is its own reward. In the words of Gokhale, written on a momentous occasion in his life: 'Service undertaken at the bidding of no one cannot be given up at the bidding of any one.' The safest rule, therefore, is to take a man at his present worth, irrespective of his birth, or race or colour. In the campaign against untouchability, we may despise no service, be it ever so small, so long as it is service and not patronage.

NAWAB OF CHHATARI AND NEW REFORMS

In the course of a recent speech, the Nawab of Chhattari said:

With the introduction of new reforms, we are going to have autonomous provinces with a parliamentary system of government. For a successful working of parliamentary government it is essential to create public opinion in the country. It is through the force of public opinion that we guide our legislatures and compel those who happen to be at the helm of affairs in the government to work according to the wishes of the people. For the purity of public life and administration it is of vital importance that there should be a strong public opinion to keep the legislatures and the members of various Services straight and honest.

THE GAEKWAR ON MODERN SPIRIT

Speaking at the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, on the 25th February, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda addressed the gathering on "What is the modern spirit". He said:

The hall-mark of the modern spirit is its quest for partnership. In the home first, but also in the school, the business and the State, men and women are finding that nothing else will work. This means democracy. And if you girls learn here the passion for truth and the spirit of partnership, you will be fitted for the great as well as for little tasks of life. In its 'long littleness' we mortals must achieve greatness and put on immortality by its small duties in a great spirit.

H. H. OF BIKANER ON FEDERATION

Speaking at the Banquet held in honour of H. E. the Viceroy on February 24, H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner said:

I and my Government hope that all the intricate and delicate problems to be dealt with are settled in such a sound and statesmanlike manner as to safeguard the interests of all concerned in order that an All-India Federation under the aegis of the Crown will be brought about which, while preserving a separate entity and the sovereignty of States, may prove a source of real strength to Britain and India and force yet another link still more closely uniting our two great countries and peoples.

SIR M. HAILEY ON NATIONAL LIFE

Speaking at a recent gathering, Sir Malcolm said:

We are talking of a new India. We speak every day of India's determination to create its own national life, and I do not undervalue that spirit. But let it lead us to the determination to build up what will veritably be a new India, an India strong because it does not sacrifice life on the altar of ignorance and neglect, self-reliant because it has a new physical vitality, and happier because it has won for itself a fuller measure of health.

SIR FREDERICK SYKES ON REFORMS

In an address to the Conservative India Committee of the Commons, Sir Frederick Sykes said on February 26:

Despite the difficulties, I am sure, if the question were faced with determination, courage and faith, we would find a workable solution, which would ultimately strengthen the bonds between Britain and India.

LORD BRABORNE ON THE WHITE PAPER

In a recent speech in the Bombay Legislative Council, H. E. Lord Braborne made a speech expressing his belief that the members are all supporters of the White Paper—a speech which subsequently became the subject of a motion of adjournment in the House of Commons. Said His Excellency:

I believe that this Council is at heart in favour of what is described as the White Paper. I do not mean that it is entirely satisfied with all the details but that it accepts its general principles. If that is so, I would urge you, gentlemen, to come out in definite and open support of this policy to avoid the idea that by expressing condemnation of the policy as a whole you can secure the desired modifications in detail. To adopt such tactics is merely to put weapons into the hands of the convinced opponents of the policy of His Majesty's Government, and cannot but be fraught with danger to the progress of the Reforms, which we all hope to be introduced at an early date. I appeal to you therefore, gentlemen, as the elected representatives of the people of Bombay to take the long and statesmanlike view of this question and to come out openly in support of the constitutional method of progress and the proposed White Paper Policy which, I am sure, is the one best calculated to ensure that progress shall be on sound lines.

MR. F. E. JAMES ON ECONOMIC NATIONALISATION

Moving in the Assembly on March 8, a token cut to urge the need of planned economy, Mr. F. E. James spoke as follows:

We are living in a new world. As before the war, disequilibrium in the balance of power gave rise to exaggerated political nationalism, so disequilibrium in production and consumption has led to exaggerated economic nationalism. We may not like it, but the facts are there. Every country is attempting to plan its natural resources and work as a single economic unit. A nation which is not prepared to organise and plan its own economy in these days will go to the wall. We recognise this and we suggest certain immediate adjustments in India's administrative machinery which, we believe, will help her better to face these changed conditions.

NEW C. P. MINISTRY

Messrs. B. G. Khaparde and K. S. Naidu have been selected as Ministers in Central Provinces in succession to the old Ministers who had to resign as a result of a vote of no-confidence passed against them.

MR. GAVIN JONES ON INDIA'S FUTURE

Mr. Gavin Jones, in the memorandum submitted to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee, observes:

My point as regards India has always been that the Legislative, Judicial and Executive functions must always be kept separate, so that there can be no interference by politicians in the day to day administration and in the appointment of the judiciary. This is the principle adopted by the American Constitution and by what used to be the German Constitution. In practice it means that the Legislatures will have control of finance, but once these decisions have been made there can be no further interference. The Head of the State, the President, in India it would be the Governor-General and Governors would carry out that policy and control all the services including the Police and Army. There is nothing degrading or inferior in such a position. It is suitable to the peoples of America and Germany, and it is, I believe, the only system that will ever work in India.

THE NAWAB OF CHHATTARI'S APPEAL

H. E. the Nawab of Chhattari has appealed through the *Leader* for Muslim unity and unity amongst various communities. He says:

From the very inception of my political career I have been a firm believer in harmonious relations between communities, and it pains me to see bitterness between the two major communities of this country or any difference of opinion among the members of my own community. Unity among Muslims is the first necessary step towards bringing about amity between the two communities. Our past experience of the efforts made for unity has been rather discouraging. But howsoever difficult the task may appear to be, I have not yet lost all hopes, and I am certain that the time is not far distant when the collective wisdom of members of the two communities will realize the futility of communal discord and create a congenial atmosphere for the realization of our dreams of an united India.

SIR SIKANDAR AND THE WHITE PAPER

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Acting Governor of the Punjab, speaking on the White Paper at the annual dinner of the Punjab Branch of the European Association, compared it to a watch composed of springs, wheels and cogs. "Some may dislike this cog or that piece of metal, but even the smallest and the ugliest parts are essential parts for the accurate working of the watch," he said. Speaking on the question of law and order, Sir Sikandar said: "While safeguards may be necessary, to omit the transfer would be to present a picture puzzle mostly fitted together but with the central portion missing entirely."

THE UNIVERSITIES' CONFERENCE

The Third Quinquennial Universities' Conference, which opened in the Convocation Hall of the Delhi University on 6th March, was addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency, in the course of his address, said that in the circumstances obtaining in India, only a university of a federal type could successfully serve the nation. He pointed out that unnecessary diffusion of effort had been responsible in the past to lifeless uniformity in the curricula and achievements of the Universities in India. He suggested that if all the 18 Universities in India agree to pool their resources and subject themselves to direction by an All-India body, the resultant gain to India would be much greater than individual improvements by the Universities separately.

CANDIDATES IN CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Over 35,000 candidates are appearing at different examinations of the Calcutta University this year. It is said to be a record number. Last year about 1,000 woman candidates appeared in Matriculation, Intermediate and B. A. examinations while the number this year has risen to about 2,000. Over 23,000 students are appearing in the Matriculation examination alone, of which over 1,000 are women, many of them married. Not less than 200 women are sitting for B. A. examination this year, while the Intermediate Arts and Science accounts for more than 500. Figures for different examinations are:

Matriculation	23,077
Intermediate Arts and Science	8,179
Bachelor of Arts and Science	3,816

DR. SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan has been re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University for 3 years being the only candidate nominated.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY AND HINDI

The Senate of the Benares Hindu University has resolved to introduce Hindi as the medium of instruction and examination in a few subjects in the Intermediate standard. As there was a paucity of books of college standard the University established a board of authors to prepare them. The work of this board was greatly facilitated by a donation of Rs. 50,000 by Seth Ghanashyam Das Birla and about a dozen books have already been published by the board. If this experiment succeeds, it is proposed to make Hindi as the medium of instruction in the remaining subjects also. At present it has been decided to make Hindi as the medium of instruction in history, logic, civics, economics and Sanskrit in the intermediate standard from next year.

DR. MEHENDRA NATH SIRCAR

At the invitation of Institute Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente, Rome (the Institute for Middle and Far East at Rome), Dr. Mahendra Nath Sircar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta, has left Calcutta for Rome on the 19th February to deliver a series of lectures on Indian Philosophy and Modern Hinduism.

The theme of Dr. Sircar's lectures, it is understood, will be spiritual, philosophical and social background of Hinduism and modern Hinduism.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN INDIA

A meeting at Lambeth Palace of the Committee, formed under the presidency of Lord Halifax to appeal for a Christian College in India, has decided to launch an appeal at a meeting at the Mansion House on April 1.

It is stated that the immediate need is the reconstruction and extension of 6 colleges. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare and the Viceroy are among the supporters of the appeal.

THE BENGAL TERRORIST BILL

After a debate lasting for 6 days, including an all-night sitting, on 9th March, the Bengal Legislative Council by 61 votes to 16 passed the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill as settled in Council on the 10th March.

With a view to expedite the debate two sittings were held on the last day, one from 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and the other from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. for the the purpose of business connected with this Bill. It may be of interest to mention that the oppositionists under the leadership of Mr. N. K. Basu claimed more than 30 divisions on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the strength of the opposition on one or two occasions rose up to 34 while that of the Government to 86.

JUSTICE MIRZA ALI AKBAR KHAN

Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan whose sudden death at a comparatively early age cast a gloom, says the *Indian Social Reformer*, on his colleagues and a very large circle of friends in Bombay. Before he was raised to the Bench, Mr. Mirza was a centre of cultural and wholesome social influence in the city, particularly among students and others interested in things of the mind and spirit. After he became a Judge, he led a more or less isolated life but he was always at the service of any movement which had for its object the promotion of goodwill and harmony amongst the communities. He was a scholar and his interests were intellectual and varied.

SIR SHADI LAL

Sir Shadi Lal has been appointed Privy Councillor and member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in succession to Sir Dinshaw Mulla, who has resigned due to ill-health.

"BASUMATI" SECURITY CASE APPEAL

The Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court consisting of Justices Malik, Patterson and Guha set aside, on March 2, the order of the local Government forfeiting Rs. 1,000 deposited by *Basumati*, a vernacular daily, as security. The action was a sequel to the publication of an article on 29th November last, entitled "What is the duty of a leader" purporting to be a comment on Pandit Jawaharlal's articles on Communism. Their Lordships observed that the alleged offending article did not tend to promote hatred against Government. The Advocate-General appearing for the Crown did not oppose the application of the Proprietor of *Basumati*.

BENGAL'S NEW ADVOCATE-GENERAL

The following *communique* dated March 8 has been issued:

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. A. K. Roy, Barrister, presently acting as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to be the Advocate-General of Bengal in succession to Sir N. N. Sircar. Mr. Roy, it may be remembered, formerly Standing Counsel, had officiated as the Advocate-General of Bengal on the occasion of Sir N. N. Sircar's leave of absence during the Third Round Table Conference in London.

MOCK TRIAL OF HITLER

The German Ambassador has protested to the White House against mock trial held on March 9 in Madison Square Gardens, New York, of Chancellor Hitler who was found guilty of crimes against civilisation.

The State Department has declined to take action as no Government official was in any way connected with the trial.

The prosecutors included Mayor La Guardia and ex-Mayor Al Smith.

LIFE INSURANCE IN TRAVANCORE

We understand that the Travancore State Life Insurance Scheme meant for the general public has been sanctioned by Government to take effect from 1st Meenom 1109. The existing life insurance scheme is solely meant for the Government servants in permanent employ. The question of opening a public branch insurance was taken up in March 1932 and the order of Government on the report of the Financial Secretary stated that 'such a scheme would be of immense service to all classes of people and would enable even the ordinary people of artisan and other working classes to take out policies of Rs. 100 and multiples thereof'. Only persons who are natives of the Travancore State and are permanent residents therein are eligible for insurance.

THE HON. SIR P. C. SETHNA

After more than 25 years' association with the Sun Life Assurance Company Ltd. of Canada, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, K.T., O.B.E., is retiring from its service shortly. As General Manager of the Company, Sir Phiroze has undoubtedly contributed much to the popularity of the Sun Life and his loss will be felt by his colleagues. It is understood that Mr. H. Chamberlain, the present district manager, will be taking his place and that the post will in future be known as Supervisor of Agencies.

SIR M. CT. MUTHIA CHETTI'S PRIZE

The Directors of the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., announce that Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, has created for perpetuation of the memory of his father, the late Sir M. Ct. Muthiab Chettiar, who was a Chairman of the Board, an Endowment with the object of promoting the cause of insurance in the country.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been paid to the Company by Mr. Chidambaram Chettiar under a trust arrangement, by which the income arising therefrom is to be applied every year for the award of medals and prizes in such manner as the Board of Directors of the Company, the administrators of the Fund, may decide from year to year.

A NEW INSURANCE SWINDLE

The *Evening Standard* of London reports that the police of Warsaw are searching for a man who is charged with having swindled several insurance companies by cutting off his fingers and those of several confederates after insuring against accidents.

With the proceeds from two joints of a finger of his left hand totalling £870, he is stated to have bought some land near Warsaw and built a house on it.

The insurance companies began to take action when they were visited by the father of a young man who declared that the instigator of these frauds had tried to persuade him to have his finger amputated.

INDIAN INSURANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, the South African representative of an Indian Insurance Company, is reported to have publicly remarked on the great progress made by Indian Insurance in South Africa during the past 3½ years and to have expressed his conviction that the progress would shortly be extended to Rhodesia and East Africa. The *Commerce* of Calcutta gives credit to this information, but it does not give the name of the company which, we understand, is having good business in Transvaal.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

On March 12, in the Council of State, Mr. Jagadish Prasad moved a resolution for a survey of Indian industries including cottage industries. The resolution ran as follows:

1. To undertake a thorough survey of the position of Indian industries including cottage industries and to collect statistics of existing industries in order to find out the exact position as regards industries pursued, quantities and values of products manufactured, raw materials utilised, the number of persons employed, the wages paid and motive power used, and other particulars usually collected in advanced countries; 2. to place the results at the disposal of the public and take other necessary steps to secure rapid expansion of industries in the country.

Messrs. Buta Singh, N. N. Sinha and Ram-sarandas, supporting the resolution, stressed that India's future lay in industrial development and urged for Government's support.

Mr. D. G. Mitchell, Industries Secretary, assured the House that Government was at one with the views expressed in the resolution. He explained that industries was a transferred subject primarily concerning the Local Government. At the same time the Government of India was not keeping quiet with folded hands. He pointed out that an economic survey was undertaken by Professors Bowley and Robertson.

The resolution was withdrawn.

JAPAN'S TEXTILE EXPORT

Japan exported a record total of 2,089,000,000 square yards of cotton goods during 1933 according to statistics issued in Tokio. This figure is an increase of 56,000,000 square yards over the previous year's export total.

During 1933 the demand from India, China, the Balkans, and Aden decreased by 193,000,000, 73,000,000, 26,000,000, and 21,000,000 square yards respectively. All Japan's other customers took more, notably Manchukuo, the Dutch East Indies, and Africa, whose consumption increased by 74,000,000, 71,000,000 and 66,000,000 square yards respectively.

MARKETING OF RICE IN MADRAS

To make recommendations on the marketing of rice in the Presidency, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, of the Agricultural Department, has been appointed as Special Officer by the Government. His functions will be to examine and report on the following:

- (1) The production in each district, its requirements, how surplus, if any, is disposed of and how deficit is made up.
- (2) The quantity transported internally, the means and the cost of such transport.
- (3) The relative selling price of local and imported rice and paddy.
- (4) The nature of treatment given to paddy, i.e., whether it is marketed as paddy or raw rice or part-bolled rice at the places where surplus is available; the agency and methods employed for such treatment and the cost thereof.
- (5) The difference in quality of a particular type or types of paddy grown in different districts and whether it affects the price and to what extent; and
- (6) The agency existing and necessary for improving the internal trade as well as to maintain and expand the outside markets.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION IN INDIA

Describing the growth of the Co-operative movement in India, in the course of an address in opening the eleventh conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, Member for Education, Health and Lands in the Viceroy's Executive Council, said:

From 1928 up to 1930-31 the movement continued to show signs of progress. The number of societies in British India and the Indian States increased from 96,000 in 1927-28 to 1,06,000 and the membership rose from 37.8 lakhs to 43 lakhs. The working capital grew still faster. It rose during the same period from Rs. 76.7 crores to nearly Rs. 92 crores. After 1930-31 came a halt and the number of societies and members actually showed a slight decline in the following year. The movement, which had withstood a severe test during the War, received a set-back with the onslaught of general economic depression and the fall in agricultural prices.

A MAHARANI ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Presiding over the Conference of the National Council of Women at Bombay on the 13th March, H. H. The Maharani Saheba Gaekwar of Baroda said that the laws of property and inheritance should be made equally applicable to women. She also appealed to women to study those laws with a view to enabling them to realise their present status in Hindu society. Society must progress on all sides she declared and said women as docile, dependent, and patiently suffering must become things of the past.

The Maharani Saheba expressed the hope that their deliberations would lead to the achievement of their ideal enabling women to think and act for themselves.

MRS. SUBBAROYAN'S NEW APPOINTMENT

The League of Nations has invited the Government of India to appoint a representative on the Advisory Commission for the protection and welfare of children and young people. This is the first time that such an invitation has been extended to India, and after due consideration the Government have decided to accept it. They have accordingly appointed Mrs. Subbaroyan as their delegate to the annual meeting of the Advisory Commission at Geneva which meets this month.

BEGUM AGA KHAN ON INDIAN WOMEN

Interviewed by a representative of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, Begum Aga Khan said that Indian women are more politically minded than the average French woman. She is reported to have said:

If Indian women didn't observe *purdah*, they could take keen interest in political life of the country and help in the general uplift of India. For myself I am not very politically minded but am ready to take part in the social side of the question. The Indian women are more politically minded than the average French woman.

MR. MACKENZIE ON GIRLS' EDUCATION

Replying to an address presented on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Pratap Singh Girls' High School, Moradabad, Mr. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, made a very interesting speech recently. In the course of his reply, he said:

We must all welcome the desire of women to take control of girls' education. We need their help. The present stage is critical. A few years ago the difficulty was to find girls to fill the schools. Now the difficulty is to find schools for all the girls that wish to attend. In order to meet this situation, we men are inclined to take the easy course, to organize our girls' schools on the same lines as boys' schools. But girls need a different type of education. What that type should be is a difficult question to answer. We have not yet answered it satisfactorily. One thing is certain. Girls do not need a type of education which was originally designed to produce clerks in Government offices.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR WOMEN

In a lecture before the Y. M. C. A. at Secunderabad on 5th March, Mrs. Fardoonji Rustomji condemned separate electorates and reservation of seats. Speaking on the "Women's movement for India", she said:

We want no reservation of seats. We want no safeguards. We want to stand on our own legs, and until we fight for this ourselves, until we work out our own salvation, no progress is possible. We women stand for the unity of the whole of India. Personally I feel that the community which asks for separate electorates is only throttling itself. It is not going to work and it is not going to fight. I believe competition is a healthy sign, it will lead to the betterment of the people of the electorate, and separate electorates bar the way to all improvement.

MRS. LILAVATI'S APPEAL

Mrs. Lilavati Moonshi delivered the Convocation Address at the Kanya Gurukul at Dehra Dun on March 1. In the course of her address, she said:

Unless women exert themselves for national uplift, it will be impossible for India to achieve the greatness which she dreams of. If you are healthy, the health of future generations would be secured. If you are courageous, the Hindus as a race would cease to be disorganised and timid. If you are learned, you would raise the morale of the whole nation.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS' MEETING

An informal meeting of Indian newspaper proprietors was held recently at Calcutta to form an Association to safeguard the professional and technical interests of newspaper proprietors. *The Hindu* and *The Swadeshamitran*, Madras, *The Pioneer*, Lucknow, *The Leader*, Allahabad, and several Indian-owned Calcutta newspapers were represented at the meeting which was not open to the press. It is stated that an informal discussion took place about the reduction of telegraph and telephone charges, customs duty on paper reels, and the training of journalists. The meeting appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations for the Association.

THE LATE MR. GOLAPLAL GHOSH

The part played by the late Mr. Golapal Ghosh in building up the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* as an institution was referred to by Sir P. C. Ray, when unveiling the portrait of the deceased journalist on March 4.

The Mayor, Mr. S. K. Basu who was also present, said that the fact that the *Patrika* had found a unique place in Indian journalism to-day was but an unmistakable index to its distinct contribution to the political life of the country, for the purification of which it had toiled throughout its long and chequered career under such distinguished chiefs as Sisir Kumar, Motilal, and Golapal.

MR. WELLS ON LITERATURE

"I came to the conclusion," said Mr. H. G. Wells in a recent speech discussing the relation between literature and journalism, "that literature was copy delivered too late for use. Then I thought it might be copy so written that you could not insert crosswords to make it into journalism. Then I thought that it might be the difference between wit and wisdom, but at length I came to the conclusion that literature was journalism without its false teeth."

JOURNALISM IN OLD DAYS

"If we do not hear from you in 2 days, we will know you are dead and we will send somebody else."

That was the phrase which greeted Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld when more than 50 years ago he was ordered by his newspaper in New York to visit New Orleans, which was raging with yellow fever.

Mr. Blumenfeld told this story in a broadcast address at London on "Journalism in My Time".

RATES FOR PRESS TELEGRAMS

The Indian Journalists' Association has passed a resolution protesting against the proposed increase in the press telegram rates.

TWO GREAT MADRASSIS

SIR C. V. RAMAN AND SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

The close relationship between Science and Philosophy was brought out in two interesting addresses delivered by Sir C. V. Raman and Sir S. Radhakrishnan recently, when the Madras Club of the New Delhi was at home to distinguished guests who had come to Delhi in connection with the Inter-University Conference. Several members of the Central Legislature were also present.

Sir C. V. Raman said that it was a very great pleasure and distinction to sit side by side with Sir S. Radhakrishnan who, as Vice-Chancellor, directed the affairs of the Andhra University with so much efficiency and drive. Science had brought them closer together in heart, and one of the most remarkable tendencies of modern science, especially of modern physics, was to go beneath the surface and seek the whys and the wherefores, and seek to understand the ultimate rather than the medium value of Indian philosophy.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan said that the country needed quite as much philosophy. Man might have an abundance of wealth, clothing, food and shelter, but even there were certain unsatisfied cravings, a certain ultimate thirst which refused to be satisfied either by science or economy. If the mind was deranged, they could go to a mental hospital, but there was a soul which was deeper than mind and body.

In Western countries there was no lack of wealth or science. Then why was there so much unrest?

Humanity must build up some kind of spirit, a kind of anchor which would enable it to say that there was something above their worldly needs. Science, economics, and politics alone could not help them. They were all necessary and urgent, and India required them perhaps much more than any other country, but there was something deeper and much more essential and that was something which abounded in the serenity of the mind and the peace of the soul. The play of life, the satisfaction of the mind, and the peace of the soul—these were only three cardinal things which co-ordinated, and without these things there was not going to be any true kind of man.

MR. PROMODE DUTTA

The King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutta, member of the Council of State, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Assam in succession to Salyid Sir Muhammad Saifulla.

INDIANS IN THE I. M. S.

A demand for a greater proportion of Indians in the Indian Medical Service was made in the Council of State on 6th March when a debate took place on a resolution moved by Lala Jagdish Prasad, urging that recruitment to the Indian Medical Service should in future be made by means of an open competitive examination held simultaneously in India and England. Mr. Jagdish Prasad said that the 2 to 1 ratio was totally unfair. He did not object to the percentage fixed for Europeans, but wondered why the present ratio of 50-50 in the case of the Indian Civil Service should not be followed in regard to the Indian Medical Service.

In reply, Major-General C. A. Sprawson, Director-General, Indian Medical Services, pointed out that as the number of Indian Officers in the Civil Service increased, the number of Indian Officers in the Medical Service serving them would automatically increase. The exact proportion of representation in the Service was not 2 British to 1 Indian, but 1·7 British to 1 Indian. The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE I. M. C.

The Indian Medical Council met for the first time at New Delhi on March 9. Addressing the meeting, Sir Fazl-i-Husain said: "The object of setting up a council was to secure efficiency at home and honour abroad. The personnel of the Council surely affords guarantee that what was an expression of my hopes and ideals for this Council will achieve fruition. Let me say at once that in my view efficiency at home should be our immediate objective. Duties which have been laid by Statute upon this Council involve the sitting up of an executive committee and appointment by Executive Committee of Inspectors. These are imperative duties and I have no doubt that they will claim the immediate attention of those responsible. Under the Act, for the first 4 years of life of the Council, the Government is to nominate the President and Secretary. I have done so in the hope that thereby I am serving the best interests of the cause we have all at heart—efficiency at home and honour abroad."

INVISIBLE SURGERY

Surgeons have discovered a method of eliminating operation scars by making their incisions on the slant with the knife at an angle of 30deg. They create two neatly bevelled edges which unite in perfect apposition.

They have also discovered a way of 'sealing' wounds with isinglass plaster, thus eliminating the need for stitches.

CURE FOR STAMMERING

To cure stammering, the first thing and the most important thing to do is to restore the sufferer's confidence and so put him at ease. The following rules, if carried out properly and practised regularly, often cure stammering:

1. Before speaking, think what you are going to say. Never change to a different word in the middle of a sentence.
2. Take a deep breath and speak as the breath is coming out of the chest.
3. Never attempt to speak except from a chest well filled with air.
4. Speak slowly.

Very often it is suggested that stammerers should sing or speak in a sing-song voice. The idea of this is to transfer the sufferer's attention to the singing rather than to what he has to say.

Based on the same principle is a method that the ancients had for curing stammering. It consisted of putting three smooth pebbles in the mouth, all about the size of an ordinary marble. If these are in the mouth and the person stutters, they fall out. Curious as it may seem, they seldom fall out, because the sufferer involuntarily moves his lips to keep them in and this very action arrests the stammer.

MR. ELLIOTT ON MIDDLE AGE

The Vicar of Leeds, Canon W. Thompson Elliott, criticised the outlook of the average middle-aged man when he spoke at the Y. M. C. A. Luncheon Club in Leeds.

"The besetting infirmity of people in middle age," he said, "is the notion that they have probably experienced most of what life has to offer and that when they pass, as it were, the crest of the hill, the rest of life is either a repetition of what has gone before or is in the nature of a decline. I am quite sure that is the mind of a good many men between 45 and 50.

It is a very deadening state of mind. Surely one's faith in life ought to include the belief—which is a very well-founded belief—that as a matter of fact life gets richer and fuller as it goes on; that as we burden ourselves with increased responsibilities and sacrifice a great deal of our liberty, instead of impoverishing life, we enrich it."

A NEW ANTIDOTE

Accidental deaths from swallowing bichloride of mercury tablets taken in error for medicine may largely be prevented by a new and valuable antidote for this poison, discovered by a U. S. Public Health Service pharmacologist. The new chemical, which bears the formidable name of formaldehyde sulfoxylate, is a compound of sulphur. Its potency as an antidote was revealed by Dr. S. M. Rosenthal, the discoverer,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The 23rd Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., was held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, on 27th February, to receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December 1933. Sir Phiroze Sethna was in the chair.

The Directors' Report showed the net profit for the year ending 31st December 1933, including the sum of Rs. 3,56,027-6-3 brought forward for last year's account, to be Rs. 18,24,616-8-0, out of which an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 5,04,396 was paid in last June at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The amount transferred to the Sinking Fund and provided for Income and Super-taxes covered Rs. 2,50,000; and out of the balance the directors proposed to pay a dividend of Rs. 5,04,396 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December 1933.

AMERICAN FINANCE

It is estimated that the deficit on the recovery campaign during the next 2 years will amount to \$9,000,000,000. The whole scheme involves the Government's borrowing \$10,000,000,000 during the next 8 months. The deficit of 9 billion dollars would swell the public debt to nearly 33 billion dollars. During the fiscal year 1934-35, the deficit would amount to over 7 billion dollars, which would be further increased by interest charges on borrowing. And yet there will be no new taxes. While no layman can profess to understand the ramifications of American finance, yet it is obvious that such a huge unbridged gap between income and expenditure would lead to bankruptcy in any other country which has not got the resources of the United States. President Roosevelt expects that the budget will balance in 1936, and that thereafter there will be a continuing reduction in the national debt. If the colossal recovery plan, which is in the nature of an experiment, does not succeed, then the position in 1936 may be well-nigh hopeless.

INDIA'S DEBT TO BRITISH TREASURY

In the Legislative Assembly on 9th March, Sir George Schuster informed Mr. Lalchand Navalrai that the amount outstanding to be paid to the British Treasury in respect of War Loans was £16,721,003.

The Finance Member further stated that the British Government 5 per cent. war loan (1929-47) was converted into 3½ per cent. loan. The Government of India provided during 1933-34 interest at 3½ per cent. only. No payment would, however, be made either in the current year or the first half of the next year.

THE RAILWAYS IN INDIA

"There is hardly any country in the world in which the railways regarded as a 'financial proposition', have not been fighting with their backs to the wall," said Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, in his presidential address at the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India) held in New Delhi recently. Sir Guthrie continued:

"These railways, which the enterprise of the engineer have brought into being, have through a combination of circumstances been subjected to an almost intolerable strain, but I think I can safely say and I feel sure anybody who is competent to pronounce judgment on the figures will agree that the railways of India have stood the test; and I use the past tense, for although we may not be yet out of the wood, they are distant indications of daylight ahead. But our success in this struggle has only been possible through the exploitation of the breathing space to which I have referred. It is true that steps taken in connection with the rehabilitation of the railways after the War have continued to bear fruits. Radical changes in the interests of economic operation are not carried out in a day, while years may elapse before the accrued benefits reach their maximum. The reorganization of our workshops; modernizing of our equipment, both mobile and stationary; and the provision of improved traffic facilities during the post-War period have helped us to withstand the strain. But we have not been idle during the subsequent depression. Projects of a remunerative nature, begun before the present economic storm struck us, have to a greater or less extent been completed, and although we have been unable to embark on new works of any greater magnitude, our time has been usefully spent in an intensive search for further means to economy—a fuller standardization of equipment, economies in the use of fuel and in expenditure on consumable stores, more intensive use of locomotives and the abandonment of obsolete or uneconomical types of stock. In these and many other directions, our efforts have resulted in very substantial savings in almost every department of operation. Latterly, we have had the valuable assistance of an expert from England with the result that we are exploiting further methods which the railways in that country have found efficacious."

TRANSPORT OF GOODS

Speaking in the Assembly during the Budget Session, Rajah Bahadur G. Krishnamachariar, member for Tanjore-cum-Trichinopoly, complained against the delay in the transport of goods from South India to Delhi and other places in Northern India. He pleaded for the introduction of more passenger trains in the south. Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar asked why a radical change in third class fares had been adopted only in the North-Western Railway. He wished it should be extended to the other railways, especially to the M. & S. M. Railway.

MASTERS MOHAN AND MADAN

One of the great attractions to the people of Delhi at the All-India Industrial Exhibition was provided on the 14th March last by the presence at the Exhibition of the well known musician brothers—Master Mohan and Master Madan. The rush of people who were vying with each other to occupy the best seats and the enjoyment which their music provided can be gauged from the fact that many people had to come back disappointed owing to the lack of sufficient space at the particular stall at the Exhibition allotted for this purpose. The music was so much appreciated that it was announced on the spot that Dr. Soshila Devi has been pleased to award a gold medal to Master Madan. The function was a very great success, the credit for which is due to the authorities of the Exhibition for arranging this variety show.

INDIAN ART

The Bishop of Lahore performed the inaugural ceremony of the Society for the Promotion of Art and Culture on February 10 at Lahore. In opening the Society, the President of which is H. E. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Bishop criticised the attitude of the West towards Art, and remarked that for the moment modernism had lost its soul. Until it found it again, its art and culture would be ugly and, to his old fashioned aesthetic taste, actually repulsive.

There was a soul in the ancient buildings of India, whether in the ancient Hindu days or in the more modern times of the Moghuls. It was a pity that their upkeep and preservation could not be the peculiar personal concern of those who had inherited them. His Lordship supposed the preservation of ancient monuments must always be in every country a matter for the Government, but it would speak volumes for a people if that privilege became an expression of its famous soul.

MISS SUNALINI DEVI

Miss Sunalini Devi, a pupil of Shri Sundarprasadji of Jaipur, and a talented sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, made her first appearance at the Royal Opera House, Bombay, on 11th March in a programme of song and dance with her pupils and well known musicians. Half of the sale proceeds was given to the "Three Papers Fund", to be forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

TARRANT ON CLARK'S BOWLING

Frank Tarrant, who umpired the two Test Matches at Bombay and Calcutta, has issued the following statement:

"On returning to Australia last year, I was asked my views on what is called Body Line in Australian and Leg Theory bowling in English.

Not having seen any of the matches in Australia, I was under the impression that it was the Leg Theory bowling practised by Foster and Hirst, and I considered that quite justifiable.

After seeing it exploited in India under the guidance of Jardine, I have come to the conclusion that I was quite wrong. I never realised that a bowler would deliberately bowl at a batsman. As I have umpired several matches including two Tests, I have had the chance of seeing and hearing things.

I am definitely satisfied that Clark bowls at the batsman with intention to intimidate him. Here are some instances of it at Madras:

Johnstone was not ready for the ball and backed away from his wicket. This annoyed Clark and as he passed me, he said: "He will take this one." At Johnstone's head the ball flew, but he evidently expected it, and ducked out of the way. When the Yuvaraj cut him past point for a four, the next ball passed by his turban. The next ball he again hit for a four and the following ball just missed his head. The crowd by this time were very hostile and if the Young Prince had been hit, I believe they would have rushed to the ground. Jardine realised this, and immediately took Clark off. To me this is a positive proof and an admission that Clark was bowling with intent to intimidate the batsman. He only bowled one over.

ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC GAMES

Seven new All-India records were created at the Sixth Indian Olympic Games, which were formally closed on March 1st by the Viceroy who also distributed the prizes.

Four of the records were set up by competitors from the Punjab, which province also annexed most of the events.

An outstanding feature of the games was two achievements of Naranjan Singh of the Punjab in hop step and jump and in long jump. In the former event he cleared 46 ft. 4 inches, which is nearly one foot above the previous All-India record. In the latter event, he jumped 22 ft. 10½ inches, thus raising the previous All-India Record by nearly 6 inches.

POCKET X-RAY SET

A pocket X-ray set which can be plugged into the ordinary mains is the latest wonder of science.

It came as a surprise even to the scientists themselves when Dr. A. Bouwers, a Dutchman, produced it during a radiology lecture in London.

The set is only 6 inches long and will take an excellent photograph in 2 seconds.

Another surprise sprung by Dr. Bouwers was a tube capable of withstanding the hard penetrating X-rays, yet far smaller than anything now used. A tiny adaptable tube of this kind may eventually enable X-rays to take the place and expense of radium in treatment.

NEW ELECTRIC LAMP

A new gaseous discharge lamp that is said to possess three times the brilliancy of a gas lamp of equal size has been invented by a young Preston man, Mr. J. M. Aldington, on the staff of Messrs. Siemens' Works.

It is a great improvement on the first Siemens' Steray lamp which has been criticised, especially by women and by the owners of shop windows, because being deficient in red rays, it throws an unbecoming green light on faces and on colour displays and reduces red colours to a dull brown.

HELIUM BULLETS AND NEUTRONS

Physicists at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena have compelled a 1,000,000-volt machine intended for the artificial production of neutrons, which they regard as one of the chief building blocks of matter.

The apparatus, 20 feet high, 'shoots' a stream of helium bullets into atoms of beryllium. The bullets are said to dislodge the neutrons from the beryllium with tremendous force and at the rate of 1,000 a second.

THE TALLEST THERMOMETER

Paris is to have the tallest thermometer in the world. It will be 984 feet high—just one foot shorter than the Eiffel Tower. The degree readings will cover 525 feet. It will not be capable of registering temperatures itself but will automatically take the readings of an ordinary small thermometer which will act as a 'brain'. At night the giant thermometer will be lit up for short periods every 2 or 3 minutes. It will be visible for miles.

A NEW MICROSCOPE

A new type of microscope with an 8,500-fold magnification has been built in the Technical High School of Berlin University, says the Berlin Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

DEVAKI RANI

Devaki Rani is a Bengalee by birth and the only daughter of late Colonel Choudhuri, I.M.S., and is about 23 years old. When she was young, she studied Indian philosophy and literature under the guidance of her great uncle Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore and also took part in the plays written by Sir Tagore and performed at his school Santiniketan at Bolepur, outside Calcutta. After her training and studies at the above school, she was educated for higher studies in England at Cheltenham. After leaving school she travelled extensively with her father all over Europe, learning something about the arts of the other countries and continuing her studies in singing, dancing and painting. In addition to Hindustani, she speaks several European languages and has attracted Europe in a programme of singing and dancing appearing at Zurich, Basel, Lausanne, Stockholm and Oslo.

She was married to Mr. Himansu Rai, the world known film actor, about 5 years back and came to Bombay with her husband in 1931. Mr. Himansu Rai floated a limited concern called Himansu Rai Indo-International Talkies Limited, Bombay, and their first production "Karma" or "Nagan-ki-Ragni" were taken. She left with the party for Europe in October 1931 and had a year's training in Ufa Studios in Berlin.

"Karma" was released in London in May last with great success. The entire London Press, both critics and public, paid glowing tributes to Devaki Rani's wonderful acting and her beauty.

MRS. NAIDU ON FILMS

In the course of her inaugural address at the Universal Art Circle, Bombay, recently, Mrs. Naidu deplored the production of a certain class of films by the Indian film industry and castigated a particular school of Indian music and Indian architects for being merely imitative of the West and lowering these artistic phases of the country in the eyes of the world and of Indians themselves. The climax of all forms of self-expression was beauty and, therefore, beauty was the highest measure of a nation's life and spirit. But, said Mrs. Naidu, beauty must be original and not imitative. The poetess conceded that the cinema to-day occupied a place among the arts as it contributed something material to the life of nations. But what, she asked, could be more utterly ridiculous than an Indian film depicting Indian mythology with Lord Krishna in pink suspenders seated on a divan covered with cretonne, on which large flowers were embossed? The probable equal of this travesty was the large Gothic buildings in Bombay!

MOTOR BOOM IN U. S. A.

A sudden surprising demand in U. S. A. for motor cars has caught most of the big manufacturers napping.

The demand in January was for approximately £50,000,000 worth of cars, and for the first time for years the industry is selling cars faster than it can produce them. There are two reasons for the industry's inability to meet the demand for the orders. They are:

Conservative production policies adopted during the depression years. The tool and die strikes now settled, which delayed the start of mass production of the new models for several weeks.

Henry Ford is far ahead of other manufacturers in production. He made 42,000 cars in December and then reopened two additional assembly plants with a proposed production of 60,000 cars in February.

Nearly all the motor manufacturers report a boom, says a message, even in the higher-priced cars.

A CAR FOR £26

The prospects of Japanese cars being sold in South Africa for £26 is causing alarm among motor dealers.

There is a Japanese two-seater known as the "Convincible", having electric starting, lighting, balloon tyres, four-wheel brakes, and modern in every respect which could be put on the market for £60. Motor-cycles and motor-cycle delivery outfits are also available, the cheapest ranging from about £15.

Even these prices are nothing compared to those for wireless sets and electrical equipment. Agents for Japanese goods in Durban say that they can sell a cabinet model 6-valve wireless set for £8, table model for £2, and valves for £12 4s. a dozen.

These and an immense variety of other articles will be put on the market in South Africa as soon as it is known definitely whether, during the coming session, Parliament intends imposing new duties against Japanese imports.

LIGHT FOR MOTORISTS

Serving as a signal light for campers and a trouble light for motorists when a tyre has to be changed at night, a compact chemical candle has just been introduced. When its top is removed and scratched across a striking surface on the box, the candle ignites easily. Wind or rain cannot extinguish the light which burns for 30 minutes and resembles that of a railroad flare. Thus it not only lights the work, but serves as a warning signal to other motorists. One or two of the candles, dropped in a tool box or camping kit, require little space and are instantly available when needed.

MORE SQUADRONS FOR BRITAIN

The British air estimates for 1934 net total is 17,561,000 sterling, an increase of 185,000 compared with last year.

Provision is made for the formation of 4 additional squadrons, 2 for home defense, 1 flying boat squadron to be stationed overseas and 1 squadron for fleet alarm. This brings the strength of the Royal Air Force up to 81 squadrons.

Lord Londonderry stresses Government's desire to avoid at all costs the race for air armaments. Pending the result of the Disarmament Conference, a number of British units have been curtailed to the minimum, but in the interests of the national Imperial security Government could not accept the position of continuing air inferiority.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE

We understand that as a result of an important Conference in Delhi between the representatives of Tata and Sons, Limited, and the Government of India recently, terms and conditions acceptable to the Government for the purpose of inaugurating the projected Bombay-Calcutta Air Mail Service were discussed, and Tatas are now preparing to make a further application to the Government of India for operation of the new route. The hope is expressed in commercial circles that no obstacles will be placed in the way of early inauguration of this useful and much-needed service, which is urgently required and which will be of great value to the two leading business centres of India. The Tata Airmail Service between Karachi-Bombay-Madras has demonstrated, that with efficient management regularity can be maintained in air transport.

LONDON-ROME AIR LINK

The new air link in the England-India service, which is now the subject of negotiation between the Italian Government and Imperial Airways will, according to the *Giornale D'Italia*, be by way of the Riviera, the Tyrrhenian Coast, Rome, thence across the Apennines to Brindisi. The only two stops in Italy will be at Rome and Brindisi.

MRS. H. J. K. MEHTA'S HELP

Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta, sister of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, has donated Rs. 27,50,000 for charity. The sum, we are told, will be used for granting scholarships to Parsi students going to foreign countries for training in technology and aviation.

SIAMESE RICE IN MADRAS

The growing agitation against the import of foreign rice into Madras Presidency, which has assumed considerable proportions of late, was voiced in the Legislative Assembly recently when two Madras Members, Rajah Bahadur G. Krishnamachariar and Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar made reference to the subject.

The latter said that Siamese rice was playing havoc in Madras. He pleaded that as India could be self-contained with Indian and Burma rice, foreign rice should not be allowed to enter the country.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary for Lands, agreed with the view of Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar that the psychological effect on local prices, even by the importation of small quantities of rice, should be taken into account and he informed the House that the Government were considering as to what action, if any, was necessary to prevent this disturbing influence and promised to take the House into his confidence on this matter in a few days.

On the same day the Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan, Minister for Agriculture to the Madras Government, speaking in the Madras Legislative Council, said that the Madras Government had already urged the complete prohibition of foreign rice into India and were again addressing the Central Government on the subject. We are glad to note that the Central Government has already moved in that direction.

THE FUTURE OF ZEMINDARS AND TENANTS

Giving them a piece of advice on the programme which they should place before their constituencies in seeking elections, Mr. Kunwar J. Prasad, Home Member of the Government of the United Provinces, dwelt upon the relations between zemindars and tenants. He said: "I believe that for many years to come relations between landlords and tenants will be one of the dominant political issues and we should soon have clear ideas as to what we are prepared to concede and as to what we will resist with all the strength at our command. Nor will it do to rest content with self-satisfied contemplation of our virtues and achievements in the past. We must be prepared to justify our existence in the circumstances of to-day and to-morrow. Conservatism has been criticised by a well known author as the habit of opening one's mouth and shutting one's eyes. I do not think that this gibe can apply to us. We are not blind to the needs of others. All we want is a place in the new order that is coming."

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE DISPUTE

Last month we referred to the dispute over the wage reduction in the Ahmedabad Mills. Since then a meeting of the joint board of representatives of the Textile Labour Association, held on 3rd March, passed a resolution protesting against the resolution passed by the Millowners' Association appointing a dictatorial committee in connection with the wage-cut move. The resolution stated that the millowners' resolution did grave injustice to labour and imperilled the peace of the industry as the Labour Association had shown manifest keenness for safeguarding and improving the textile industry and adopted, in accordance with the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, a uniform policy of unreserved acceptance of arbitration in all industrial disputes. The resolution further stated that the Millowners' Association was not unaware of the continued observance of industrial peace by the labour, in spite of the provocation caused by unreasonable delay in giving them justice. The resolution stated that the entire working class would be prepared to undergo any amount of hardships in case their best endeavours failed to avert the calamity.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY IN U. P.

A political party of the workers and peasants of the United Provinces was formed in March at Gorakhpur under the name of the U. P. Provincial Working Class Party. The object of the party is given in the preamble which runs as follows:

This party is formed with a view to ending all round exploitation to which the toiling masses are subjected in the present order of society. This exploitation, which originated with the birth of capitalism and expanded with the expansion of capitalism, has now assumed dangerous dimensions, making the very existence of the exploited masses intolerable by plunging them into dire poverty and destitution. Capitalism being the cause of exploitation, the extermination of exploitation demands extermination of capitalism.

The need for such a party is felt all the more keenly at present, says the appeal, because the exploiting sections of society are everywhere strengthening and consolidating the position and trying to save themselves from the present world crisis. To fight against such reactionary forces and to prepare the masses for such a fight is the principal object of this party. Out of such a conflict will emerge the future society in which the toiling masses will have all power, political and economic, in their hands.

NEW HIMALAYAN ASCENT

A German expedition is preparing for the conquest of Nanga Parbat, which is 26,620 feet high and lies 1,000 miles west of Mount Everest, where the Indus breaks through the Himalayan barrier to the sea.

If the expedition is successful, it will have reached the highest summit scaled by man. The Mount Kama expedition in 1931 reached the summit at a height of 25,447 feet. The Mount Everest expedition climbed higher, but failed to reach the summit.

Herr Willy Merkl, a railway official of Munich, leads the expedition. He headed German-American attempt on Nanga Parbat in 1932, when with success almost in sight the native porters 'struck' against climbing higher. Precious time and strength had to be wasted by the climbers, who were at last forced to abandon the climb owing to storms.

The advance party have left for India last month and the remainder will leave during this or next month. The members include several railway officials. Participants are: Dr. Willi Welzenbach; Alfred Drexel; Fritz Bachold; Peter Mullritter; Ulrich Waland; Erwin Schneider; Peter Aschenbrennar; Dr. Richard Finsterwalder (topographer); Dr. Walter Reackl; and Dr. Bernard (medical officer).

JUST A MINUTE

What happens in a minute. Have you ever given it a thought? The human heart beats approximately 72 times a minute, 90 babies come into the world every minute, 76 people die every minute, each minute 1 person is injured in a street or road accident in the British Isles.

In the civilised world 20 couples marry, and 1 couple is divorced every minute. Education costs the country £65 per minute.

The damage done by and the destruction of rats costs £99 every minute. Despite this, if all the rats in Britain were to file past a given spot at the rate of 7 per minute all would not have passed in a year.

Coffee is consumed in Britain at the rate of 833,333 cups per minute. In the same period 60,000 stones of potatoes are eaten.

Recently an aeroplane flew from Paris to West Africa at the rate of two and a quarter miles a minute. One of Britain's coal ports alone loads no fewer than 17 tons of coal every minute to be shipped to all parts of the world.

A missionary in India was having an earnest talk with a Hindu whom he hoped to convert to Christianity.

"Come, now," said the missionary with gentle persuasion, "wouldn't you like to go to Heaven when you die?"

The son of India shook his head in polite regret.

"I do not think," he said, "that Heaven can be very good, or the British would have had it years ago."

The blacksmith was instructing a novice in the way to treat a horseshoe.

"I'll bring the shoe from the fire and lay it on the anvil. When I nod my head you hit it with this hammer."

The apprentice did exactly as he was told!

An elderly lady walked into the Bank of England and presented a parcel of War Loan.

"Is this for conversion or redemption, madam?" asked the official.

"Young man," was the reply, "is this the Bank of England or the Church of England?"

HOUSEHOLDER: So you've written a book? What was it called?

TRAMP: Twenty-five ways of making a living, guv'nor.

HOUSEHOLDER: Then why are you begging?

TRAMP: Because that's one of the twenty-five ways, guv'nor.

WIFE: "I can't decide whether to go to a palmist or to a mind-reader."

HUSBAND: "Go to a palmist. It's obvious that you have a palm."

MOTHER OF PUPIL (to Music Professor): "Do you think my daughter will be able to do anything with her voice?"

"Well, it might come in useful in the event of fire."

One of the Nazi 'bed-time stories' narrates how Hitler was gassed in the Great War.

He must have been, pretty badly, judging from the way he has been spitting it out since coming into power.

"Is it necessary to enclose stamps?" asked the poet.

"More necessary even than to enclose poetry," responded the experienced author.

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PLANNED ECONOMY

BY MR. F. E. JAMES, M.L.A.

"PLANNED ECONOMY" is in the air. People are thinking and talking and writing about it. That is all to the good. It rivets public attention on economic problems, a welcome diversion from the political problems with which India has been engrossed in past generations. These political problems are still there, and their solution is not less urgent; but they are not the only problems, and the national economy calls insistently and urgently for solution too.

The Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, led the way in March when he gave a masterly survey of the economic position of India, and indicated lines on which development was necessary. It was, of course, a brilliant special pleading for the policy of the Government of India in recent years. But it was also a challenge to constructive thought. During the Budget discussions the European Group took up the challenge. Their spokesman did not make any attempt to deal with the fundamental problem of the reconstruction of the economic system. He only endeavoured to indicate where the Government machine should be modified and adjusted, in order better to equip it for dealing with the tendencies in present-day international and national economic development. More co-ordination of activities in Government departments, more flexibility in tariff policy, the appointment of a trained economic staff to advise the Cabinet, a more aggressive trade policy with other countries—these were some of the suggestions.

The next stage was the meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry where the President, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, devoted 75 per cent. of a very long speech to the subject of "Economic Planning". He covered the field of agriculture, industry, trade and finance, in which he was content to deal mainly with generalities. His administrative proposals were on the same lines of those of the European Group, as far as the existing constitution is concerned. Mr. G. D. Birla followed with an exhaustive analysis of India's economic position, and a plea for planned production and national self-sufficiency.

The last stage has been the Report of Professor Bowley and Mr. Robertson. This recommends the strengthening of the Government machinery, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, for collecting statistics, and the appointment of a staff of trained economists who will be available to the Viceroy's cabinet, for expert and disinterested advice. The head of this staff, would, in fact, be the Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India, (a post which is held in the United Kingdom by a distinguished economist) and if he were a person of sufficient ability and calibre, could be of immense assistance in giving a direction to Indian policy. It is the kind of post for which Sir George Schuster is eminently fitted. It requires an appreciation of India's economic position, an international outlook, a grasp of sound but liberal financial principles, sympathetic imagination and concentrated drive. These qualities the

outgoing Finance Member does possess, and it would be fortunate if his rich experience and great ability could be harnessed to this task.

It is not however likely that Sir George Schuster could accept such an appointment immediately after laying down his office as Finance Member. That would be setting an undesirable precedent and would be a source of embarrassment to the new occupant of that office. At the same time it is necessary that if the Government of India are going to accept all or any of the recommendations of the Bowley-Robertson Report, they should secure the services of an outstanding and experienced economist who could be the head of the new organisation which is proposed and the Chief Advisor in economic matters to the Government of India.

It is clear that "economic planning" involves many factors. It involves an abandonment of the discredited policy of *laissez faire* in industry and agriculture. What is really required is the evolution of a method which will ensure economic freedom in a system of economic order, a method which will avoid the opposite dangers of extreme socialism and rigid bureaucracy.

This means, of course, both national and international reorganisation. The first step is to reorganise national economic life, and the second step is for well-run economic units to reorganise their international relationships. This process is making headway in the West. Britain has turned from the political shibboleths of "free food" and "dear food" which belong to the 19th century, and is rapidly but quickly reorganising her industries and agriculture in the most thorough manner. Quotas, restrictions, compulsory amalgamations, subsidies—all these methods are being used with State sanction and, in some cases, under State control. Her international trade policy has also undergone a change. The doctrine of free imports has gone. Britain has adopted a protectionist policy, with

an efficient and flexible tariff machinery. She seeks an Empire economic policy, and bilateral agreements with countries willing to do business with her. The regulation and control of her foreign trade are gradually being reorganised on rational lines. A similar revolution, more spectacular because more needed, is taking place in America, where the old and firmly rooted ideas of stark individualism are giving way to the co-operative and planned ideas of the "New Deal".

But "planned economy" means not only the abandonment of old methods and ideas for new ones, but also the adaptation of the machinery of Government, so that their execution becomes possible. And that is one of the immediate tasks in this country. India is one of the most efficiently governed countries in the world, though this efficiency has suffered recently by the extension of the democratic principle. But the machinery of its Government is designed to deal with law and order, gradual development in agriculture and commerce, an orthodox economic and financial outlook, and a subordinate position with regard to overseas trade. Now a new world is upon us, with new and urgent economic problems every day thrusting their attention upon rulers and ruled. It is astonishing that the machine in India, though out-of-date, has achieved such good results in these emergencies. But it requires overhauling, in order to be more responsive to the new conditions and more adaptable for the execution of the national planned policies which are being forced upon all countries. That is why, during the Budget debate, I tried to focus the attention of the legislature on this aspect of the matter, and to suggest changes that could and should be made forthwith. The Government's attitude was a grudging and unwilling recognition that something perhaps was required, and a passionate claim that everything they were doing was right. Bureaucratic habits die hard, and it was

not to be expected that suggestions for their change would be readily accepted. But the modification of the administrative machine will be forced upon them, for the old mechanism is no longer adequate. The trouble is that most of the present members of the Viceroy's Executive Council are men who have been trained in their early days in the pre-war schools of liberalism, free trade, low tariffs and unrestricted individualism. In a country where economic nationalism is liable to become exaggerated, such an attitude is a useful corrective. It should not however be permitted entirely to dominate the policy of the country. The world is moving fast and economic changes are not, in India, waiting on political reform. The determination of all the countries to plan their national economy, to set their people to work in industry, to cut out unnecessary imports and to concentrate upon internal rather than upon international trade, is a fact which cannot be ignored. Those who are responsible for India's economic policy must keep in touch with what is happening in other countries and must be prepared to forget for ever the economics of

the days before the War. The nation that is not prepared to organise is the nation that will go to the wall in the present economic struggle. India holds a vast field for careful planning of her economic life. She is fortunate in being a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, for she can take her share in the exchange of trade agreements between the largest number of stable countries in the world. She is fortunate too in that she belongs to the Sterling Group and that still further makes it possible for her to enter into the necessary agreements with countries not in the British Commonwealth who are yet linked to sterling. The fullest possible advantage should be taken of this position. Internally the machine of government needs adaptation on the lines suggested above. Externally India needs a progressive policy of trade extension and by-lateral and multi-lateral agreements. If the British Commonwealth is to mean anything to India, the full economic advantage should be extracted from it. These are matters which transcend politics and which call for the most earnest study and co-operation from all citizens of India irrespective of politics, community, and race.

CAPTURE THE COUNCILS

BY MR. S. SATYAMURTI, B.A., B.L.

HOWEVER defective the White Paper proposals may be, the fact remains that about thirty-five million people, men and women, are going to be enfranchised under those proposals. They will send their representatives to the Legislatures of the country, which, in the Provincial sphere, will have very wide powers, subject, as they are, to the wider powers of interference vested in the Governors, in the name of safeguards and special interests. In the Federal sphere these legislatures will have still more limited power. In spite of it, however, I have no hesitation in suggesting to the Indian National Congress that it should contest the

elections and capture these Councils. There is no meaning in boycotting the elections to the Councils, which means really boycotting the electorates. The only effective boycott is, if possible, to see that the electors themselves boycott the polling booths. This is not practicable. The only result of liping the phrase "boycott of Councils" is that one will succeed if at all in only boycotting the best men and women from the Councils. This is no good to anybody.

In spite of their very limited powers, these Councils can serve the purpose of first-class forums for stating the case of the people, for resisting bad measures of legislation or of

taxation, and for promoting good measures. The limitations are there and will be there always. If communalists and reactionaries go there, the limitations will become stronger. If they are to be destroyed, constitutional crises must be made to develop, which can be done only by the elected representatives of the people and their Chiefs, the Ministers, fighting the Governor in the exercise of his safeguards. If the National case goes by default, nobody benefits by it.

It must also be conceded that, with all their limitations, some good may be done even through these Councils. That good is worth doing by Congressmen not only for its own sake, but also because it would strengthen the hold of the Congress on the people. I have no patience with those Congressmen or others who loftily preach boycott of the Councils, but willingly obey all the laws made by these Councils and pay all the taxes levied by them. Promoters and Directors of Insurance Companies, active Medical and Legal practitioners, and people advocating legislative and administrative action for their pet nostrums are loudest in their condemnation of Congressmen contesting elections to the legislatures. They are living contradictions of their own professed beliefs. They work under, and take the benefits of the Acts passed by the Legislature. They want the Legislatures to pass other Acts in their favour. Evidently, they want less patriotic and less independent men than Congressmen to do this work. Nobody can take them seriously.

Moreover, as the Commander-in-Chief said the other day the greatest obstacle in the way of our progress is lack of national unity; and the Premier's Communal Award is a vivisection of our people. That award however cannot be upset or modified, unless these very separate electorates themselves are educated to return Nationalist women and men to the Legislatures, who will agitate for Joint Electorate, and who will therefore create the public opinion which

will compel the cancellation, or a very radical modification, of the Communal Award.

It is often asked: Will the Councils give us Swaraj? Nobody but an omniscient man can answer this question. Swaraj will come to us when we deserve it, and when we have earned it; but Swaraj will certainly be delayed by the Councils being manned by Communalists and Reactionaries. The Councils can be very formidable obstacles in the path of our Swaraj. They can be made to help us in our struggle for Swaraj by Congressmen capturing them. The only valid argument against any such capture, which needs to be answered, is that the Swaraj Mentality of the people may be affected adversely by Congressmen capturing the Councils, and giving up the fight for freedom outside. But this is a partially fallacious argument, as it is not the case of any advocate of Council entry that the fight for freedom outside the legislatures should be given up. On the other hand, they want that the fight for freedom should be carried on, on all strategic fronts. Further, the Congressmen capturing the Councils will intensify the Swaraj mentality of the people, whereas reactionaries occupying these Councils will affect that Swaraj mentality adversely. For all these reasons, it is to be sincerely and earnestly hoped that the Indian National Congress, which represents the most advanced and Nationalist political thought in the country, will not repeat the mistake of boycott of the elections, but will boldly, patriotically, and wisely decide to contest the elections. That way lies freedom.

Since writing the above, the Congress Leaders have met in Delhi and have passed resolutions on the above lines. These resolutions have further been approved by Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, it may be confidently expected that the Congress will decide to contest the elections. If the Congress comes to that decision, it will have begun a new chapter in its glorious history of serving the cause of Indian freedom.

Crossing the Bar

BY MR. M. SESHADRI, I.C.S.

DO coming events cast their shadows before? Does the end—its proximity—betray itself, in some wise or other?

I wonder whether there was a still, small voice which whispered to Sir Thomas Ryan when he spoke his 'last words' in the Assembly that he was bound for the Great Adventure. 'None of us realised,' said the President, 'when he made his valedictory speech that he was making the last pronouncement.' Was there a subconscious something which told him that his words meant more, much more, than met the eye, that his leave-taking was, for good, of all that belongs to the 'Here', as well.

A couple of months ago, a preacher in one of the English districts collapsed on to the floor and breathed his last, just as he raised the hands addressing Heaven in the course of the sermon. To say the least of it, this is curious, though I quite see that the prosaic-minded would write it down as the failure of an overworked heart in a moment of excessive emotion.

It is not quite so easy though to explain away the circumstance connected with the death of Lord Falkland, Secretary of State, in the seventeenth century. In his case it was not a mere premonition of the approaching end, but a definite presentiment; in fact he voiced his fear when he told his friends: 'I am weary of the times and foresee much misery to my country; but believe that I shall be out of it ere night.' This was on the morning of the battle of Newbury in which engagement he served as a volunteer under Sir John Byron and was killed while exposing himself to the enemy's fire, riding at a gap all by himself. It may be said that Lord Falkland wished to be killed, as is evidenced from the fact of his riding alone at the gap commanded by the enemy's fire, and had merely indicated that intention earlier in the morning. I do not dispute it may be so,

especially because the young Lord—he was only thirty-three when he died—in his all too brief span of life was, in common but expressive phraseology, 'fed up with' everything. Clarendon says of him: 'Sitting amongst his friends, he often, after a deep silence and frequent sighs (he) would with a shrill and sad accent ingeminate the word "Peace, Peace", and would passionately profess that the very agony of the war, and the view of the calamities and desolation the kingdom did and must endure, took his sleep from him and would shortly break his heart.'

I am afraid the sceptic would be hard put to it to account for the strange manner of the death of John Palmer, the actor. He was on the stage at the time of his death, acting in 'The Stranger', a play by Kotzebue. In Act I, Scene I, of the translation of this play by A. Schink occur the words:

There is another and a better world.

The words proved prophetic enough in Palmer's case. He had just finished uttering these words, and Palmer was no more!

The death in almost identical circumstances of Patterson, the actor in the Norwich company, effectively does away with any puerile attempt to consider these as coincidences. To characterise these as coincidence is at best a description and not an explanation.

Patterson was acting the Duke, on the fateful night, in 'Measure for Measure'. In Act III, Scene I, of the play, the Duke in advising Claudio to 'Be absolute for death' says:

Reason thus with life, if I do lose thee
I do lose a thing
That none but fools will keep: a breath thou art,

No sooner were these words spoken by Patterson than he expired.

Was it not a joke of Fate's, a cruel one, which induced William II, the son of William the Conqueror, to shout to Walter Tirel, when out hunting in the New Forest: 'Shoot, Walter, in the

devil's name.' The arrow pierced the king accidentally.

The case of the death of Rev. Basil Bouchier, who, in December last, preached a farewell sermon prophesying his death is, though not directly in point, savouring as it does more of a prediction come true, is nevertheless interesting.

No doubt the apprehension of a man in the death-bed is natural and that he gives tongue to the vaguely felt sense of the imminence of the end does not bear the same point as is disclosed in the foregoing cases. Instances where the knocking of the Angel of Death is heralded by a premonitory feeling of its approach are available in plenty.

St. Antony of Padua, the patron of animals, who preached to animals when men refused to hear him, saw the vision of God when he exclaimed: "I see my God. He calls me to him." As against this, St. Martin, the Bishop of Tours, whose reputation as a worker of miracles was far-flung, abjured the devil to go away, on his death-bed: 'What dost thou here, thou cruel beast,' he asked.

Jeremy Bentham, the writer on Jurisprudence and Ethics, knew he was dying and said so. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, a slave of chloral, unequivocally intimated that he was dying that night, on the night he breathed his last.

There is a touch of prophecy no less of pathos in the leave-taking of Washington Irving, who wearily spoke he had to arrange the pillows for another weary night. Also in Macaulay's last words: 'I am very tired and shall retire early,' expressing as they do his sense of the near drawing end and failing health. Whereas Charles Abbott Tenterden, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, crossed the bar saying: 'Gentlemen of the Jury, you may retire—the pathos of these parting words is only heightened by the air of mockery they are invested with.

Unmistakable therefore are the warnings announcing the dropping of the curtain on the

last act. In some cases they are definite, so definite indeed, even in respect of persons in sound health and good condition, that the victims are impelled to share their secret fears with their intimates. But oft-times does it assume the form of a joke played on the unsuspecting—or does he feel a sense of disquiet—victim who, in ignorance of their full implications, gives expression to innocent sentiments and innocent words which, in the light of the subsequent happening, seem fraught with a sad purpose.

Is there then for man too a swan-song? In this sense—

That prompting of the something which makes the swan pour itself out in song and fade away in music, is that something present in us also, a voice, a whisper, a pull at consciousness or at subconsciousness, serving as the advance-signal of Death's arrival.

I have no doubt there is—only in the pre-occupation with the complications of civilised life it is heeded not, often ignored, its true import left uncaught.

A BRIGHT DAY

By "SHIVASHANKAR"

—:o:—

Light, dazzling light, inundates the beauteous
green meadow across the winding road,

All Nature sings of joy in sonorous notes,
The children laugh and play, the young maid
exults in her beauty,

The flower is dallying with her lover the
cool breeze,

I am filled with ecstasy, and ask
"Is not Nature God?"

Lifting the Ban

FOR months past, Congressmen have come to realise the growing paralysis in our political life since the suspension of civil disobedience. Gandhiji himself had realised the impracticability of reviving civil disobedience, and its periodical suspension was only a prelude to its complete withdrawal. For civil disobedience had played itself out, and in the circumstances of the country, its revival is out of the question. A considerable section of Congressmen had for some time past carried on a persistent propaganda in favour of Council entry and the renewal of public work on the lines of the old Swarajya Party. The propaganda was not in vain. For the country quickly veered round the programme of action, and no wonder the leaders who met in New Delhi on April 1, were able to come to a definite programme of public work. After exhaustive examination of the present political situation in the country, general opinion of the Conference was embodied in the following conclusions:

1. In the opinion of this Conference, the All-India Swaraj Party, which has been in abeyance, be revived in order to enable Congressmen, who are not offering individual civil resistance, to undertake through the organisation constructive programme as contemplated in the Poona statements.

2. In the opinion of this Conference, it is imperative for the Party to take up Government's challenge in relation to the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly to secure elections of its candidates on the following issues: (a) To implement the country's mandate to get all repressive laws replaced; (b) to reject the proposals contained in the White Paper and get them replaced by a national demand on the lines indicated by Mr. Gandhi at the Round Table Conference, so that the country may reaffirm its confidence in the Indian National Congress.

A Provisional Committee, with Dr. Ansari as President, has been appointed to draw the Constitution and the programme of work which will be placed before a larger meeting of

Congressmen from all parts in the country at an early date.

MAHATMAJI'S DECISION

This by itself would not have been enough. The conclusions of the Conference were submitted to Mahatma Gandhi's approval by a Deputation consisting of Dr. Ansari, Mr. B. Desai, and Dr. B. C. Roy. Gandhiji's decision was conveyed to them in a letter, dated the 5th April. With that prescience which never deserts him on great occasions, Gandhiji wrote:

I have no hesitation in welcoming the revival of the Swaraj Party and the decisions of that meeting to take part in the forthcoming elections to the Assembly, which you tell me is about to be dissolved. My views on the utility of the legislatures in the present state are well known. They remain on the whole what they were in 1920. But I feel that it is not only right but also the duty of every Congressman, who for some reason or other does not want to or cannot take part in civil resistance and who has faith in entry into legislatures, to seek entry and form a combination in order to prosecute the programme which he or they believe to be in the interest of the country. Consistently with my views above-mentioned, I shall be at the disposal of the Party at all times and render such assistance as it is in my power to give.

GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT

This remarkable letter was quickly followed by a statement of far-reaching importance, suspending civil resistance for Swaraj as distinguished from specific grievances. The statement *inter alia* says:

After much searching of the heart, I have arrived at the conclusion that in the present circumstances, only one and that myself and no other should for the time being bear the responsibility of civil resistance.

I must advise all Congressmen to suspend civil resistance for Swaraj as distinguished from specific grievances.

Henceforth all who have been impelled to civil resistance for Swaraj under my advice directly given or indirectly inferred, will please desist from civil resistance.

Indifferent civil resistance of many, grand as it has been in result, has not touched the heart either of the terrorists or of rulers as a class.

In conclusion, Gandhiji calls upon the workers to devote their time to nation-building activities, supporting communal unity and removal of untouchability.

The Mahatma never does a thing half-heartedly. He has offered his Swarajist friends a piece of excellent advice, which is that when they reach the Councils they should judge cases by circumstances and co-operate with the Government on suitable and necessary occasions. In this he is certainly consistent, says the *Statesman*, for he has never approved of "non-co-operation from within", and this was in fact the cause of his opposition to Mr. C. R. Das's programme of Council entry for wrecking purposes. He then advocated abstention from the Councils altogether and said that either one should stay outside or go in whole-heartedly. That is exactly his position to-day.

THE END OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Though Gandhiji's decision will practically hold good, it has to be ratified formally by the Congress or the A. I. C. C. And it is gratifying to read Sir Harry Haig's announcement in the Legislative Assembly, on April 16, that the Government would raise no obstacle to the convening of a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee or the Congress for the purpose of ratifying Mahatma Gandhi's new policy and calling off of the Civil Disobedience Movement,

and if, as a result, the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off, the Government would review their policy regarding Congress organisations, and the release of political prisoners convicted in connection with the Congress Movement would be expedited.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bernays asked on the same day whether the Government of India, following Gandhiji's announcement ending Civil Disobedience, would grant amnesty to all

political prisoners. Sir Samuel Hoare recalled that Local Governments in the past year had been releasing Civil Disobedience prisoners before the expiration of sentences when they were satisfied that the release was not likely to encourage the revival of the movement. As a result, the number of prisoners since the end of April 1932, when it was approximately 32,500, had fallen at the end of last month to 1,450, of which over 600 are from Bombay. And he went on to add:

If Civil Disobedience comes to an end, I hope it will be possible to expedite releases. This statement refers only to Civil Disobedience prisoners, not terrorists and persons convicted of sedition.

DR. TAGORE'S APPEAL

In this connection, the Poet Dr. Tagore has issued the following appeal in which he pleads for the release of detenus as well:

I am glad to read the Home Member's statement promising the release of Civil Disobedience prisoners if the calling off of the Movement is ratified by the Congress. For any further detention of prisoners after the ratification will be interpreted as showing a spirit of persecution not worthy of a Government that claims to be civilised. I hope that the Viceroy's generosity will rise equal to the occasion and give the Bengal detenus also a chance to appreciate the Government's goodwill. I appeal to the Government to strive for that dignity, which is based on its claim to appreciation of human values and not on its mere assertion of power.

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Research Degrees in Indian Universities

BY DR. JWALA PRASAD, M.A., Ph.D. (CANTAB.)

THERE seems to be a considerable difference of opinion among the educationists in India on the subject of research degrees. About two years ago the Inter-University Board had made a recommendation to our universities that there ought to be at least two research degrees representing two grades of research work: one the Ph. D. for all subjects, and the other D. Litt., or D. Sc., or LL. D., according to the Faculties concerned. It appears that this proposal, which would have brought us in line with what we have at present in this respect in most of the British universities, has not so far found a ready acceptance in this country.

My object in writing this short article is to show that to provide a graded course in research at the universities and, therefore, to have the corresponding tests and degrees for it are educationally sound principles, and that the arguments usually adduced to prove the contrary are based upon false notions about research and the value of research degrees.

The reason why there should be a graded course in research, and therefore also the corresponding examinations and degrees, is just the same as one would give for having graded courses at schools as a preparation for the School Final Certificate, or at colleges for the B. A. and M. A. Degrees. One who would argue that there should be only one research degree, and that the highest one, viz., the D. Litt., D. Sc., or LL. D., may as well maintain that there ought to be only the Degrees of M. A., M. Sc., or LL. M., without the lower ones and the preparatory examinations leading up to them. What has to be remembered in this connection is that research work at the universities is essentially a training in the methods of scientific investigation, and that it is of a type different from that which their alumni get for obtaining the ordinary Arts and

Science degrees. Hence the student who takes to research as a post-graduate study has to be initiated into it and guided by a competent tutor or supervisor in the first instance, and this period for supervised research should form a very important and distinct stage in his or her progress. Consequently, at the end of this stage there has to be provided a test, or tests, and a corresponding recognition of the standard in research which a candidate may have attained, by means of a suitable degree or degrees. It is to meet this kind of requirement that we have now the Degrees of M. Litt. and Ph. D. at Cambridge, and those of B. Litt. and D. Phil. at Oxford; the average period for Ph. D. and for D. Phil. being three years, and that for the others two years. With the same object in view some universities have made their M. A. and M. Sc. research degrees either totally or partially. Later on, the highest research degrees like the D. Litt. or D. Sc. may be taken by a candidate independently, that is, without being supervised in his work. However, this is the general rule. In special cases it may be permissible to a candidate to supplicate for the highest research degree directly.

Now what we find in most of our universities is that they have only the highest research degrees with or without provision for expert guidance; and there seems to be in our country an influential group of conservative educationists who consider this arrangement perfect and such as should not be altered on any account. The reason usually given for maintaining the *status quo* is that only the best kind of research work should be recognised, and that a doctorate should represent only the highest standard of research. It will appear that this argument is evidently based upon the view that the universities stand mainly for the recognition and testing of merit, and not for training in research; and that

research work of an average standard need not be recognised, which view, to say the least of it, is the most unsound from the educational point of view. Further, the argument does not at all disprove the need of having graded courses in research and the corresponding research degrees. The particular names of degrees do not matter. They are very often the product of convention, and may be retained or replaced by others. We have learnt to call our lady graduates B. A.'s, and I do not think this fact makes any difference to them or to us. Similarly so long as we understand what standard of research a particular degree represents, and the university or universities concerned see that the standard is carefully maintained, the names of degrees by themselves should not present any difficulties. As regards the very controversial question whether there ought to be two degrees of doctorate: one the Ph. D., and the other D. Litt., or D. Sc., etc., it may be said that if the standard of Ph. D. is kept at a fairly high level, as it is by some universities, the existence of this degree should always be conducive to the maintaining of an exceptionally high standard for the next higher degrees for the doctorate and the enhancing of their prestige. Otherwise what may usually happen is, and I know that in so many cases it actually does, that in those universities which provide only for the highest research degrees, the real standard of these is the same as that of the Ph. D., or of D. Phil., or even that of B. Litt., or of M. Litt. at some of the older well-established universities. I may repeat that it is not the name of a degree but its *standard* which matters. What is essentially wanted is a *graded* course and *training* in research, and it is these which it should be the policy of our universities to provide.

Before I close this article, I want to emphasize the need of expert guidance and supervision for research candidates. It is in the interests of the candidate himself that, in the first place, the subject of his proposed

thesis should be approved by the university authorities concerned *before* he starts working at it; and that, in the second place, he should keep himself in touch with a competent supervisor who would guide him in his studies and criticise his written work during the various stages of its progress. The function of a university is not to challenge, as it were, the work of a candidate with regard to its value when it is ready for presentation, but to provide the best facilities for accomplishing it in the most efficient way. It will appear that if it discharges this function satisfactorily, the number of unsuccessful candidates must necessarily be small, as it is in most of the foreign universities. I have heard it said that the small number of failures in foreign universities is an indication of the fact that their standards are low—lower than those of most of the Indian universities which are well known for a heavy failure of their candidates. I may say that nothing can be a more false criterion of the efficiency and standard of a university than the number of failures in its examinations. In fact, if a university functions properly with all its equipment of suitable libraries, laboratories, and tutorial arrangements, success in examinations ought to be the general rule, and failure only an exception; although this does not mean, of course, that all the universities which show a high percentage of passes are necessarily efficient. Considering the fact that in our universities the prospective candidates for research degrees are very often left to their own resources for the selection of their subject and the writing of their theses, it is no wonder that the work of a large number of research candidates is turned down by examiners every year, and that in some cases the thesis of a candidate is rejected year after year. It is needless to say that such a state of affairs is extremely deplorable, and it is high time that our universities take immediate steps to bring about the necessary reforms. So far as I know, the subject of research and research degrees did not find a place on the agenda of the last Universities Conference at Delhi; and if it really did not, this fact itself shows that our educationists are not yet sufficiently alive to the importance of this particular academic problem.

THE WORLD OF STARS

BY DR. A. K. DAS, M.A., D.Sc.

(*Indian Meteorological Service*)

COSMOGONY has developed on scientific lines only during recent times but it is a subject which has interested thinking men of all times. Anthropologists and Geologists tell us that we have to go back about 300,000 years to meet our ape like ancestry. Between them and us some 10,000 generations of men have lived on the earth, most of whom have probably given some thought to the significance of their existence and the plan of the Universe. But only ten generations at most have been able to view the problem of their existence in anything like its proper astronomical perspective.

On a clear, moonless night when the stars look like golden flowers on a rich dark Oriental tapestry, it seems as if it would be impossible to count them, and yet it is seldom that more than 2,000 are visible together to the unaided eye. Astronomers of ancient times tried to classify the stars and gave names to the prominent constellations and to the important individual stars which constitute them. As a matter of fact our system of designating the stars has come down to us from remote antiquity. It is an extremely incommodious one and as Sir John Herschel has remarked, seems purposely designed to cause as much confusion and inconvenience as possible! Yet we can ill afford to dispense with the picturesque associations of bears, lions, and fishes, large and small, northern and southern, the innumerable snakes that populate long and contorted areas of the heavens—not to speak of the virgins and twins. This strange menagerie is largely stocked from the banks of Euphrates. The signs of the Zodiac are of Chaldean origin and the Little Bear was introduced from Phœnicia. A number of individual stars have Arabic names dating from the time when the Saracens were far ahead of others in scientific knowledge.

If we suppose the stars to be all at the same distance, the relative brightness of various stars gives appropriate measures not only of the amounts of light we receive from them, but also of the amounts of light they emit. It is known however that the differences in the amounts of light received from different stars are due largely to their being at different distances. This distance effect must therefore be definitely determined before any progress can be made with our physical knowledge of the stars.

The determination of the distance of a star from the earth is one of the most arduous problems of Stellar Astronomy and yet it was curiously enough, the first to be attacked. It depends on the measurement of an extremely small angle, the parallax of the star, which means 'half of the angle swept out by a star as the earth moves from one extremity of its orbit to the other'. A star whose parallax is one second of arc is at a distance at which the mean radius of the earth's orbit subtends an angle of one second of arc. Since there are 206,265 seconds of arc in a radian, this distance (known as 'parsec') is 206,265 times the mean radius of the earth's orbit, that is 19,150,000 million miles. The parallactic method gives, however, tolerably accurate results only up to a distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ parsecs. Quite recently astronomers have discovered other and more far-reaching methods, one of the most important of which is based on the measurement of the intensities of the spectra emitted by the stars. Another very simple method of calculating the distance of a star, if its luminosity is known, is by comparison of its apparent brightness with that of a second star of known luminosity and distance. And since there is a class of stars known as "Cepheid Variables

whose brightness undergoes regular, periodic fluctuations, the period of fluctuation for each star of this class bearing a definite relation to its luminosity, this last method has been immensely fruitful in the determination of stellar distances.

By using this method in 1918, Shapley found that the distances of the 'globular clusters' range from 22,000 to 220,000 light-years, a light-year being the distance travelled by light in a year (i.e., 5,880,000 million miles). An idea of the enormity of this distance can perhaps be made by the reflection that the light by which we see them is only reaching us now after travelling steadily on its course, covering 186,000 miles every second, since it left them. By using the same measuring rod, Hubble has found that the most remote objects visible in the biggest telescope on earth are so distant that light takes about 140 million years to come from them to us. We see them therefore not as they are now, but as they were 140 million years ago. We may compare with this the distance from us of our nearest neighbour, the moon, namely 240,000 miles—a distance which light, travelling 186,000 miles a second, traverses in a little over one second. The ratio of these two periods of time is the ratio of the greatest to the least distance with which astronomy deals, within this range of distances lie all the objects of the astronomer's study.

A cursory study of the sky shews that the great majority of the stars, for example the stars of the Great Bear or of the belt of Orion, retain their positions unchanged relative to one another. But against this unchanging background of fixed stars, the planets (or wanderers) move with great rapidity in approximately circular, coplanar orbits in the same direction about the Sun. The apparently intricate motion of the eight planets is therefore due to the fact that we observe the motion of the planets round the Sun from a platform which itself is executing an analogous motion round the Sun. The apparent motion of

the Satellites of planets like Jupiter and Saturn is even more intricate because their principal motion is round the parent planets which are themselves moving about the Sun from west to east. But the motion of the Satellites of the planets continues, on the whole, the story of ordered arrangement already told by the motions of the planets. There are, however, a few exceptions which are limited to the outermost edges of the solar system and the outermost edges of the systems of Jupiter and Saturn. The outermost of the nine Satellites of Saturn and the two outermost of the nine Satellites of Jupiter have retrograde motion, i.e., they move in the direction opposite to that in which the planets move round the Sun. But whether exceptions or not they must follow a supreme command, they shall change, by no caprice of hazard, but in subjection to a law unalterable in its essence although infinitely varied in its applications.

The solar system occupies the foreground in our picture of the Universe, because its members are incomparably nearer to us than other astronomical bodies. But judging from their sizes, the bodies forming the solar system would appear to be absolutely negligible in the immensity of space. The Sun, which is a million times as big as the earth and three hundred thousands times as massive, is less than a grain of sand on the sea-shore. Each of the great nebulae contains enough matter to make 1,000 million Suns, and the matter in such a nebula is so tenuous that its size compared to that of the Sun can only be described as "immense". Each of the great spiral and other extragalactic nebulae is either a family of stars or consists of stars in the making. According to an estimate by Hubble about 2,000,000 such nebulae are visible in the great 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson. Yet the size of the Universe is so great that it is by no means "crammed full" of matter. All the same there is enough matter in our Universe to produce a definite

curvature of space according to the theory of relativity. Einstein and De Sitter have computed the radius of the Universe from the mean density of matter of space to be 10^{13} times the distance of the Sun from the earth, accordingly a ray of light would take 1,000 million years to go round the Universe. The frontiers of the known Universe have therefore to be advanced 600 times their present distance before we can claim to have surveyed the whole of what the theory of relativity calls the "finite and yet unbounded" Universe.

So far as the needs of human beings, animals and planets are concerned, the Sun is altogether the most important object in the heavens. We could get on very well without the moon, although some of us, and especially poets and lovers, might miss it at times, and the abolition of the Stars would make no difference except to the appearance of the night sky. But without the Sun life would be impossible. Yet considered purely as an astronomical object, the Sun is a rather insignificant member of a very big family. It has recently been estimated that the family to which the Sun belongs consists of about 30 thousand million stars. This family of stars, according to the investigations of Kapteyn, Seares, van Rhijn and others, form a much flattened spheroid in space with the Sun approximately at the centre and the band of faint stars known as the Milky Way forming very approximately a great circle so that the plane through this circle, which is called the galactic plane, passes very nearly through the earth and divides the sky into two nearly equal halves. The stars are scattered in the neighbourhood of the centre of this spheroid at the rate of about one star to every 10 parsecs, and the star-density decreases rapidly as we move away from the Sun, the rate of decrease being more at right angles to the galactic plane than along it. But the telescope reveals a great number of strange bodies, some of regular and others of quite

irregular shapes, which are quite outside our galactic system of stars. They constitute what Herschel described as "Island Universes" distinct from the World which contains our Sun. These are the extragalactic Star-clouds and nebulae, which appear in the modern astronomical telescopes as vast 'whirlpools of light'. According to Slipher, the majority of these vast nebulae are moving away from the solar system with the tremendous velocity of the order of 2000 km. per second. Eddington has argued that there is considerable evidence to show that our galactic stellar system is a double-armed spiral like the spiral nebulae and if that be so, the phenomenon of star-streaming discovered in 1901 by Kapteyn becomes understandable from the analogy. But later observations have shown that there are flaws in the arguments.

We have now seen, although only in the barest outline, how the Universe of Stars is constituted, that is, as the telescope of the astronomer reveals it at the present time. But has the Universe always been what it is now? What changes are taking place in this complex system of astronomical bodies? Are the stars born, they grow and decay? These are some of the questions which cosmogony tries to answer. From the analogy of well known creative processes we may, however, confidently affirm that the present conditions of the Universe has been gradually attained and will gradually become modified. I shall indicate the main results achieved through the investigations of Lane, Lockyer, Darwin, Poincaré, Jeans, Eddington, Saha, Russel and others in tracing the past history of the Stellar Universe and in predicting its future. Among the hosts of heaven we find stars in embryo, stars half formed, full-grown stars in a more or less equable working order and stars on the verge of decrepitude. From a comparative study of all these, astronomers and astrophysicists have compiled, so to speak, the biography of an average star. For this purpose it is convenient—even

essential—to classify the stars according to the differences in a certain property common to all.

The earliest astronomers grouped the stars into different categories according to their magnitudes. The method of classifying stars by 'magnitudes' has been handed down to us from the time of Ptolemy. The term 'magnitude' is, however, inappropriate, because it has nothing to do with apparent size but refers to apparent lustre, which depends on distance and intensity of shining as well as upon real dimensions. The faintest stars have the highest numerical magnitudes and a star of magnitude, say, m is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as brilliant as a star of magnitude $m + 1$. Among stars of the first magnitude we may mention Sirius and the Pole Star is a star of the second magnitude. Stars of the 6th magnitude are the faintest ordinarily visible to the naked eye, though under very favourable circumstances those of the 7th magnitude may also be seen. A later classification was based on the differences in colour, thus Secchi's Type I denoted white stars, Type II stood for yellow stars, Type III for reddish-yellow stars and Type IV for deep red stars. But Lockyer and Pickering found that a far better criterion of classification was the varying intensity of certain groups of absorption-lines in the spectra of stars. This idea was worked up with systematic thoroughness at the Harvard College Observatory and the results were published in the Henry Draper Memorial Catalogue. According to this monumental work, the spectra of stars show remarkably few radical differences in type. Most of them fell into one or the other of 6 great groups, denoted by the rather arbitrary letters B, A, F, G, K, M, and forming a continuous series. The series is not merely continuous, it is linear. There are slight differences between spectra of different stars belonging to the same class, but these are minor details. Almost all the stars of the small outstanding minority fall into 4 other classes denoted by the letters, P, O, N, R. The principal

differences in the spectra of stars arise from variations of a single physical quantity, namely, the temperature of the stellar atmosphere. A study of the temperature of stars is therefore the most important step towards the solution of the mysteries of stellar evolution.

The effective temperature of stars can be estimated by various methods based on the application of the laws of black body radiation or by comparing the spectra of stars with the spectra of elements artificially produced in the laboratory under different conditions of thermal excitation. But as the effective temperature is a measure of the rate of outflow of radiant heat per unit area, it cannot be regarded as the temperature of any particularly significant region of a star. The determination of the temperature of any region of the atmosphere of a star was made possible in 1920 by the epoch-making Theory of Thermal Ionisation of Professor Megh Nad Saha. Up till then thermodynamics was confined to the treatment of physical processes like liquefaction and vaporisation or chemical processes like decomposition or dissociation of molecules into atoms. But what happens if a gas consisting of atoms only is heated to increasingly higher temperatures? Saha showed that the effect of progressive heating is the tearing off of electrons from the atomic system which, according to the modern theories of Bohr and others, is a miniature solar system, the central Sun being a positively charged nucleus and the surrounding planets being electrons describing orbits round the nucleus. The higher the temperature to which an atom is subjected, the greater is the depth inside the atomic system from which electrons are torn off. And since the ejection of an electron from a definite shell inside the atom is accompanied by the emission of a characteristic spectrum, the differences in the spectra of stars of different classes can be explained by the theory of thermal ionisation. By Saha's theory all the details of stellar spectra become quantitatively

connected with the temperature and pressure in the reversing layer, i.e., the outer envelope which weakens by absorption the radiation proceeding from the hot interior of the star, and therefore the temperature of the stellar atmosphere can be determined from an examination of the nature and intensity of the characteristic spectra. The temperature of the atmosphere of stars of the different types varies from about 2500° A. to about $30,000^{\circ}$ A.

What happens in the deep interior of stars? How can we ever obtain any knowledge of the interior of stars which is hidden behind material barriers? But as Sir Arthur Eddington says: "The interior of a star is not wholly cut off from communication. A gravitational field emanates from it, which substantial barriers cannot appreciably modify; further, radiant energy from the hot interior after many deflections and transformations manages to struggle to the surface and begins its journey across space. From these two clues alone a chain of deduction can start." Great mathematicians like Eddington, Jeans, Schwarzschild have applied the most universal laws of physics to this problem and built up a very consistent theory of the inside of stars. According to this, in the interior of all typical stars prevail temperatures of several million degrees and the radiation consists of X-rays. At these enormous temperatures the atoms of the elements which constitute stellar matter are broken up into electrons and positively charged nuclei. The particles move about with terrific speed and a thousand narrow shaves occur in a ten thousand-millionth part of a second. Sometimes an electron combines with a dishevelled atomic nucleus, but before it has time to settle down a quantum of radiation comes and breaks up the union and the electron goes off again with a great explosion to continue its adventures. The atomic nuclei, electrons and radiation are therefore in a sort of dynamical

equilibrium in the interior of a star. The particles of matter are prevented from going out of the star by gravitation, but the radiation from the interior passes through layers at progressively lower temperature till finally it leaves the star and spreads out into space. During this passage through the stellar envelopes, the radiation from the interior is transformed largely into long-wave radiation which affects our eye. Since the energy of a radiation of given wave-length is greater the smaller the wave-length, a yellow star must be hotter than a red star, and a blue star must be hotter than a yellow one. According to a striking theory put forward in 1913 by Hertzsprung and Russell and known as the "Giant and Dwarf Theory", the stars start to be visible as cool red stars of Type M with low density and enormous bulk so that the laws of a perfect gas are applicable to them. They contract and rise in temperature passing up the spectral series in the order K, G, F to A and B. This period embraces their life as "Giant Stars". After this stage the density of stellar matter would increase so much that the gas laws could no longer be considered as even approximately representing the state of the stars. Further contraction would of necessity be accompanied by a decrease of temperature and of brightness till the M stage is reached again. This period constitutes the "Dwarf" stage in the career of stars. On this theory therefore the stars of each class must be divided into two groups, the one making the ascent, the other on the descent, the ascending series or giants are a nearly perfect gas, while the descending series or dwarfs are a very imperfect gas behaving like a liquid.

In 1924, the "Giant and Dwarf" theory was thrown into a new light by the investigations of Eddington, who shewed that the theoretical relation between mass and luminosity calculated on the assumption of the applicability of the laws of a perfect gas agreed equally well with observational data for giants and dwarfs.

According to this relation there can be little alteration in luminosity in spite of contraction, unless of course the mass of a star is gradually diminishing. According to Sir James Jeans such a diminution in stellar mass is required to maintain the enormous output of stellar energy. Einstein's theory of relativity tells us that matter is one of the many forms of energy and the energy equivalent of m grams of matter is mc^2 ergs, where c is the velocity of light (3×10^{10} cm/sec.) On this theory the amount of energy available by the complete annihilation of a minute quantity of matter is simply immense. According to an estimate by Jeans, "the annihilation of an ounce of coal a month would provide locomotive power for all the British railways, while a drop of oil would take the *Mauretania* across the Atlantic". If Jeans' idea about the origin of stellar energy be right, then the stars must have originally been many times as massive as they are now. The Giant and Dwarf theory of evolution may therefore be retained as representing the probable sequence of stellar change, but with this difference that, though the effective or surface temperature may decrease during the latter stages, the internal temperature will continue to rise.

The validity of Eddington's theoretical mass-luminosity relation for giants as well as dwarfs suggests that stellar matter even at the density of platinum has the compressibility of a perfect gas and therefore the limiting density must be much higher. This would appear to be absurd from our experience on the earth, but considering the peculiar state in which matter exists in the interior of stars where atoms are broken up into minute particles, the conclusion would appear to be quite reasonable. It is quite possible therefore to find stars of densities unparalleled in terrestrial experience. There are the 'white dwarf' stars, whose densities appear to be so high that a cubic inch of them would weigh just about a ton. In these white dwarfs the electrons

and ions have perhaps become so closely packed that the laws of perfect gas have at last lost their validity. The white dwarf state represents the utmost limit of contraction—it is a state of almost complete stagnation, changes of mass and luminosity in the course of even a million years are negligible. R. H. Fowler has shown with the help of Fermi-Dirac mechanics that the electrons and nuclei of a white dwarf in the final stage form a gigantic molecule in the lowest quantum-state which does not emit any radiation and therefore does not diminish in energy. From astronomical calculations, the density of a white dwarf comes out to be of the order of 2,000 times the density of platinum—a conclusion which appears absurd at first sight. The theory of relativity, however, provides an entirely different method of calculating the density. According to this theory light is affected by gravitation, one particular effect being that the rays in the spectra of astronomical bodies are shifted towards the red end of the spectra. By measuring this red shift in the case of white dwarf companion of Sirius, Professor Adams of America has shown that the density of white dwarfs as obtained from astronomical calculations is far from being absurd. Bodies of such enormous density may be met with quite frequently in the Astronomical Universe, perhaps many of them will remain undetected by the inhabitants of this earth for all times to come. There may also be another class of bodies so large that they would not send out any radiation by which they could be detected; for, the theory of relativity tells us that if a star of 250 million k.m. radius has a density of the order of the density of the Sun (1.4), its gravitational pull would be so great that light would be unable to escape from it, the rays falling back to the star like a stone to the earth.

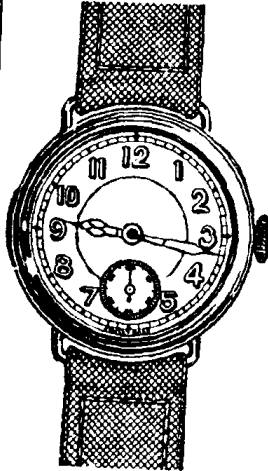
The introduction of the idea that the stars are dissolving away into radiation leads to some interesting consequences regarding the age of the Sun and of the galaxy of stars about us. The

Sun is radiating away its mass at the rate of 4,200,000 tons per second, and if it were originally as massive as Sirius is now, then its age must be seven million million years. If the Sun is steadily losing its mass, then in order to satisfy the laws of conservation of momentum, the planets must be moving off gradually in ever expanding orbits. Similarly the stars must be opening out, spreading farther apart from the common centre of gravity and therefore from one another. Jeans estimates that 10^{12} years ago this galaxy was packed sixty-four times more closely than it is at present.

These then are the changes which, according to modern theories, have taken place since the birth of the stars and of the solar system. But how were the heavenly bodies born? The answer to this question is given satisfactorily by the so-called 'Tidal Theory' as developed mathematically particularly by Jeans. On this theory each system of stars, like our solar system, has been formed from an initial gaseous mass through the tide-raising action of a passing star. Due to the attractive force of the passing star, the gaseous mass becomes deformed in the same way as the moon raises tides in the oceans and the atmosphere of the earth and two filaments of matter are ejected. In these filaments the matter condenses into discrete bodies, the stars and the planets. The great double-armed spiral nebulae show that this process of birth of new stellar systems is still going on. What happens next has already been described.

But what is the end of all this? Is there a final state of the Universe? From a purely materialistic point of view apparently there is an end. According to the thermodynamical theory, the final state of every natural system is that in which the quantity known as entropy is maximum. The final state of the Universe must therefore be that state in which its entropy cannot be increased even by converting matter

into radiation. According to Jeans, "the final state of the Universe is one in which all matter, or at least every atom which is capable of so doing, has dissolved away into radiation. The second law of thermodynamics compels the Material Universe to move ever in the same direction along the same road, a road which ends only in death and annihilation". But we need not lose heart, for our Sun has enough mass to radiate at its present rate for 15 million million years, and since the rate of radiation decreases as a star ages, we can expect our Sun to shine for some hundreds of millions of millions of years more. Compared to this astronomical scale of time, the life of the human race is less than a drop in the ocean. Yet such is the power of the human mind that it has wrestled with the problems of Nature and learnt something at least of the infinite changes taking place with majestic deliberation in the immensities of space and time.



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Humours of the Class-Room

BY PROF. B. TANDON, M.A.

TEACHERS and students form two distinct camps which often derive pleasure in out-manceuvring one another. The boys have got an age-long grievance against their instructor who sits in a privileged position, and they are most happy in his discomfiture for, according to them, he has "the power of a Caesar and callousness of a Nero". Question time affords excellent opportunities for the exercise of *finesse* on either side, and the smartness of the student depends on the skill with which he can wriggle himself out of tight corners. Such was Jenkins. On the day when the class was having a general knowledge lesson, the master turned to him with the question :

"What is ratio?"

"Ratio!" replied Jenkins, "is proportion."

"But what is proportion?"

"Why, Sir, proportion?"

"Well, what are ratio and proportion?"

"I can answer only one question at a time, Sir," replied Jenkins with cold dignity.

The most unpopular are questions on formal grammar which are hurled by the teacher on weak students unsparingly. But some of the answers are so refreshingly original that they are bound to make the literary Purists revise their grammatical obsessions. A boy was asked to parse the sentence, "Mary milks the cow." When he reached the last word he said: "Cow is a pronoun, feminine gender, singular number, 3rd person and stands for Mary."

"Stands for Mary!" said the teacher, "how do you make that out?"

"Because," replied the youth, "if the cow didn't stand for Mary, how could she milk it?"

With this I am tempted to give the original researches of a small boy who was asked to parse the sentence—"Tom married Jane." Tom was all right—a noun being the name of something. 'Married' was a conjunction

because it joined 'Tom' and 'Jane'. 'Jane' was a verb because she governed the noun. Hail, hail, genius! Common sense is far more important than the prejudiced opinion of grammatical diehards.

I have more than a sneaking sympathy for little Johnny who gave an immortal reply to the remonstrance of his teacher—"Really, Johnny, your handwriting is terrible. You must learn to write better."

Johnny: "Well, if I did, you would be finding fault with my spelling."

And what do you think of the mental capacity of Charles who threw the whole class in a roar of laughter by giving a neat illustration of a 'desert'? With great ability the teacher explained the meaning of the word by saying that 'desert' was the name of a place where no rain fell and no vegetation grew. And at the end of his long-winded talk, he confidently put the usual question to the class—"Do you understand what I mean?" Little Charles rose with the air of a man who had made a discovery and said: "Yes, Sir, it is the bald head of my father."

But say what you will, for pure innocence you must give the palm to the schoolboy who in reply to the question of the Inspector—"Who signed the Magna Charta?" stammered out nervously, "Sir, it was not me." A teacher who prided himself on originating puzzling and ingenious questions was rightly served by a student with a sensitive intellect. The history teacher asked—"If Alfred was living now, what would he say of the present economic condition of England?" Prompt came the reply—"If Alfred was living now, he would be too old to utter a word."

Unconscious humour of a rich type is often provided by the ignorant answers of schoolboys who have not learnt the virtues of silence and

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the superiority of discretion over valour. In answer to a question asking the paraphrase of a simple sentence, "If love of money is removed, barbarism will take the place of human civilization," more than one student wrote: "If love of money is gone, human beings will become barbers."

Among other classic answers, I have much enjoyed the following illuminating replies:

"An epistle is the wife of an apostle."

"A pacifist is one who has been over Pacific Ocean"

"A constitutional monarchy is one in which the king never becomes ill."

But a much deeper undercurrent runs through the difference that has been shown between an active voice and a passive voice.

"An active voice shows action as 'he kissed him' and a passive voice shows passion as 'she kissed him.'"

What fault has anybody to find with the following answers to a favourite question?

"Fill in the gaps in the following quotations:—
"Caesar's wife was above——". A—forty.
"I awoke one morning to find myself——."

A.—dead.

A serious view must certainly be taken of the tricks which boys play at the expense of their good-natured teachers, but the pity is that the apparent truth of the ruse does not leave any loophole for chastisement. A certain professor, whose name was Mr. Bird, found one day written on the blackboard in the class the famous line:

'Bird thou never wert'.

To an angry question addressed to the class as to who had written it, a little boy at once replied: "Pray, Sir, it was Shelley."

But some teachers are made of sterner stuff and it is not easy to non-plus them. A professor had been lecturing, and as he left the room, he found that one of the students had dropped into his hat a picture of a donkey with long ears. He said

nothing, but the next day when he stood before the class, he prefaced his lecture with the remark:

"Gentlemen, I have to thank one of you for placing his card in my hat yesterday. He was too modest to leave his name, but the portrait is excellent."

A smart victory was once scored by a professor on a supercilious student who thought no end of himself.

Prof.—What is density?

Student.—I can't exactly define it, but I can give you a good illustration of it.

Prof.—The illustration that you have given is good enough, sit down.

Poor teachers have more than one thorn in their flesh. The inspectors or distinguished visitors who pay a periodical visit—or is it a visitation?—pester them with needless enquiries and offer gratuitous advice which is generally worth nothing. Once the Mayor of the town was being shown round the school. When he entered one of the classes, the teacher was giving a lesson on 'punctuation'. After hearing for a few minutes, the Mayor remarked that punctuation was hardly a subject to take so much trouble about. The teacher felt offended, but kept his ire to himself, and wrote on the blackboard—"The Mayor of the town says the teacher is a fool." The Mayor was about to explain that he never meant to insult the teacher, when the latter put a comma after 'town' and another after 'teacher'. In other classes the Mayor is said to have made no remarks.

It is really unpardonable for boys to rejoice in the discomfiture of their teachers or to look upon them as their natural enemies. But it is one of the ironies of human life that the greatest hostility subsists between persons who ought to be on terms of utmost friendliness. There was an element of plain-speaking in the example given by a boy who was asked to explain "sarcasm". The answer was—When I say "God bless teacher."

WHAT I SAW IN MR. HENRY FORD'S FACTORY

BY DR. H. L. PASRICHA

(Professor of Economics, Ramjas College, Delhi)

[The writer of this article worked for about two years and a half in Mr. Ford's Factory as a special student of Industrial Problems. He is, therefore, able to give our readers a first-hand knowledge of this vast industrial organisation.—EDITOR *Indian Review*.]

THE Ford Motor Company, with its Headquarters at Highland Park, Michigan, operates 35 branches in the United States, and 17 in foreign countries. The Canadian branch in Ontario has an annual output of 150,000 Ford cars and trucks and is the largest automobile manufacturer in the British Empire. The parent plant at Highland Park contains 278 acres, of which 105 are under roof. The present capacity of the American plants is over 2,500,000 cars and trucks per year. At River Rouge, Michigan, with a plant area of 1,100 acres, the Company has its own blast furnaces, coke ovens, foundry, machine shops, body plant, saw mill, glass factory, cement plant, locomotive repair shop and paper mill. Completing the transportation system that joins the coal from the South with the iron from the North at the River Rouge plant, the Company now controls its own ore boats, operated by Diesel oil-burning engines. The Fordson Tractor Plant, having an annual capacity of 150,000 Fordsons, is located at River Rouge. The Company has three glass plants, manufacturing 21,500,000 sq. feet of glass annually. A saw mill and a body plant producing wooden body parts, at Iron Mountain, are located on a 455,000-acre tract of timber and ore land in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad, of which Mr. Ford is the principal stockholder, connects with practically every eastern trunk line, and affords unusual shipping facilities. In 1922, the Lincoln Motor Company (acquired by the Ford Motor Company at a receiver's sale for \$8,000,000) was reorganised with an authorised capital of \$15,000,000 and is now known as a division of the Ford Motor Company. The

Company employs about 165,000 men in the United States and about 8,000 abroad, exclusive of Canada.

The Highland Park Plant is the largest automobile factory in the world in production. In efficiency of operation it undoubtedly sets the world's standard, being the best known example of how mass production and accurate workmanship may go hand in hand under proper management and with the right equipment. The number of men on the pay roll runs between 60,000 and 70,000 men, not counting the office force of some 700 men and women. In order that the streets may not be overcrowded and public transportation facilities completely swamped when the shifts change, the closing time of the various departments is set at different times, and the complete change of shifts spread over the better part of an hour. So many of the Ford men drive their own cars to and from work that a field of about 10 acres has been set apart as a parking space.

There are dozens of departments (e.g., the radiator department making about 9,000 radiators a day, the spring axle or steering gear departments) which, if freed from Ford production demands, could supply the needs of the entire automobile industry. In addition to the fabrication of parts, this factory houses several basic industries, e.g., the artificial leather plant, producing 80,000 yards of leather cloth a day; the manufacture of Fordite, a hard rubber compound, for making 8,500 steering wheels a day and the glass house turning 10,000 sq. feet of windshield glass every 24 hours. In addition to these, the plant makes steel balls, copper wire, bearings, generators, magnitos, storage batteries, etc. The old term, "a city in itself" is

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particularly true of this plant. Within its walls are to be found a fire department, hospital, chemist's shop, auditorium, butcher's shop, blacksmith's shop, photograph gallery, shoe store, power plant, post office, telegraph and telephone exchange, a moving picture studio, a boys' school and two factory apprentice schools for adults.

FORD MANUFACTURING METHODS

There is a conveyor system (which was developed at the Highland Park Plant) in which the material moves in a circuit and if not used in the first trip, returns to the starting point and goes over the route again. At Highland Park there is an enormous trunk line conveyor which is probably the longest in the world. It is considerably over a mile in length. It runs from the railway tracks through the forge shop and the main machine shop, gathering castings, forging and other parts which it distributes to various parts of the shop. Another picks up assembled or finished material, like engines and axles, and carries them back to the freight cars for shipment to the branches. The great length and the heavy loads these conveyors carry call for a well-planned method of applying power to each. Twelve motors serve to move it, any alternate six of which can run the conveyor for a limited period during emergencies. These motors are ingeniously designed so that a motor whose load is light is thus able to help other motor whose load is heavy. Conveyors on which assembling or other work is done, are carefully timed to insure an even output and thus regulate the rate of production. The rate of speed at which they move is the result of careful time study of each operation which determines the rate at which any piece of work should be done without crowding men or machines beyond their efficient capacity. Correct timing conserves energy of the men by holding them at a uniform pace without allowing them

to exceed it. It results in a better and more uniform quality of workmanship and also enables the Company to determine with accuracy the number of hours of labour that go into each car and every part. This permits the factory to figure its production requirements months in advance and to regulate the flow of raw materials through the plant in such a manner that there is neither a shortage nor a surplus. Instead, production continues to flow in a steady stream—unhurried and constant.

Ford production is due to the elimination of waste motion and to the use of the most up-to-date machinery and manufacturing methods. To the trained observer a production of over 7,000 cars a day is less remarkable than the smooth, unhurried precision with which it is done. Order, cleanliness and system are insisted upon. Everybody is busy, yet nobody is rushed.

Another factor in reducing operating costs through increased output is the placing of consecutive operations adjacent to one another, so that each succeeding operation could be passed on to the next with the minimum amount of transportation or delay.

Inspection and testing in various Ford plants have been carried to extremes. All Ford parts must be made to exact dimensions, as the assemblies are made in every quarter of the world, frequent and rigid inspections are necessary to insure that every part is up to specifications. When anything wrong with a part is discovered, further work is stopped immediately. Many operations are planned to inspect automatically the work done previously, the jigs and fixtures rejecting parts not up to standard. This system of inspection calls for a division of work and a constant check on the work of the inspectors themselves. They are instructed to reject any part about which there is the slightest room for doubt rather than allow an imperfect piece of work to slip through.

The prices of Ford products have been brought down low by the gradual shortening of the production cycle. During the business depression in 1920, overhead costs were reduced when the production cycle was cut from 21 to 14 days. That is, raw materials could be bought, manufactured and the finished product turned over to the dealer in two-thirds of the time formerly required. To-day with improved railway connections to the Company's mines and with Ford ships bringing down iron ore from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to the River Rouge plant, it has been possible to shorten the manufacturing cycle even further.

About 90 per cent. of the plant machinery is standard, and may be bought in the open market. Nearly every productive machine specialises in making one article only. This gives the single-purpose machine more speed, greater accuracy and less scrap than one which serves several needs. Hundreds of machines have been designed and built entirely within the plant. The machine which drills 47 holes on four sides of the motor simultaneously has always attracted attention of the visitors. One operation calls for the piercing of a steel billet with a hole seventh-eighths of an inch in diameter. Formerly this had been done by drilling, a process which was slow and costly, using many men and thirty drill processes and wasting a lot of material.

Economies are effected in the plant in a number of ways. Even a microscopic saving assumes large proportions when multiplied by a million or two, and with a large volume of business assured, the Company has not hesitated to make enormous investments for the sake of future economies. The construction of the River Rouge plant resulted in the shortening of the production cycle. The new power-house, in addition to local economies, enabled the Highland Park Plant to save \$600 a day. The process of making direct castings from blast furnace metal

saves a quarter of a cent a pound—\$10,000 on the basis of 2,000 tons. Slag is converted into Portland cement. Other examples of eliminating waste could be multiplied. Of course, the greatest profit results from keeping things moving and insuring the prompt delivery of goods, thus shortening the factory-to-consumer cycle. Different parts of a motor car come under separate freight classifications, each with a different tariff. A single first-class part in a case of fifth class parts may bring the whole shipment under the first-class rate. Packing and shipping must be very carefully watched in the interest of economy. The amount of machining done on a part sometimes affects its freight classification. In such cases the lower rate is taken advantage of by having only part of the machining done at the factory and the remainder at the branch to which it is shipped.

The General Salvage Department at Highland Park receives hundreds of tons of iron and steel borings and turnings and sheet steel scraps in the course of a day. Thousands of broken tools and damaged plant equipment come in for reclamation every 24 hours. The value of the belting sent to the salvage department amounts to over a thousand dollars a day. This is all repaired and reworked, the smaller scraps going to make life belts for window washers or to the cobbler's shop to be used for soles and patches.

One of the features of the General Salvage Department is its salvage on men. Its requirements include so many trades that it offers a wide variety of work. Nearly every one of the 800 men employed in salvage work at Highland Park is sub-standard (that is, crippled, ruptured, blind, etc.), a number being sufferers from nervous and mental disorders that render their cases difficult to handle. But when one sees the fine quality of the work turned out, and better still, the contented look on the face of every man, one sometimes gets the feeling that this is about the

biggest thing the Ford Motor Company does. The sub-standard man who has lost an arm or a leg is no industrial problem to any good organisation. He is just as good as any other man if he is put to the right kind of work. But the semi-invalid, the sick man, and the cases of nervous disorders—these are the real human salvage problems. The Highland Park Plant has shown how these men may be kept productive and happy if properly handled.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

None of the Ford factories pay less than \$6 a day for eight hours' work. This represents the minimum wage. Over 60 per cent. of the employees earn more than the minimum. The hourly rate of pay is in proportion to the amount of skill required.

Henry Ford believes that high wages create prosperity and that every man should be a prospective customer for the Company he works for, provided the price of the product is within reason. Certainly the Ford wage scale has enabled thousands of employees to own cars.

The fear of employment: which haunts many a man to the detriment of his efficiency, has been practically eliminated in the Ford industries. As long as a man does his work honestly and well, he may feel pretty sure of permanent employment. The Company, by its control of sources of supply, is gradually reaching the point where depression, strikes and slumps will have little effect upon the production schedule.

The monotony of repetitive work has often been discussed as an unfortunate phase of factory life. It is true that repetitive work would almost kill some men, but others prefer it to anything else. The majority of men dislike working their brains and if they find that a job may be done almost automatically, a surprisingly large proportion prefer sticking to it than to learning anything new. But when

the Company finds an able and ambitious man who wants to work in as many departments as possible in order to learn the business, he gets enthusiastic co-operation.

The Sociological Department renders prompt assistance to a Ford employee in trouble by finding work for another member of the family or perhaps by a loan or by giving compensation to injured employees according to their need, although it is not compelled by law to pay more than the legal rate. The Department employs a real estate expert who advises employees on land contracts, mortgages and real estate investments. Medical and Dental examinations are given gratis. In the Company's stores of grocery and general merchandise, the Ford employees may buy articles considerably below the bazar prices.

"Safety First and Always" is the motto of Mr. Ford. A large force of safety inspectors circulate through every plant, keeping constantly on the alert for menaces to health and safety. They caution men against unsuitable clothing, like long neckties or flapping sleeves. They see to it that men on certain jobs wear protective goggles and that no man imperils the safety of his associates by carelessness. All drinking water is sterilised. The air is kept purified by the most modern ventilators and dust collecting apparatus. First aid stations and hospitals are located at frequent intervals throughout the larger plants. The result of this unceasing vigilance has been to reduce the number of industrial accidents within the Ford factories to less than one-sixth of the national average.

Mr. Ford believes that the employee is entitled to a certain share of the profits of the concern for which he works. The present minimum wage of \$6 a day is a part of this scheme. In addition to this, the employees of the Ford Motor Company can purchase Ford Investment Certificates up to an amount set by

the Company. These certificates are issued in denominations of \$100 and multiples thereof and they are guaranteed 6 per cent. interest per annum. But the Board of Directors may make additional payments, which have sometimes brought the return on the investments to as high as 14 per cent.

MARKETING THE DAILY OUTPUT

But where do all the 7,000 cars built in a day go? Who buys them? How can the Company market so many? This is easily explained. There are over 52,000 sales and service dealer connections throughout the world, 38,000 of which are in the United States. There are over 30,000 retail Ford salesmen in the United States alone.

In the United States there are 35 Ford branches, each supervising the sales activities of all the dealers in its territory. Over 600 road men, some of whom have charge of a zone, and some of whom are specialists, travel out of these branches. They are held responsible for the sales in their respective districts. Therefore, every road man makes himself a part of each dealer's organisation under his supervision.

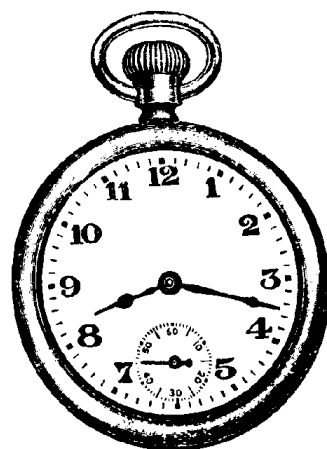
In the United States, all Ford dealers work in open territory and no exclusive territorial rights are given. This policy has resulted in a tremendous increase in sales as it has led to more intensive work.

The Ford Sales Department works on the basis that every family should own one or more Fords. Under the Ford weekly purchase plan, thousands of people who never believed they could afford a car have found themselves systematically saving for one and enjoying the Car within a comparatively short time.

Every dealer reports to his supervising branch every 10 days, giving an accurate picture of his sales situation. These reports are compiled and relayed to the Highland Park Office. All these dealer reports are studied with other commercial

information and the production schedule calculated accordingly. The accuracy with which these forecasts are made is rendered possible largely because of the public's acceptance of Ford's products as staple merchandise, whereby the Ford enjoys a staple product's steady demand. By getting a true survey three times a month, the sales and production programme may be carried out without guess work and the schedules arranged for months ahead of production. The amazing celerity with which Ford products are sold almost as soon as they come off the assembly line is due to: (1) the quality of the product; (2) universal service throughout the world; and (3) the far-reaching selling organisation. The Ford reaches all classes of society in every civilised country, not only because it is low in price but also because it is built of good material. This explains why over one-half of the total number of cars in the United States are Fords.

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ANCIENT HINDU ARCHITECTURE

WHEN about seven years ago Professor Prasanna Kumar Acharya published the two volumes, "A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture" and "Indian Architecture according to Manasara Silpasastra", he challenged the attention of the world and gave an impetus to the study of a long-neglected subject. He has now completed his stupendous work with the publication of three volumes* containing the Sanskrit text of Manasara with critical notes, a translation of it in English and illustrations in line and in colours which run to 157 plates. The effort has cost him about twenty years of devoted research and the result is an achievement which has been deservedly acclaimed as monumental. His marvellous tenacity of purpose has enabled him to succeed where others have given up the colossal task in despair. He has evolved cogency out of chaos and left students of Indology under a deep debt of gratitude.

Some idea of the magnitude of his labour can be gleaned from the fact that since 1834 when Ram Raz referred in his essay on the architecture of Hindus to the contents of a few chapters of Manasara from a fragmentary manuscript on which he had lighted, the field remained unexplored until in the year 1914 Professor Acharya stepped in with his great purpose and the scholar's enthusiasm. The unravelling of the obscure text of Manasara was in itself a formidable endeavour. Men like Dr. G. Buhler and Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar had stigmatised it as written in the "most barbarous Sanskrit" while the last of those who have laid testimony to the distracting business of translating Manasara is that eminent scholar Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganga Natha Jha. The first work confronting Professor Acharya was, therefore, to compile an encyclopædia of technical terms and the collation of illustrative quotations from

cognate literature. He had then to travel from one end of the country to the other collecting and arranging a text written in five different scripts, possessing eleven badly preserved manuscripts, subject to five recensions and comprising more than 10,000 lines of a disheartening language. In spite of the forbidding nature of the undertaking, however, Professor Acharya has triumphed as editor, commentator and translator.

The great value of the work to students of Indian art lies in that Manasara is the "most complete, scientific and probably the oldest extant record" of Hindu architecture dealing with everything for which the essence of measurement is required. But Professor Acharya seems to think that he has opened out a new possibility to the re-orientation of the architectural policy of India which, he says, has in the last hundred years been unsuccessful.

Whether or not a recantation of the present architectural policy of India is in store, those interested in ancient Indian culture will profit enormously by a study of Professor Acharya's mighty work. Some perhaps will be led to further research into the age of the original compilation which, though considered to have been between 500 and 700 A.D., has still not been lifted from doubt; others may follow up the suggestion of a relationship existing between Manasara and Vitruvius; while yet more may try to fix once for all what "Manasara" means, a term which has been employed in three distinct senses as the identity of an individual author of unknown parentage and time; as denoting a class of sage-artists dealing with the essence of measurement—the derivative meaning of *mana-sara*; and as the name of a treatise containing the methods and principles as well as rules and regulations and illustrative examples of all the principal architectural and sculptural objects for the construction of which the essence of measurement is required. But even those to whom Professor Acharya's pioneer work does not afford a clue to fresh research will find it of absorbing interest.

* "Manasara on Architecture and Sculpture" (Sanskrit Text with critical notes); "Architecture of Manasara" (English translation); "Architecture of Manasara" (Plates). By Dr. P. K. Acharya. Oxford University Press.

THE IDIOT'S WIFE

BY DR. NARES CHUNDER SEN GUPTA, M.A., B.L.

V

A few days after Jogendra's death, Jatis the lawyer came to see Narayani and sent word to her that he had something important and confidential to discuss with her. Narayani did not see him alone but went to him with her husband. Jatis Babu almost whispered to her what he had to say.

He said that the Will signed by Jogendra was void in law, as he had not seen the attesting witnesses sign, having collapsed before they did so. Jatis felt that the fault was his own; as, but for his objections, the Will would have been properly executed long before it was. He therefore felt morally bound to do what he could to make it effective. He had therefore approached the doctors who had heard all that he had to say and had agreed to testify that their attestation was seen by Jogendra. Jatis was satisfied that if the doctors gave that evidence and he gave evidence about the draft which he could easily give, no Court would disbelieve this testimony and a probate would be granted. He therefore advised Narayani to apply for probate immediately.

Narayani quietly heard everything and asked the lawyer searching questions to grasp the entire situation. After she had thoroughly understood everything, she asked: "But suppose the Will does not stand, what would be the result?"

The lawyer explained that in that case the sons Satyendra and Surendra would normally inherit the property in equal shares, though upon a partition between them, their mother would share equally with them. But there might be a question about the mental condition of Satyen. Suren might seek to establish that Satyen was a born idiot and thus not entitled to inherit. And if the Court held that, the entire property would go to Suren; Satyen and Narayani would only be entitled to maintenance.

Narayani looked down bashfully and asked: "But—well—if—if I have a—son?"

"If you had a faultless son in Jogendra's lifetime," answered the lawyer, "then, even if Satyendra was excluded, his son would have inherited. But if a son is born later, he would not."

Narayani looked down and played bashfully with her fingers. Jatis felt that she was trying to say something which she would not get up strength to utter. Suddenly a thought struck him and he added: "But, one thing more, if a son was in your womb at the time of Jogendra's death, he would inherit."

Narayani grew red in the face. She was in fact carrying. Satyen too knew that she was. When he heard Jatis talking of a son in prospect, Satyen therefore blurted out: "She is with child Jatis Babu."

Jatis Babu felt a little embarrassed at the delicacy of the conversation, but he was more surprised at Satyen's timely interposition. He wondered if Satyen was an idiot at all. If he had followed the conversation as he seemed to, he was anything but an idiot.

After a while Jatis Babu asked: "What then is your desire about the Will?"

Narayani, who had recovered from her embarrassment, firmly answered: "I do not wish that my husband should be made a beggar. But I believe that if I have recourse to any falsehood or fraud, it will bring down evil on him. I cannot therefore set up a void Will as a valid one and prop it up by false evidence. I am eternally in debt to you for all the trouble you have taken for me. But by unrighteousness I would not have all his wealth."

From this determination, Narayani could not be dislodged. Jatis was startled by her decision. He remembered the words of Jogendra: "It was a sin to think lowly things of Narayani." Jatis

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THE IDIOT'S WIFE

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felt how well founded this faith of Jogendra was. He knew that Narayani was incapable of anything mean or low. He felt too that Narayani was extraordinarily clever and, though but a child, she had wisdom as well as strength of character far out of the common. She did not await anybody's advice before coming to such a momentous decision, but made it in full confidence in her own judgment. And that judgment was not a rash or hasty one but based on a most searching examination of all possible consequences.

One thing more struck the lawyer, and that was how wholly bound up with her husband this girl was. She decided against the path of falsehood, but, above all, because she thought that the slightest sin would harm her husband. That was how she placed her husband at the core of all her thoughts and made his well-being the measure even of her judgment of right and wrong.

Jatis was a shrewd and experienced lawyer. He had studied human nature to some purpose. He felt that a woman like Narayani was not to be met every day.

The way she gave her judgment satisfied Jatis that it was useless to press her further on the point. It was not a sudden decision but one arrived at after mature, though quick, deliberation and it was a decision not to be altered. He therefore said nothing more. And, in fact, for a good while he had hardly the power to say anything, so deeply was he moved and startled by Narayani's conduct.

After a long silence, he handed the Will to Narayani and said: "Keep this with you then. It may be of some use for frightening Suren into reason. Let me say good-bye now."

Narayani took the paper in her hand and said: "May I ask you one thing? Do you think that my husband is really disentitled to inherit? Is he really—an idiot?"

It caused Narayani no small pain when people called her husband an idiot or a lunatic. It

made her angry with everybody and their very persistence in calling him an idiot had driven Narayani to a firm conviction that though he might not be clever, he was not an idiot.

"That is a difficult question," answered Jatis. "Law has laid down no hard and fast standards by which one could pronounce judgment on the matter with certainty. The Courts decide each such case on its own facts and their judgment prevails. So far as I can judge, however, he is neither a lunatic nor an idiot. But what the judges may think is more than I can say."

Jatis had given the Will to her to keep safe against a possible need for it to frighten Suren. But the moment the lawyer left, Narayani sent for Suren and, giving up the Will to him, she said: "Take this Will that you made such a fuss about, brother-in-law."

As Suren was anxiously reading the Will, she smiled and said: "Lawyers have advised that the Will is void and it can't be proved without false evidence. You may therefore set your heart at ease now and do what you like with it."

Surendra read the Will, but, naturally enough, he could not make out what was wrong with it. Anyhow, he thought, the safest thing was to get rid of it. So he promptly put it into a fire.

After this, things went on very much as before, only, wise old Jogendranath was replaced by the twenty-year old Surendra as the master of the family. A little waywardness, a little oppression and a little confusion inevitably followed. But it was not much, anyway.

In good time Narayani had a son. "Dulal" or "Beloved" he was called. Satyen went mad with joy. All day and night he spent with the little child making as much as he well could of him.

But it was God's design perhaps that all Narayani's love and care should be centred on Satyendra alone. So Narayani lost her child within a year. She went beside herself with grief—but only for a short while. When she found

her husband rolling in the dust in a paroxysm of grief, she felt that she had no time to pass in sorrowing for her dead child. She brushed aside her tears, dragged her husband up from dust, and, with redoubled love and attention she sought to root out the sorrow from her husband's mind. The earnestness of her service and the exclusiveness of her love were multiplied many times over.

By this time Surendra had grown wild and wayward to a degree. So far as Narayani was concerned, for a year after Jogendra's death she had not been disturbed by him. Surendra had maintained things as they had been in his father's time. Whenever she wanted a thing, she could get it by ordering the officers.

By the end of a year, however, Surendra gathered round him a number of friends who dinned into his ears that this was as it should not be. One of these friends who had failed in his Intermediate Examination seven times and had got plucked in the Muktearship Examination five times had come to settle down in the village with a huge load of legal knowledge. He explained to Suren that every day of Suren's acquiescence strengthened the claim of Satyen to an equal title and possession in the entire estate. Under the advice of this pseudo-legal friend, Suren ordered his officers not to pay anything to Satyen or his wife without Suren's order. Even this did not make much difference for some days; for, after this Suren always sanctioned everything asked for. But this legal luminary advised him to refuse some requests just to establish that Suren had the right to refuse.

Suren mildly protested that he had got himself registered in the Collectorate as the sole owner and there was no need for all this as he had nothing more to fear. But his legal friend said: "You are mad. That's nothing. Satyen might apply for registration any day."

Suren therefore made up his mind to refuse some requests.

On that very day Narayani had ordered a Dacca cloth to be bought for her husband. The cashier, as usual, wrote out a formal order for Suren's signature. Suren refused sanction and said: "Only the other day he had a *dhotie*. What does he want another cloth for?"

The servant who had gone to the cashier, reported to Narayani that Suren had refused to sanction the purchase of the cloth. Narayani was stung to the quick by this insult to her husband, but said nothing. She paid money out of her own box to buy the cloth.

But after this, this sort of thing began to happen pretty frequently. Every such affront made Narayani swell with anger.

Narayani used to treat Satyen with great tenderness and spoiled him for all she was worth. It almost broke her heart if she could not fulfil a single desire of her poor demented husband. She would often try to dissuade him from a thing he had set his heart on by gentle persuasion, but if that failed, she always yielded. And it was a point of honour with her that her husband should be treated as well as his brother. So where the desire of Satyen touched this tender point, Narayani would do all that she could to satisfy him.

Now, Suren had bought a motor-car. Satyen had one day had a ride on it and felt immensely pleased. Next day when he wanted to ride, he was told by Suren that he was not to ride again in that car.

Satyen came back to Narayani, almost weeping. When Narayani heard all, she sighed.

Satyen insisted that he must have a car. Narayani's heart almost broke when she answered: "How could I give you a car, darling?"

But in the end when Satyen looked very downcast, she thought hard. At last she kissed his sad face and promised to get him a car. The assurance sent Satyen out in an ecstasy.

Narayani sent for the Dewan's young son who was devoted to her interest. She gave him her

jewel-box with all her ornaments and asked him to go to Calcutta, sell the jewels and come back with a car and a driver. The young man hesitated to sell her jewels but she insisted. She strongly urged the young man to keep the matter secret.

He left her with the jewel box. But before he could start for Calcutta, things happened which changed the entire course of life for Narayani.

A short while after this, Satyen came to Narayani with tears in his eyes. To her anxious enquiries he answered that he had gone into Suren's sitting-room and had been sitting on Suren's seat. As soon as Suren came and saw him there, he flew into a rage, boxed Satyen's ears and turned him out.

VI

The climax had been reached. Like addiction to wine and other vices cruelty grows with use. Suren's oppression had grown likewise till it culminated in this personal violence to Satyen.

Narayani trembled from head to foot in unspeakable anger when she heard of the affront to Satyen. To her insulted husband she said nothing. On the contrary she soothed him with tender words and sent him away.

She then thought hard and a little while later went to her mother-in-law to complain. The mother's heart was touched, but she thought more of the mischief that might be caused by her daughter-in-law seeking to make this, as she thought, an occasion for a quarrel. Very foolishly, she therefore said nothing to soothe Narayani's feelings, but blandly said: "You see darling, one has to be patient, one has to endure things to live in society. It is by want of patience on matters like this that brothers are set against brothers and families are ruined, and," she added gravely, "it is for the wives to be most careful to see that brothers do not fall out, and in particular for you. Your husband, you see, is a witless idiot, you must keep him in check," and so on and so forth.

This storm of wisdom from her mouth blew Narayani's anger into a flame. Had the old woman not seen, she thought, how much she had endured and what patience she had shown? For a mother to make such a difference between son and son! My husband a witless idiot! Disconnected fragments of burning thoughts like these kept bubbling in her mind, as trembling with rage, she left her mother-in-law.

She had thought out what she would do next. She sent for the old Dewan, Gobindanath and shouted out to him: "What is all this Dewanji?"

The Dewan naturally understood everything. He hung his head and answered: "What can we do mother? We are servants."

"Servants! Whose servants? My husband is half-owner of the estate."

"Who can doubt that?"

"Then how dare you disobey his orders or mine?"

The Dewan answered: "Three generations of us have been serving this house. Do you think, mother, that these things hurt me less than they do you? But what can I do—I have no orders. If you give me the order, I should like to see who dares take a penny off your husband's just rights?"

This reassured Narayani. After this she took Gobindanath into her confidence and held a long conference with him.

When he was about to leave, Narayani told him: "If your son has not gone to Calcutta, tell him to return my box and pay him eight thousand rupees on my husband's account."

Gobindanath left for the district headquarters the next day.

And Narayani forthwith shifted with her husband to a separate wing of the house and removed all his belongings to that part.

Jogendranath had thoughtfully built the house in two corresponding parts. One part he had meant for each son. Both the parts were equally

furnished, but the outer room and out-houses of Satyendra's block had never been used till now. Narayani cleaned those rooms and set Satyendra's sitting room and office room in order.

Two days later, Gobinda returned from town.

VII

Surendra was pleased to find that, for some days after this, his sister-in-law had asked for nothing. He felt that she had been taught her lesson.

But a few days later a motor-car made its appearance in Satyen's stable and a gramophone was heard to play from Satyendra's wing of the house.

In extreme annoyance, Surendra sent for the cashier, and asked him: "Have you paid for that car and the gramophone?"

"No, Sir," answered the cashier, "the elder Rani has paid for them."

"The elder Rani? Where could she get so much money?"

"Please, Sir, you are rich as kings, why should you want money?"

"I may be rich as a king," shouted Surendra, "but I want to know where that beggar's daughter or that idiot could have money."

"You are both the same," meekly answered the cashier, "both rich as kings."

"Are you mad, cashier? Look here, would you give me a straight answer to a straight question? Have you paid a large sum to those fellows recently?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Yes!" yelled Suren, "and, by whose order?"

"The elder master issued the order."

"The 'elder master'!" cried Surendra in amazement. "Master indeed! and you really dared pay him against my orders to the contrary!"

"Sir, we are humble servants. We are bound to obey his orders as well as yours"—

"Shut up, idiot. You say that again and I shall knock out your teeth. You—thief—you bribe taker! Get out of this house. Dewanji,

will you take charge of the cash from him and turn him out?"

And it so happened that just then a peon came up to just where Surendra was sitting and handed him a notice. At a glance Surendra found that it was a notice from the collectorate of an application made by Satyendra for registration of his name as a half-owner of Jogendra's estates.

Surendra had reached the limit of his patience. Straightway he slapped the cashier on the face and shouted: "Scoundrel! You dare bite the hand that feeds you! This then is what you have been doing all these days! Dewanji, will you please take charge of his work and turn him out."

Gobindanath advanced quietly and said: "In that event, you had better take over charge of my work too. I can't bear to see you insulting an aged gentleman like this for nothing. I am going." And then the old Dewan shouted out to the officers working there: "and those of you who are sons of gentlemen, come away straight. There will be jobs for you in the elder master's office."

So saying, he left the room and almost all the officers followed him like a swarm of locusts to the office room of Satyendra.

For one moment Surendra looked in amazement. At the next he ordered his *barkandaz* to give a hiding to every one of these fellows before they were turned out.

The ploughed muktear friend of Surendra however came and intervened: "Don't do that I say. There will be a huge riot if you do. As I was coming, I saw a crowd of two or three hundred men gathered in the other house, no doubt, on purpose. Rather go and lodge an information at the police-station and start half-a-dozen criminal cases."

Surendra could not reply. He simply trembled with rage. So soon as he could speak, however, he agreed with this valued friend so fully that he forthwith appointed him his Dewan and sent him

to the police station. Himself, he went inside the house determined to meet and punish Narayani. He found however that Narayani had before this completely cleared out of his part of the house and the door that led to the other part, where she was, was bolted, locked and in fact walled up on the other side. Burning with futile rage Surendra threw himself on his bed.

What had happened was that during the time that Surendra was congratulating himself on the success of his strong policy, Gobindanath was busy winning over the officers of the estate to his side. He had anticipated that, so soon as the notice was served, the crisis would come, though he had not exactly foreseen all that had happened. He had accordingly removed beforehand all necessary records to Satyendra's office room and the rest he had placed in the strong room of which he had the key.

Surendra had ill-will but not the cleverness that might be needed to feed it. He had got himself registered as full owner but it never struck him that his office-records should also be kept in his sole name, and, in fact, he did not even come to know how the papers were kept. The shrewd Dewan had all along entered the name of both brothers in all the papers and books of the estate. Surendra's friend, the failed muktear had once cautioned him that all rent-receipts should be in Surendra's own name alone. Surendra had accordingly asked the Dewan to have them so. The shrewd Dewan however got round him by saying that there was a large quantity of printed receipt forms in the name of Jogendranath which would be wasted in that case. So he went on issuing rent-receipts in the name of Jogendra.

With all this evidence of possession in his favour, Satyendra easily won in the application for registration of his name in the collectorate. Surendra's objections on the ground that Satyendra was a born idiot not entitled to inherit were not considered by the Collector.

Surendra was therefore driven to a civil suit to establish his exclusive title. There were minor disputes and even riots all over the estates, and hundreds of civil and criminal cases were started on both sides in no time. Both sides were constantly kept busy with these cases for years.

Gobindanath was a past master in litigation and, as a result of his wise handling he won right through in all the minor cases. The title-suit kept hanging for five years.

When it came to a hearing at last, Surendra applied for medical examination of Satyendra to determine whether he was an idiot. The Subordinate Judge held that that question did not arise in the suit and refused the application. After protracted hearing, Surendra's suit was dismissed after three years. Surendra went up on appeal to the High Court who sent down the case two years later for the examination of Satyendra. The Subordinate Judge after examining him found him to be an idiot. This time Narayani appealed to the High Court, and after a long wait she won in the High Court.

Surendra appealed to the King-in-Council.

(To be concluded in the next.)

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Federation of Indian Chambers

THE Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce met in session at New Delhi, on the 31st March, with Mr. N. R. Sarkar in the chair. There was a large gathering including a number of distinguished visitors.

The President in an exhaustive address dealt at length with the varying phases of the national struggle and urged the need for economic reconstruction. He surveyed elaborately the economic helplessness of India in the absence of adequate Government sympathy and support to develop her commerce, increase her employment and supply cheap money at reasonable rates of interest. Mr. Sarkar then subjected Sir George Schuster's budget speech to a searching criticism. The Ottawa, Indo-Japanese, and Bombay-Lancashire pacts also came under his search-light. But his observations on the part that business should like to play in the politics of the country deserve particular attention. He asked political leaders to make Swarajist politics possible for businessmen, by abjuring revolutionary or direct action programmes and adopting constitutional methods. He urged:

Our future political methods should be such that every man who loves his country will have an opportunity to make some contribution, however small, towards its advancement. We, the commercial community, desire to march with our countrymen. Do not exclude us by taking a route that we cannot follow or prescribing methods we cannot use.

A resolution on currency and exchange reiterated the Federation's emphatic opinion that the existing 1s. 6d. ratio was extremely detrimental to the best interests of the country and that the position has been aggravated by the depreciated currencies of other countries. It urged that early action should be taken to devalue the rupee with the ultimate object of fixing the exchange at a natural level.

The export of gold from India was the subject of another resolution which stated that the Federation viewed with alarm the continued

outflow of gold from the country, valued at over 171 crores of rupees since September 1931. It urged an embargo on the export of gold and asked Government to buy gold in India at rates equivalent to the sterling rates in London. The Federation also took objection to the continued policy of silver sales by the Government despite public protests and declared that, since the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Report were not now operative, Government should stop further sales of silver. It also welcomed the reduction in the import duty on silver and hoped that this reduction would serve as a first step towards the total abolition of the duty.

The Federation drew the attention of Government to foreign imports without any marks of origin, similar in form and design to corresponding Swadeshi products and urged the Government to give immediate consideration to the recommendations of the Central Banking Inquiry Committee. It was of the opinion that the Indian Legislature alone should have unfettered discretion to devise suitable machinery for the administration of railways and its rights should not be restricted by the Constitution Act in regard to the policy of finance and administration of Indian Railways.

A resolution protested against the Sugar Excise Duty Bill, as giving the parting kick to the Indian sugar industry. Mr. G. D. Birla moved a resolution urging Government to undertake definite and planned measures for the economic recovery of the country; while Mr. D. P. Khaitan condemned the whole income-tax policy of the Government and recommended an early amendment of the Income-tax Act, as desired by the entire mercantile community. The managing agency system was condemned and the unsatisfactory financial position of the Port-Trusts received attention.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The Revival of the Swarajya Party

WE welcome the decision of the Delhi Conference to revive the Swarajya Party and contest the coming elections to the Assembly. Since the suspension of civil disobedience, Congress work, according to the Gandhi plan, has practically come to the standstill. And a continuance of this spell of inaction will mean the complete cessation of political work. Now that the Mahatma himself has approved of this decision and welcomed the revival of the Swarajya Party, it is up to the leaders of the Congress to chalk out a programme of constructive political work. That work is no more nor less than the old sensible programme of co-operation when possible and obstruction when necessary both within and outside the Councils. Who does not know what a useful national work the Swarajya Party of old was doing and how much their work raised the prestige of the Congress itself? Will it be too much to expect of Dr. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, and Mr. Balubhai Desai to continue the great tradition left by the departed trio of the Swaraj Party—Pandit Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das, and V. J. Patel.

Gandhiji's Decision

Gandhiji has facilitated the work of the Congress still further by his courageous decision to suspend civil disobedience *sine die*.

I must advise all Congressmen to suspend civil resistance for Swaraj, as distinguished from specific grievances. They should leave it to me alone.

In these simple words, he appeals to all Congressmen to put a stop to civil disobedience—a decision of far-reaching importance to the country.

Thus the last obstacle in the path of the Congress reverting to normal political work has been removed. May we hope that this will reunite all the scattered forces and enable the Congress to take counsel together and press the national demand on all fronts with irresistible energy?

The Next Move

Gandhiji's decision has to be ratified by the A. I. C. C. and we have no doubt that that Committee will endorse the decision and accelerate matters. We are glad that this happy move is not without its repercussions in Government circles, though we should have expected a warmer welcome than the cautious and formal announcement made in the Assembly by Sir Harry Haig on behalf of the Government. But it is something that Congress is now at liberty to ratify the Mahatma's new policy.

And if, as a result, civil disobedience was called off, the Government would review their policy regarding the Congress organisations and the release of civil disobedience prisoners would be expedited.

It is good augury too to be assured by the Secretary of State that "if civil disobedience comes to an end, it will be possible to expedite releases". That way lies peace and the hope of better times.

The Council of State

In these days nobody has a good word to say of the Upper House anywhere and the unkindest cut of all is the way Government have thought fit to hustle the Finance Bill through the Council of State. The Hon. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhai, the President, therefore did well to voice the feelings of the House when he lodged a protest against the scant courtesy shown to the House by Government. The practice of rushing a Bill of this magnitude at the eleventh hour has become normal for the last three years. His observation addressed to the Member in charge of the Bill is a warning to the Government that has come none too soon. For the House will lose in public esteem if passage of Bills in the Upper House is considered a mere formality.

The President has done well to assert the rights of the House, and the Members will feel grateful to him for safeguarding the interests and privileges of the Council of State.

The Death Penalty

We have in these columns never hesitated to condemn the terrorists and their nefarious activities. They are indeed a menace to peaceful life and the sooner we get rid of them the better for the country. But the persistence of the Bengal Government in placing on the Statute Book a law imposing death penalty on any one in possession of fire-arms with intent to kill, somewhat overshoots the mark. For in actual fact possession will be very apt to be mistaken for intention which is a dangerous conclusion. And the irony of it is that this draconian law is enacted at a time when a number of good men and true are pleading for the complete abrogation of death penalty in judicial sentences. Says an important circular recently issued in England :

The re-enactment of the death penalty recently in several foreign countries raises grave issues but there is no suggestion that it has been reimposed for other than political reasons. Among students of crime there is no weakening of the view that capital punishment is not only a barbarous survival, but is psychologically unsound, unjust and wholly unnecessary for the protection of society from murder.

The signatories to this document are the Archbishop of York, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. H. W. Nevinnson, Sir Michael Sadler and others.

Sir K. V. Reddi

We congratulate Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi on his appointment as Law Member of the Government of Madras in succession to Sir M. Krishna Nair. He has had an excellent record of public service having gained administrative experience in his capacity as a Minister in the early days of Diarchy and later as Agent to the Government of India in South Africa. In both capacities his work has won general appreciation, and the new spell of office, we hope, will add to his reputation for fairness. His reply to a public address that "he was going to be in charge of the Portfolio of justice—justice to all communities without any distinction" is quite significant.

Sir Asutosh's Statue

Calcutta has honoured itself by erecting a full size bronze statue of one of her greatest sons, Sir Asutosh Mukerjee. Sir Asutosh had impressed himself on the life of Bengal in many ways and the memory of his great services is writ large in the history of her two great institutions: the Calcutta High Court and the Calcutta University. For more than a generation Sir Asutosh occupied a unique position, and the Hon. the Raja of Santosh, in unveiling the statue, paid a fitting tribute to his achievements as Judge and Jurist and as Vice-Chancellor of the University. Sir Asutosh was remarkable for his intellect, his amazing industry and his thorough independence, and the memory of his extraordinary energy and determination is still fresh in the minds of his countrymen. The Raja's reference to the "many battles which Sir Asutosh valiantly fought against formidable adversaries" recalls his great tussle with Lord Lytton regarding university affairs and the no less historic fight for saving the university from the onrush of non-co-operation.

Dr. Kitchlew's Offer

Dr. Kitchlew, who has recommenced practice at the Bar since his release, has made an interesting offer to the British Government.

Speaking at Amritsar, he said that if the Government agree to give Indians some control over the police and the army in India, he would not demand anything else from them for 10 years. The Doctor's demand is not unreasonable as the transfer of law and order to Indian Ministers has been favoured both by the Simon Commission and the White Paper,

while the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference has agreed that the defence of India shall, to an increasing extent, be the concern, not merely of the British Government but also of the people of India.

Will Government give effect to this decision?

Walk-Out in Behar Council

That a public man of Mr. Sacchidananda Sinha's standing should have thought fit to stage a walk out with no less than 24 of his colleagues shows the strength and unanimity of feeling against the Government's Municipal Bill. It will be noticed that the Opposition included Nationalists, the Moslems, and Independents. Mr. Sinha has in a subsequent statement pointed out what a provocatively drastic and thoroughly uncalled for move it was that the Government are attempting. And though the Bill has passed through the Council, Mr. Sinha has convincing arguments to show that there

was no justification for giving a blank cheque to the Government for superseding the Municipal administration and administering Municipal areas according to their own will and pleasure by means of rules to be framed hereafter and of which the Council were given no indication even in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill.

Recent Deaths in Madras

Death has been busy taking its toll in Madras and what was most shocking, within the course of one revolving moon, has spirited away four distinguished men of the Province.

The passing of Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri removes a great Judge and a cultured citizen, whose charming personality will long remain a vivid memory to many. Sastri had distinguished himself as a learned judge and a scholar of fine taste and discernment, and his polite address and urbanity of manners won him many friends, irrespective of caste or creed. As our readers are aware, Sir Kumaraswami was a valued contributor to this *Review*. The social life of Madras is all the poorer for his death, and we offer our sincere condolences to his son Mr. C. V. Nagaraja Sastri and the bereaved family.

Sir Sankaran Nair, who passed away the same day, had been before the public in one capacity or another for well over 40 years. He distinguished himself as a Judge of the Madras High Court and later as a member of the Viceroy's Council. Earlier in his career, he was a public

man of considerable force of character and was duly rewarded with the Presidentship of the Congress. His participation with the Simon Commission was somewhat out of the way, but Sir Sankaran has had a distinguished record as a doughty champion of social and political reform in the country.

Another death that will cause anguish to many people in the city as of a personal loss is that of the dear Dr. Rangachari, perhaps the most familiar figure in Madras. Rangachari had certainly cured many difficult cases, and his surgical skill was a marvel among the multitude. People always looked upon him as a real benefactor and now that this poor man's friend is removed "sorrow darkens hamlet and hall", for the good Doctor was quite as accessible to the poor as he was constantly in demand among the rich.

Haji Sir Ismail Sait, the merchant prince and philanthropist, died on the morning of the 24th. In him the province has lost a distinguished citizen. Sir Ismail was a popular figure at the Races, and the forthcoming season at Ooty will miss the grand old Muslim very much indeed.

"The Free Press" Prosecution

"Few prosecutions in recent times have been so ill-advised and more prejudicial to public interest than the defamation case brought against the editor and the printer of the *Free Press* by Maulana Shaukat Ali," says the *Bombay Chronicle*. The only result of the hearings was the revival of the 'memories of the bad days of Hindu-Muslim disturbances'. The *Chronicle* adds:

Maulana Shaukat Ali himself, we have no doubt, will be among the first to realise that he has not done the best service to himself by launching this prosecution. For, on two more important counts of indictment the Magistrate has rightly acquitted the accused. No public purpose would be served by going into details of these counts now. But we think it is necessary to endorse the remark of the Magistrate that in publishing the report of the incident at the meeting of the Citizens' Peace Committee, the *Free Press* acted in good faith and for public good.

WORLD EVENTS

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

THE UNITED STATES

THE World Press has been interested in reviewing Mr. Roosevelt's first year as President of the United States; it is a story of much attempted and something done. Mr. Roosevelt is to be thanked for his energy, his attempts to deal with problems, and what he has actually achieved in so short a time. In characterising the year, the President himself has said: "The most salient features of a salient year must include the amazing and universal increase in the intelligent interest which the people of the United States are taking in the whole subject of government."

In recounting what has been done, special mention must be made of the growing control by Government of the whole economic life of the nation, as seen in the fact that the credit system of the country has been taken over entirely by the Central Government; the mechanism of a managed currency has been set up; industry is under control as it has never been before by a series of codes; in the matter of agriculture, the Government have taken control of every process of production, manufacture, and marketing of nearly all staple commodities; and the last move is to transfer to the Executive the whole matter of tariffs. The President has asked to be allowed to modify up to 50 per cent. either up or down tariff regulations with all other countries. The old gospel of American self-sufficiency and *laissez faire* has gone, and in its place is coming a scientifically planned economic life for the nation.

THE PHILIPPINES

It will be remembered that some time ago the United States Government passed a measure giving the Philippines the right of self-government, but the islanders voted it down and did not wish to break political connections with America. The matter has come up again; Congress has

recently voted the Philippines Independence Bill gaining independence within 10 to 12 years' time. It will be interesting to see whether the Philippine legislature will accept independence; they must do so before October 1st, if not, the Bill will lapse. Economic and financial considerations are of course behind the question; the people of the Philippines are not at all sure that it will be to their advantage to be independent of the United States.

DISARMAMENT

The Disarmament talks have produced a better feeling in Central Europe. Mr. Eden, the British Lord Privy Seal, after a conversation in Paris which was encouraging, went on to Berlin and had two long talks with Herr Hitler, and several interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In an official statement, the following report was issued:

The conversations were conducted in a frank and friendly spirit and have shown that both Governments are animated by a desire to arrive at a general agreement on this subject as soon as possible.

Although it was no part of the object of the conversations to reach a definite agreement as to the contents of a Disarmament Convention, the joint exploration of the question which has taken place, has helped each party to a full understanding of the other's point of view. It is therefore felt that, in spite of the difficulties which still stand in the way of the conclusion of a Disarmament Convention, some progress has been made.

From Berlin, Mr. Eden went on to Rome and met Signor Mussolini; after the interview, the following statement was given out:

The Head of the Government this afternoon received at the Palazzo Venezia Mr. Eden, the Lord Privy Seal, who informed him of the conversations which he had had in Paris and Berlin. This information enabled them to examine afresh the British and Italian memoranda. They found themselves in accord as to the objects to be reached, and in particular as to the possibility of finding a basis for a general agreement.

All this is to the good, but there still persists what may be called the German irreducible minimum; that is that while Germany renounces all offensive armaments, she still asks for a force of defensive aircraft of the scouting and fighter types, and she demands a short-term army of

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300,000 men. The question of short-term is causing some trouble; for France wants to make the term for 10 years; Italy would be satisfied with 6 years; and that shorter period would suit Germany better. Some sort of an arms truce for a few years will probably be the basis of agreement.

A Disarmament Note has recently been sent from France to Britain in which it is stated that France is not opposed to the principle of disarming further if other nations agree to disarm also and if France's security is not in peril. The thing that troubles France is that Germany is rearming, while France is asked to limit her armaments without sufficient guarantee of her security.

An eleventh hour desperate effort is being made to save the Disarmament Conference and to achieve something, because the friends of peace realise that if the Conference breaks up, the possibilities of war will be greatly increased. At the meeting of the Disarmament Bureau at Geneva, April 10th, President Arthur Henderson made a strong plea to the nations not to abandon their great enterprise, nor whittle down what they had set out to achieve, because only a successful conclusion would end the growing danger of war. Mr. Henderson said that things were far worse now than in 1932 when the Conference began, for a new race in armaments had already begun, and every one knows that such a race will end in war just as the last armaments race had done.

The Bureau is to meet again on April 30th, and a meeting of the General Commission is to be called on May 23rd.

THE SAAR PLEBISCITE

In the Treaty of Versailles, it was decided that for the first period the Saar territory should be administered by the Council of the League of Nations, but that after 15 years a plebiscite should be taken regarding the future government of the territory. That time limit will be up

in 1935, next year, and already interest is being roused over the question of the vote. There are three possibilities: until a year ago the feeling was predominantly pro-German, some say as much as 90 to 95 per cent German. But some of them are Jews and many of them are Marxist socialists; the events in Germany, Nazi Germany, during the last year have shaken the faith of many Saar Germans in their wish to return to Germany; so that now the situation is somewhat changed, for there is still a strong desire to return to Germany, but not to Nazi Germany.

On the other hand a pro-French vote is not a possibility, because of the great preponderance of Germans in the territory. There is left therefore the only other alternative, that of continuing as at present. But the League Council is not anxious to continue the responsibility. It is a very difficult situation. The Council would like an agreement reached before any vote is taken between Germany and France, and that may be attempted. The Saar Nazi Party is aggressive and is working for German interests. The whole situation is bristling with difficulties.

THE DANUBIAN STATES

Rings within rings, at one time the Big Powers, then again the smaller nations in Central Europe, are being formed to protect their own interests along distinctly national lines. Last month an agreement was reached between four of the Balkan States; this month it is a Three-Power agreement between Italy, Austria, and Hungary. Signor Mussolini of Italy has been the prime mover; the main purpose of the movement is to assure the political independence of Austria and the other Danubian States, and to engage the three powers to collaborate in the economic advancement of all the Danubian countries. It is a vindication of Mussolini's well-known policy to render the countries of Central Europe, especially the smaller States, independent from the domination of any one Power.

Trade and Finance

By "SRIVAS"

THE close of the financial year was notable for a series of transfers from the swollen Home Treasury balances to the Paper Currency Reserve. This was in accordance with the statement made by the Finance Member in his budget speech—that the policy of the Government of India would be to utilise the excess remittances to the Secretary of State for the purpose of strengthening the currency reserves. This has been deemed necessary in view of the fact that when the Reserve Bank of India is established, its position will have to be convincingly strong. The first of these changes was notified in the remittance *communiqué* for the week ending March 17, when a sum of £2,905,000 was transferred from the Home Treasury to the Gold Standard Reserve in England. As against this, an equivalent amount of gold was transferred from the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve in India. As a result of this, the statement of accounts of the Currency Department for the week ending March 22 showed an increase in gold bullion of the value of Rs. 3.87 crores. Lest this amount should lead to an expansion of

currency, rupee securities to the same amount were cancelled. The same operation was repeated in the two subsequent weeks. But the amount involved on each occasion was £3 million; and there was the additional difference that, instead of gold being taken from the Gold Standard Reserve, the Paper Currency Reserve received only sterling securities directly from the Home Treasury balance. And on both these occasions an equivalent amount of rupee securities was cancelled. Thus rupee securities have during this period suffered a decline of the equivalent of £8.9 million. The Government have thus signified their determination not to allow any expansion of currency as a result of the transfer effected from the Home Treasury.

It is noteworthy that this action has been taken in the face of a continued stringency in the money market and the consequent necessity for Government to pay higher rates on the short-term accommodation. The following table gives the results of the Treasury Bills tenders and sale of intermediate during the period under review, the sales and maturities and the totals outstanding:

IN THOUSANDS RUPEES

Week ending.	Total amount tendered.	Total accepted.	Inter-mediate.	Average rate of accepted tenders.	Tap-rate.	Total sales.	Total maturities.	Excess of sales over maturities.	Total of bills outstanding.
March 27	1,91,25	1,50,00	2,07,00	2 2 0	2 1 0	3,57,00	2,50,00	+ 1,07,00	30,14,00
" 29	1,68,00	1,50,00	2,05,75	2 4 3	2 3 0	3,55,75	45,75	+ 3,10,00	33,24,00
April 9	1,75,50	1,50,00	66,25	2 5 7	2 4 0	2,16,25	2,50,00	— 33,75	32,90,25
" 16	2,04,50	1,50,00	1,72,75	2 7 4	2 6 0	3,22,75	2,00,00	+ 1,22,75	34,13,00
" 23	2,19,50	1,50,00	...	2 8 0	2 6 0	1,50,00	1,50,00	...	34,13,00

It will be seen that during this period Treasury Bills discounts have gone up from Rs. 2.2 per cent., at which they stood in the greater part of March, to Rs. 2.8 per cent. in the week ending April 23. The Government could easily have avoided such higher rates, which are a

manifest injustice to the taxpayer, if they had shown themselves capable of overcoming their ingrained prejudice in favour of deflation. . . .

An important event of the period under review is the publication of the report of Professor Bowley and Mr. D. H. Robertson on the

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organisation of economic intelligence in India. Without going into details of such schemes as they have recommended, it may be pointed out here that the experts have recommended to the Government of India the carrying out of an economic survey under the auspices of an economic organisation. Taking the later, first, the experts have "assumed" that the Economic Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council is to continue to function and their recommendations are that the post of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics should be abolished and that a permanent economic staff consisting of four members on salaries attractive enough for men of high ability and standing should be instituted. It is, indeed, surprising that so large a part of the enquiry of the experts as the supreme economic council should have been assumed away without question. The experts ought to have been aware that the Economic Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council though, no doubt high-sounding in name, is, in fact, the Executive Council itself *minus* one or two members who have no sort of relation to economic problems. Even on a most charitable view, the members of Viceroy's Executive Council can be said to lack the time necessary for devoting their attention to the new problems which an Economic Council is designed to tackle. Nobody except that of a number of supermen can do the normal duties of the Executive Councilors and at the same time possess the insight and initiative necessary for economic reconstruction. It has, perhaps, been convenient for the experts from abroad not to expend much mental effort on this part of their task; but it may also be said that if they had accepted the desirability, if not the necessity, for economic planning, they might have advised the Government the constitution of a special economic council which, on the basis of the information collected under its auspices, will recommend specific measures for the reform and reconstruction to the Government.

In contrast to a scheme of the Economic Council, the recommendations in regard to the economic survey seem to be more carefully conceived. The experts are to be congratulated on their decision to rule out the attempt to estimate the national wealth. And it should be obvious that there is no economic policy or scheme of economic reconstruction which can be suggested or helped by an estimate of the national debt. And it is also a matter of common knowledge that the possibility of error in estimates of national wealth are too great to make them reliable or accurate. In these circumstances, the experts have decided that India should carry out a survey of the economic conditions to be carried out by a process which they have aptly and suggestively called one of "sampling". They believe that the survey might be carried out at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs and over a period of three years.

The time of writing these notes coincides with the closing of the Assembly Session. It has been an important session, not in the sense that the members had put forth valuable efforts in the cause of the country, but in the sense that the measures to which they have set the seal of their approval are of great moment to the country's economy. Of the many measures passed, the most important are the Textile Protection Bill and the Bill imposing Excise duties on the sugar and match industries. An important provision of the first-mentioned is the grant of protection to the hosiery industry, as a consequence of which competent authorities are looking forward to an expansion of the hosiery industry in India. The Excise duties on matches and sugar have quite the opposite effect of crippling the most promising of India's new industries. There has been naturally much agitation against these Excise duties. The sugar industry has contended that the Government have taken no account of the facts that molasses are fetching no prices whatsoever and to that extent the protection granted to it has been seriously curtailed. An Excise duty on the top of this should prove a crushing handicap. The match industry has gone to the length of closing down the factories as a protest against the new measure, but all this has been of no avail and Sir George's proposals have found their way to the Statute-Book.

Diary of the Month

Mar. 26. H. E. Sir George Stanley opens the Remodelled General Hospital Buildings at Madras.

Mar. 27. Srimati Lekhwati Jain, M.L.C., is elected President of the Agarwal Women's Conference.

Mar. 28. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya is released.

Mar. 29. South African Colonisation Committee submits its report to South African Government.

Mar. 30. H. E. the Governor-General gives his assent to the Indian Finance Bill.

Mar. 31. Congress leaders meet in conference in New Delhi.

—Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce meet in Delhi.

Apr. 1. Congress decides to revive the All-India Swarajya Party and contest the forthcoming elections to the Assembly.

Apr. 2. All-India Moslem Educational Conference meets at Meerut under the presidency of Sir Abdul Qadir.

Apr. 3. All-India Insurance Conference meet in Lahore.

Apr. 4. Congress leaders wait on Mahatma Gandhi for reviving the Congress Swarajya Party.

Apr. 5. Assembly passes the motion for the consideration of the Select Committee Report on the Princes' Protection Bill.

Apr. 6. The Advance Party of the German foot expedition to the Himalayas arrives in Bombay.

Apr. 7. Gandhiji issues a statement suspending civil disobedience.

Apr. 8. Sir John Kerr, ex-Governor of Assam, is dead.

Apr. 9. H. H. Sri Sankaracharya of Kamakotipetam throws open the Sukhdeo Mutt at Benares to Harijans.

Apr. 10. Mr. Arthur Henderson opens the Disarmament Bureau at Geneva.

Apr. 11. The Assembly passes the Princes' Protection Bill.

Apr. 12. Sir B. L. Mitter is appointed Member of Bengal Executive Council.

Apr. 13. Mr. Baldwin appeals to Tories to give the Select Committee report on Indian Reforms a fair hearing.

Apr. 14. The Bill to abolish the Irish Senate is published.

Apr. 15. Sir Harry Haig announces that Government would raise no obstacle to the meeting of the A. I. C. C. or the Congress.

Apr. 16. Assembly passes the third reading of the Textile Protection Bill.

Apr. 17. Council of State passes the Princes' Protection Bill.

Apr. 18. France refuses to agree to any measure of German rearmament.

Apr. 19. Assembly passes the Sugar Excise Duty Bill.

Apr. 20. Indo-Japanese Treaty has been signed.

Apr. 21. Sir Claude Hill, former Member of India Council, is dead.

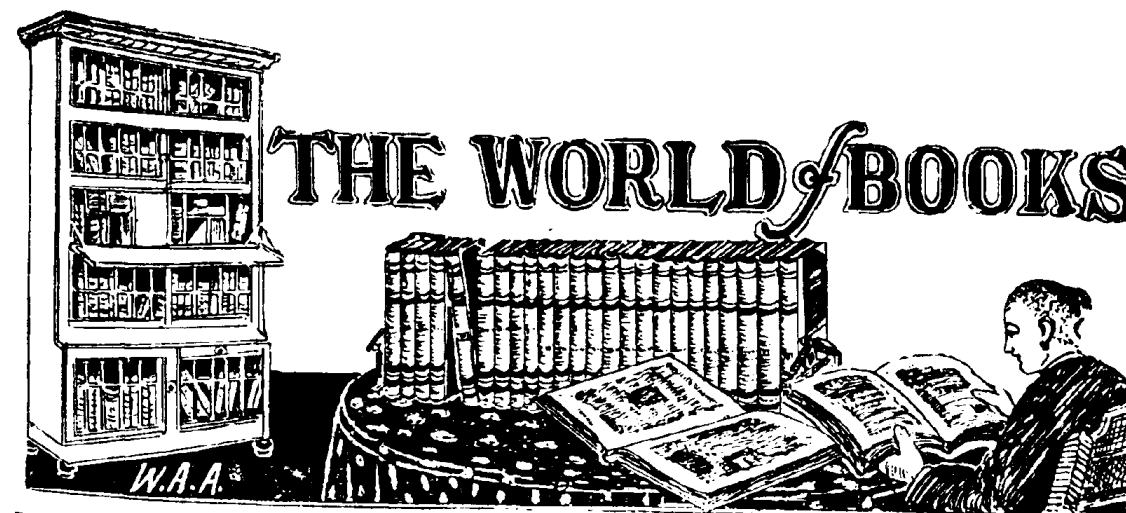
Apr. 22. The Assembly adjourns *sine die*.

Apr. 23. President Roosevelt confers with American Senators for re-monetisation of Silver.



SIR C. V. K. SASTRI

Apr. 24. Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, Sir Sankaran Nair, Haji Sir Ismail Sait, and Dr. S. Rangachari are dead.



JOHN STUART MILL. By Mary Agnes Hamilton. Hamish Hamilton, London.

Yet another volume in the series of "Makers of the New World" is this biography of Mill, 'the saint of rationalism'. Mill was in his day a great power for good affecting the style and temper of his generation in a remarkable way. The story of his mental development is told with charming simplicity and modesty in his own autobiography. In that fine book he called himself a socialist, and his writings have in many ways helped to lay the foundations of socialism in Britain. Subjected by a remarkable father to a remarkable education—learning Greek at 5 and grappling with philosophy at 12—he was in his early twenties an intellectual prodigy, and unlike other prodigies he fulfilled the highest expectations of his admirers. Mill's writings are so multifarious and affected so many lines of thought that we are apt to forget that he was, for five and thirty years, practically a civil servant. But the office did not hamper him; on the other hand it helped him to pursue his course of abstract thought, without leaving him to depend on writing for a livelihood:

I have, throughout life, found office duties an actual rest from the other mental occupations I have carried on simultaneously. They were sufficiently intellectual not to be a distasteful drudgery, without being such as to cause any strain upon the mental powers of a person used to abstract thought, or to the labour of careful literary composition.

Mary Hamilton's book is a fine, discriminating study of one of the shining lights of the century. We are glad to find in this book the historic letters that passed between Mill and Carlyle in connection with the most poignant incident in all literary history—the destruction of Carlyle's *Mss. of the French Revolution*.

On an evening in March, Mill, 'pale as Hector's ghost', appeared to the Carlyles, sitting under the lamp in the drawing-room at Cheyne Row. At first he could hardly speak; at last he conveyed to his friend that, by a hideous and inexplicable accident the precious *M.S.* had been removed with a pile of waste paper by some too energetic housemaid, and consumed by fire.

Atrocious for Carlyle, most people will feel that, at the moment of realisation and confession, the disaster was, for Mill, even more appalling. Had one to be one or the other in such a case, one had rather be the sufferer than the innocent executioner.

It is well to remember that Mill, in spite of his Victorian scepticism and utilitarianism, is not out of date. He exemplified in his person the truth of his observation that one person with a belief is a social force equal to 99 who have only interests. Mill is a tonic still to an age of "loud disputes but generally weak convictions."

To read Mill is to be in contact with an intelligence of the first order, which cuts through the sloppy, the flabby and the merely sentimental and annihilates the taker of words for things, but cuts, always, in order to make, not break. He never dodges; he always states the whole case, points against as fully as points for; he never leaves his own opinion in doubt, or omits any of the stages in the process by which that opinion has been reached. His is a wholly realistic intelligence, and a completely unconventional one. Not a trace in it of Victorian complacency.

LURE OF ISLAM. By Amy Gilmour. Lincoln Williams, London.

Misleading as the title is, the book is extremely interesting; for it deals not with the lure of the religion of the Prophet but with the simple love story of a young Englishman attached to the British Legation at Algiers. The story is briefly this: The young officer on his way to Algiers gets acquainted with a Spanish lady, who beguiles him into a promise to help a young girl in fleeing from Morocco. The young girl, who is the heroine of the novel, is the grand-daughter of an Englishwoman who, by one of those strange pranks of Fate, became the wife of a Moroccan chief. By birth a Mahomedan, the young lady was by appearance and deportment quite English—a fateful accident, which was later to result in her marriage with the Englishman. After experiencing the soulless life of an Eastern Harem, the English wife of the Moroccan Chief swears that cost what it may, her grandchild should not share a similar fate but be emancipated. The only means of redemption is flight from the country. With this end in view, she plans in consultation with the old Spanish lady (whom Fate had conspired to make a fellow passenger with the young Englishman), and succeeds in obtaining a promise from the young man that he would take the damsel to England. A mere moral obligation at first; but it soon develops into a passionate attachment culminating in the couple being enrolled on Cupid's books as two charming victims. A hasty marriage takes place on board the ship that takes them to England. The story does not end there. Amy Gilmour cleverly weaves into this web of romance the experiences of a foreign girl in an English Home. If to a European woman, an Eastern Harem is soulless and prison-like, the only use of sex being to minister to the call of flesh, an English Home to a foreign girl is also bad. She is treated as an untouchable. Her bewitching beauty

engenders jealousy in her English sister-in-law. The warmth of colour and the pleasure of displaying gaudy jewels which so please an Oriental are *taboo* in a drab country like England. The young woman's life becomes a misery and fanned by the foolish fears of her native attendant, she succeeds in fleeing away from her husband at a time when he happens to be temporarily away in London. The passionate lover and the devoted husband find an empty home on his return and embarks on the quest of his beloved. After undergoing several risks and enduring great privations, the two lovers meet accidentally at the outskirts of an oasis just in the nick of time to save the young woman from the rapacious hands of a Moroccan Chief, who had designs on her and whom he would have reckoned as a further addition to his Harem.

The story can well make a good cinema picture holding the on-lookers enthralled.

DANTE: The Divine Comedy in English Verse. Translated by M. B. Anderson. The World's Classics. Oxford University Press. 2s. net.

Of the making of books there is no end and much study is a weariness of the flesh, says the *Ecclesiastes*. The wise man, therefore, will concentrate his attention on the classics of the world and read them through and read them often. To such a man, one of the first books must be Dante's Divine Comedy. Melville Anderson's translation of this great poem enables the English reader to enjoy Dante's wonderful visions to the highest extent to which that is possible through a translation. The whole work was supervised by that great Italian scholar, Dr. Toynbee, and the notes are just such as to supply the exact explanations that are needed to understand and appreciate the poem. This volume will be found by all lovers of world poetry as a book very well worth possessing.

INDIAN SPIRITUALITY. By M. M. Chatterji. J. M. Dent & Sons, London. Rs. 5.

This book consists of two parts. The first Part describes the travels of a Hindu monk, Paramahansa Sivanarayana Swami, and was first published in 1907. It is now revised and published with the addition of the second Part which consists of extracts from his books. Towards the end of the volume we are told that the Swami passed away on the 4th February 1909. But we are not told when he was born. Nor does his itinerary bear any dates. It only gives the places he visited and the discussions he held but not the dates. This is a serious defect in the book if it is considered as a biography. But the aim of the author is apparently not to write a biography, but to draw attention to the *Chiaroscuro*, the deep shade and light, in Indian spirituality. "In the midst of the darkness there shines a great light," says Mr. Palmer in his Preface to the book, and that is a very accurate description of the contrast between the high and pure religion of Swami Sivanarayan and the religious beliefs and practices of the masses.

Sivanarayan came of a Brahmin family near Benares. He was one of the four sons of Vyasadeva and Ganga Devi. But he quitted his parental home at the age of 12 and became a homeless wanderer visiting all the shrines in India and teaching a far purer religion than what he found there, apparently with little effect. To him, God is a spirit whose highest manifestation is Light. The following sentence may be taken as the gist of his teaching:

If you cast aside the pride of Shastric learning and seek refuge in the All-Comprehensive Supreme Being expressed as Light, the true teacher and soul, you will have peace and dwell in everlasting joy.

With this simple message Sivanarayan tramped the country in the early years of this century from Benares to Rameswaram carrying true spiritual light into the dark hollows of superstition, idolatry and priestcraft.

EAST AND WEST IN RELIGION. By S. Radhakrishnan. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Price Rs. 3-6.)

Sir S. Radhakrishnan is too well known to need any introduction to his discerning readers. His great merit is his clarity and the candid presentation of facts in a forceful and direct style which is peculiarly his own. The book is by no means dry as the title might suggest. Of the five lectures, the one on 'Chaos and Creation' delivered at Manchester College, Oxford, in November 1929, and that on 'Rabindranath Tagore' which was delivered as a presidential address at the General Conference in connection with the Seventieth Birthday Celebrations of the Poet, held in Calcutta in December 1931, stand out pre-eminently. He exposes in a fearless manner the divergence between precept and performance as it obtains in the West. In his opinion, the fundamental cause of the discords of the world, the chaos of thought in politics, the confusion of standards in ethics is due to intellectual specialization at the expense of the cultivation of the whole man. The remedy is brooding—*Tapo Brahma*. The address on Tagore is almost poetic and soul-stirring; what greater tribute can be paid to the great poet than that "he has added to the sweetness of life, to the stature of civilisation"? Who is there in India who understands Tagorean philosophy better than Radhakrishnan? A perusal of the book convinces the reader that Radhakrishnan is not a mere dreamer or brooder. He is practical: he realises that life is a great gift and those who do not live it are unworthy of it. According to him, one need not enter a convent or become an ascetic to reject life. With Radhakrishnan to guide you, you feel that Philosophy is not a dreamy thing floating in the clouds. It is something which even the layman can understand and grasp.

ACHARYYA RAY COMMEMORATION VOLUME.

With a Foreword by Dr. Harendra Nath Datta.

Published by the Oriental Press, 9, Panchanan Ghose Lane, Calcutta.

It was an excellent idea of the many devoted friends, admirers and pupils of Sir P. C. Ray to celebrate his septuagenary by the publication of a magnificent volume like the one before us. We congratulate the editors upon their having secured contributions from so many eminent English and Indian scientists, and distinguished educationists, well known publicists, etc., on such a variety of subjects as science, literature, economics, industries, sociology, religion and philosophy. Acharyya Ray's contributions to the field of science are so well known that it is hardly necessary to recount them here. But it is not only as a famous scientist his reputation has been built up. As an ideal teacher corresponding to the Guru of olden times, as an example of selfless devotion to the cause of learning, as the pioneer of several Indian industries and, above all, as the founder and originator of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, his name will long be remembered. Indeed, as his distinguished countryman Sir J. C. Bose has observed, Acharyya Ray's great work must be measured in terms of "his dual capacity as path finder in the field of research and originator of work of great utility".

EMINENT PIONEERS OF SOCIAL REFORM. By C. N. Zutshi. Raj Matal, Delhi. Re. 1-8.

The latest addition to the "Uplift of Indian Women Series" is a small book on Eminent Pioneers of Social Reform containing interesting and instructive biographies of Miss Harriet Martineau, Miss Maria Susan Rye, Miss Frances Mary Buss, Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Miss Florence Nightingale and three others. Each chapter contains suggestive questions. The book will be read with interest by all Indian girls for whom it is mainly intended.

FOOD-VALUE OF VEGETABLES. By Beatrice

A. Vieyra, Coonoor, the Nilgiris. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co. Re. 1-8.)

Mrs. Vieyra has in this very readable book explained very clearly to the public what vegetables really are to man's health and well-being. Mr. Robert McCarrison, Director of Pasteur Institute, in his book on "Food" said that normal nutrition and health cannot be maintained on many of the diets now used by millions of Indian people and that their welfare demands the provision of food which will satisfy the physiological needs of the body. We are therefore glad to welcome the jottings by Mrs. Vieyra, who has endeavoured to show that vegetable dishes in themselves or vegetarian cookery may be made dainty and tasty and also, that the possibilities within the reach of the vegetarian cook are really encouraging. The users of purely Indian vegetables will find the directions given for cooking the English vegetables helpful.

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INDIAN STATES**Hyderabad****NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY**

The expansion of the Nizam's State Railway system, which aims at placing hitherto isolated parts of the Dominions in closer contact with the capital, has been proceeding apace, simultaneously with efforts to increase amenities for the travelling public. With this object several extension lines have been either laid or are in the process of completion during the past 2 years, including the Muhammadabad-Bidar-Udgir line of 51 miles, which has already been thrown open to traffic. The extension to link Udgir with Purli on the Vikarabad-Bidar section, a distance of 60 miles, is nearly completed while 2 other extensions under consideration are the Dichpalli-Kamareddy-Peddapally and the Bolda-Adilabad-Manickgarh lines. According to the latest figures available, there are 1,230 miles of railway, 607 broad gauge and 623 narrow gauge.

Baroda**LAW REFORM IN BARODA**

A scheme to give automatic help to Courts has been sanctioned by the Baroda Government and another scheme for the separation of civil and criminal work has also come into force at some places. The Government expects that under the second of these schemes, greater attention will be paid to the criminal work, and under the first, attempts will be made to dispose of the civil arrears more expeditiously. The figures of disposal, we are told, have already increased and figures of arrears decreased even though only slightly. The file of old cases has been reduced from 997 to 869 on which the Government has complimented the judiciary of the State, but they have at the same time expressed their regret that there are cases pending final decision in Courts for periods ranging between 5 to 7 years. The number of such cases has however gone down from 55 to 32.

Mysore**THE MYSORE MUSIC CONFERENCE**

The first Mysore Music Conference was held on the 28th March in the Mysore Seetha Rama Mandiram, an institution founded by the late Mr. Bidaram Krishnasappa, a well known musician of Mysore.

Sir C. V. Raman, who opened the Conference, said that the idea of trying to solve the mystery of music was a great subject, and he was hoping to open in the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore a department for acoustical research.

Mr. C. R. Srinivasa Iyengar of Madras, presided. He remarked that the time generally taken up by musical demonstrations was at present very long, and that more prominence should be given to the material than to its embellishments. The singer must, as a *sine qua non*, acquaint himself with the language and the sentiment of the piece he sings, supported by a knowledge of the composer, the context and the special features of the composition.

Nawanagar**CATTLE-BREEDING IN NAVANAGAR**

To start model cattle-breeding farms in his State is the ambition of H. H. the Maharaja Digvijayasinhji. Recently His Highness paid a visit to a model cattle farm at Kandivli in the suburbs of Bombay and not only impressed upon the managers of the farm that their work would be incomplete till a single Kathiawadi child failed to get cow's milk, but stated it to be his intention to start in the near future similar cattle-farms in his State, farms that would prove models.

MARRIAGE LAW IN NAWANAGAR

The Government of the Nawanagar State has passed a law prohibiting marriages of girls below 14 years of age and of boys below 18. Exemption however can be granted in respect of communities in which widow remarriage is allowed. The penalty for violation of the law is one month's simple imprisonment, or a fine of Rs. 100,

Travancore

PROGRESSIVE TRAVANCORE

Mahatma Gandhi's recent visit to Travancore synchronised with the introduction of social reforms of far-reaching significance. A Government *communiqué* says that in accordance with the findings of the Temple Enquiry Committee all public roads, public tanks, public wells, etc., maintained from general public funds shall be thrown open to all classes irrespective of the caste to which they belong. Measures to carry out these objects soon are being considered. This is a welcome step in the direction of the uplift of the depressed classes in Travancore, and we congratulate the Government on its resolve to do away with the obnoxious "touch-me-not-ism".

Cochin

PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE STATE

Dr. Sweet, of the Rockefeller Institute who had been invited to Cochin to investigate into the exact conditions of Public Health in the State, has just submitted a report. By his report it is to be understood that Cochin has yet to make rapid strides in the field of Public Health before attaining moderate conditions of health among the Cochin Public. The existing Public Health Department, which is in its embryonic stage, has to be enlarged and improved. The creation of a new Sanitary Engineering staff, the erection of a laboratory and the appointment of a few health officers are the few recommendations he has made in his report to the Government.

UNTOUCHABILITY

Cochin Council during its March sitting passed, with the unanimous support of the non-officials, a Resolution recommending to the Government to issue a Proclamation prohibiting untouchability and unapproachability in the State. Government appreciated the spirit of the Resolution but regretted they were unable to do anything as suggested by the Resolution.

Alwar

MILITARY EXPENSES IN ALWAR

Claims for Rs. 2,23,195 representing expenditure brought to account up to December 31, 1933, have been preferred against the Alwar Durbar, being the cost of the expedition sent at the beginning of the last year to the Alwar State to restore peace and tranquillity, this statement was made by Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, Army Secretary, replying to Mr. S. G. Jog in the Assembly. He added that the sum of Rs. 16,565 had been realised from State so far and action to recover the balance had been taken.

An expenditure of such nature incurred by the Government of India in an emergency is met by the State concerned.

Bikaner

BIKANER'S DENIAL OF REPRESSION

The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has issued a statement declaring that there is no truth whatever in the report which recently appeared in a certain newspaper to the effect that His Highness has written a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy, suggesting that the Government of India should prohibit picketing, processions, boycott of goods and saluting of the Congress flag. No such letter, it is asserted, has been written by His Highness or the Government of Bikaner to His Excellency or the Government of India or to anybody else.

Rampur

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN RAMPUR

An "Extraordinary State Gazette" issued by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur says that he has been pleased to grant the Municipal Board of Rampur control over the Municipal Budget, and the next Board will have an elected Chairman and will have the composition of two-thirds elected and one-third nominated members. One of the nominated members will represent the backward classes.

Indians Overseas

South Africa

PRINCE GEORGE AND INDIANS

The Natal Indian National Congress gave a banquet in honour of Prince George, who visited South Africa last month.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, who proposed the toast of His Royal Highness, made an eloquent speech on the occasion. He said that the Government and the people of India were naturally keenly interested in the welfare of Indians in South Africa, and that on their part the South African Indians were proud of their connection with India. At the same time they are glad, he said, as residents of South Africa to do all that is in their power to further the progress and development of this great sub-continent.

"Certain it is that from no race will Your Royal Highness receive a more cordial welcome than from South African Indians of all classes." On behalf of the Congress, the Agent-General thanked the Prince for accepting their invitation in spite of the great demands on his time. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee presented a silver salver suitably inscribed on behalf of the Congress.

His Royal Highness, replying to the toast and address, spoke as follows:

I am very pleased with the warmth of the reception you have given me this evening, and I thank you sincerely for the kind sentiments contained in your address and for your gift, which I much appreciate and which I am very pleased to accept.

This gift will always remind me of the Indian community of Durban and of my meeting with you here to-night. I have heard much of the importance of your community, particularly in this province of Natal, and of your industry and law-abiding qualities, and on my tour through this vast Dominion I have been deeply touched by the warmth of the reception I have received from all sections of the people.

I shall not fail to convey the assurance of your devotion and loyalty to His Majesty the King, and I can assure you that His Majesty will much appreciate a message from the Indian community of Durban. I thank you once more for the warmth of your reception and for your kind hospitality this evening.

INDIANS IN GREATER DURBAN

Indians who have been either trading or living for a number of years in the suburbs—now called Greater Durban—are daily being troubled and worried by sanitary inspectors, who continually want them to do this, that or the other entailing unnecessary expenditure; failing to carry out their instructions involves them into litigation or the deprivation of their licences. This joining up and becoming residents of Greater Durban has been no gain to them. They have to pay the rates and taxes and also suffer the pin-pricks of the sanitary tin-gods. The Greater Durban, says the *Indian Opinion*, will be the ruination of Indians.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS

We understand that 60,000 pounds, the same as last year, has been budgeted for the repatriation of Indians from South Africa in the ensuing year.

Edinburgh

INDIAN STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH

The Indian Students' Advisory Committee, reporting to Edinburgh University for the year ended September 30, 1933, indicates that Indian students have done very well.

Altogether 104 were enrolled at the University including 2 women medicals, 3 at the School of Medicine of the Royal College, 7 at the Royal Dick Veterinary College, and 2 at the Heriot-Watt College.

During the year 44 men and 3 women took out tickets for the Royal Infirmary; most of these students were doing post-graduate work for higher degrees. Twenty-nine Indian students completed their courses and obtained degrees, including 2 doctorates and 7 diplomas, in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Science.

Four graduates in medicine from India were admitted to Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; 1 to Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; 7 to membership of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; while 12 Indian students obtained the triple qualification.

INDIAN MUSLIMS IN KENYA

As in India so also in Kenya, a section of the Muslims was the first to cut away from a united national policy of the Indian Congress in Kenya. The Muslim Association of Nairobi sought seats in the Council for Muslims even before the Congress as a body decided to lift the boycott. And its action to some extent precipitated the decision of the Congress. And now they ask for a share of the Indian quota of seats in the Legislative Council to be reserved for them, failing which they will non-co-operate with the Congress and co-operate with the Government. Rather they will insist on a Muslim quota in any event. It was open to the Congress and the majority community to gracefully and tacitly, if not openly, agree. Otherwise they will openly divide the Indian community and prefer their claims direct to the Government. Faced with the ultimatum and the dilemma, the Congress nationalists compromised, writes the *Servant of India*, even as the Indian National Congress did at Lucknow. They agreed to the Muslim quota. Only they did it tacitly and not by a resolution of the Congress. They went the length of persuading a sitting non-Muslim member to resign and create a vacancy to be filled by a Muslim. A non-Muslim contested the seat along with the Muslim nominated by the Congress and he won the election. Congress could not deliver the goods.

"It will now be a strong, almost irresistible temptation for the Muslim Association," observes our Contemporary, "to break away finally from the Congress and create a Muslim party in Kenya and gather strength. It may be tempted to seek statutory reservation of seats for Muslims. The cup of national humiliation will fill, if it goes further still and asks for separate electorates for the Muslims."

U. S. A.

INDIAN MERCHANTS IN U. S. A.

In the last session of the Legislative Assembly, Sirdar Sohan Singh asked the following questions :

(a) Will Government please state if there is a Trade Treaty between India and the United States of America? If so, is it a fact that while this treaty guarantees full business rights and protection to American merchants in India, it contains no corresponding protection to Indian merchants in the United States of America?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the Treaty?

The Hon. Sir Joseph Bhoré replied on behalf of the Government as follows :

(a) There is no direct trade agreement between India and the United States of America, but there is a Convention of Commerce concluded as long ago as 1815 between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, Article 3 of which is applicable to India. The provisions of this Article are unilateral inasmuch as they make no stipulations for the treatment of Indian trade in the United States of America. (b) A copy of the Convention referred to has been placed in the Library of the House.

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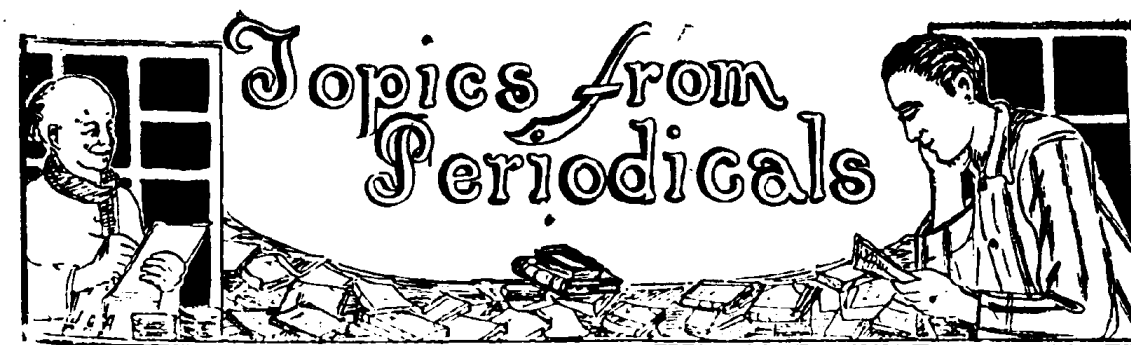
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UPLIFT OF THE OUTCASTES

The writer of the Quarterly Survey in the current issue of the *Church Overseas* records the progress of work among the outcastes in India. One of the interesting developments in the last few years is in the number of Hindu agencies which are working for the uplift of the outcastes. Two eclectic groups—the Brahmo Samaj and the Ramakrishna Mission, which try to combine what they believe to be good in Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity—are taking active measures to provide schools for the depressed classes. The Brahmo Samaj, we are told, is carrying on nearly 500 schools of different grades, and the Ramakrishna Mission has some 90 centres in all parts of India in which it is undertaking social and religious work. The large and influential Arya Samaj, with nearly a million members, has placed the removal of untouchability among its main objectives. The Hindu Mission began work in 1925 definitely with the aim of stemming the tide of conversions to Christianity among the outcaste and aboriginal peoples. In the Mission report for 1931, these words occur :

The census figures of 1931 go a great way to show the achievement of the Hindu Mission. The decrease of Animists in Bengal and Assam and the proportional increase of the Hindus in those provinces clearly assert that at least a million Animists have been absorbed into the Hindu society. It is gratifying to note that in several areas the Christian missionaries, in spite of their serious efforts, failed miserably to keep these simple peoples within their fold.

In an article in the *National Christian Council Review*, Dr. A. J. Appasamy draws attention to these agencies which are carrying on constructive

work on behalf of the depressed classes, and also to another effort known as the Self-Respect Movement. Its methods are mainly destructive.

It condemns the social and religious evils of Hinduism, and by scorn and satire endeavours to undermine them. The caste system, child marriage, the power of the Brahmins, and the oppression of the untouchables are abuses which the Movement desires to banish from Indian life.

The most recent of such agencies is the Harijan Service League of Students formed at Delhi at the beginning of 1933. The intention of its leaders is to serve as an auxiliary to the older movements and to take immediate measures of relief and purification, which will pave the way for more enduring work. The organisation is to be in the hands of students, but in order to secure continuity in policy and effort, some well known leaders in public life have been invited to join the Committee.

The main object of the League is to form a solid phalanx of support to the untouchables in all their efforts for self-reform and also to function as the advance-guard of social reform.

QUAKE AS CHASTISEMENT

Commenting on Gandhiji's view that the earthquake in Bihar is a chastisement for our sins, and Dr. Tagore's observations thereon, the *Manchester Guardian* observes :

As Mr. Gandhi is at the moment flinging all his enthusiasm into the anti-untouchability campaign, the reason for such a persuasion was at least intelligible. If there had been an earthquake in South Africa 30 years ago when he was there, Mr. Gandhi might equally have interpreted it as "chastisement" for South Africa's oppression of the indentured Indian labourers. In both cases his aim would be clear enough—to rebuke human laziness and incapacity and to summon Divine sanctions to their overthrow.

Mr. Gandhi is a mystic and for him 'there is an indissoluble marriage between matter and spirit'.

THE LANDED CLASSES AND THE

WHITE PAPER

Prof. Jites Chandra Guha, writing in the January number of the *Landholders' Journal*, pleads for the preservation of the age-long, old-established rights of the landed classes in a powerful manner in the New Constitution.

"The landlords represent stability and conservative feeling. They have their roots deep in the broad acres of Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and other parts of the country. Their interests depend, more than those of any other section of the community, upon peaceful and orderly administration. So from the very nature of things they form the chief and most stable buttress of the Government. Seventy-five per cent. of the population of India depends on agriculture alone. In the future legislatures of India, agricultural problems are to be the most important ones, and as the landowners are directly connected with the welfare of the agricultural classes, they are the fit persons to represent their interests in the legislatures. One of the chief proofs of this claim on behalf of the landholders is that what no other class of people or no other interest has done, the Zemindars have done, *viz.*, they have remitted rent of their tenants to the extent of nearly fifty millions of rupees every year in the United Provinces alone to give relief to the tenantry. This is an unchallengeable demonstration of the solicitude of the landlords for their tenants. And such remission has been granted at a time when we find that every country is demanding its pound of flesh from those who owe it money."

It is a downright necessity, concludes the writer, of the great landowners of India to press their views with all the emphasis and authority they can command regarding the incorporation of a safeguard on the subject as a fundamental right in the New Constitution Act.

A WORLD COMMONWEAL

Discussing the prospects of a world commonweal in the pages of the *Prabuddha Bharata* for April, Mr. Shiv Chandra Dutt, M.A., B.L., observes that though it may come into being in a far distant future, at this present stage of man's development it is but an idle dream. He puts forward his reasons for this opinion in some detail. In the first place, the governments of the advanced nations of the world are not very keen over it, even the peoples under their care do not appear to be over-anxious for a world commonweal or any form of a world state.

Persons who have the breadth of vision and heart to regard the whole world as their country and every human being as their brother or sister, though on the increase, are still few and far between. Even among the most progressive of the world's nations, the advancement of national interests seems to be a consideration which, in their eyes, would outweigh all other considerations. On the other side, the backward peoples of the earth are either living an uncultured and non-political life or are just passing through those phases of economic and political nationalism, through which the advanced nations of Europe and America passed decades ago. On the one hand these backward peoples are keenly anxious to learn what they can from the advanced West, but on the other hand they are acutely jealous of the achievements and extremely impatient of the domineering attitude of the advanced nations—the big brothers of the modern human family.

These facts are not at all favourable pre-conditions for the establishment of a world commonweal. Besides, once methods can be found for the pacific settlement of international disputes of all kinds, the development and sublimation of the spirit of nationalism—a no mean force in the ennoblement of the human race even in the present period—and the establishment of nation-states the world over as the protector of national interests as also as the joint custodian of the interests of humanity at large, would, at least for centuries to come, contribute to a diversity and enrichment of human life as no world state or world commonweal possibly can in the present stage of man's development.

These considerations, says the writer, lead us to think that modern mankind must, in the interests of the different sections as also of the entirety of the human

race, concentrate on the evolution of a larger and larger number of nation-states mainly, but not entirely, of the type of the advanced nation-states of to-day. A world commonweal can become a question of practical politics only when the advanced sections of mankind have genuine respect and love for the backward ones and that is possible only when the backward peoples have ceased to be backward, that is, when the nations of the world have, if at all, arrived at a more or less the same stage of development and do not differ from each in their characteristics so fundamentally as they do to-day. A world commonweal established prematurely and forcibly by some sections over the rest can, in spite of the utmost benevolent intentions of the former, only result in the enslavement of the latter under the joint overlordship of the former.

That may prove to be a blessing to the nations in the vanguard of humanity to-day but, says the writer, it would prove a crushing blow and a killing deadweight for those who are yet learning the A B C of politics and economics.

MATRIARCHY

The *Magazine Digest*, in an article on "Matriarchy" by Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld from a French journal *Vu Paris*, says that the usual comparisons between man and woman intended to establish the organic differences between them are obsolete and inadequate in the light of modern science. The modern man and woman are not suitable objects for a study in comparative psychology, for their distinctive features are entirely the result of the dominating position of the one and the social and political inferiority of the other.

Where women rule they present all the essential features of men in the same position. Inversely, the man who is dominated by woman is very similar in character to the woman dominated by man.

We know that matriarchies have existed at different times among various peoples, notably the ancient Spartans and Egyptians. It is less known that they are still common among the populations of the districts which might be considered as a link between East and West.

The writer says that in his travels around the world, he has had opportunity for first-hand study of various matriarchies.

This institution flourishes, for example, among the Minangka peasants who inhabit the plateau of Pedang on the west coast of Sumatra. There the woman is the undisputed ruler of the family. Husband and children bear her name. The man is kept by his wife. He lives outside the house whence he is summoned from time to

time by the wife for the exercise of his functions as a male and then sent back to his own quarters.

However, the men of that region have begun to realize the inferiority of their position. Many of them emigrate to Indo-China in the hope of finding some occupation and a more honorable social position.

In Tibet, on the other hand, the men seem resigned to their fate. Matriarchy in Tibet is the logical outcome of the prevailing polyandry. A Tibetan woman normally has from 3 to 5 husbands who are usually brothers and whom she considers her slaves.

The writer points out the worst form of matriarchy in an island in Japan. In Japan, the male still rules supreme in spite of Western civilisation of which the Japanese like to boast.

But the island of Formosa, which belongs to Japan, still clings to the ancient institution of matriarchy. There are about 9 important tribes on that island and in all of them matriarchy is the rule. The chief of each of these tribes is a woman who is at the same time its high priestess. Her sacred feet must never touch the soil. Therefore she is carried from place to place by her faithful subjects. Her functions are hereditary and are transmitted from mother to daughter. She is the chief justice of the tribe against whose verdict nobody can appeal. She is the pythoness and the adviser, whose opinion is solicited by all members and the tribes on all important matters.

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THE OBJECTS OF LIFE

"If an able and energetic man," writes Mr. A. Romney Green in the *Contemporary Review*, "is brought up to believe that he sufficiently fulfils the ends of life by being kind to his family and honest in business and going sometimes to church or chapel, he does these things with more or less enthusiasm and then feels himself at liberty to become completely absorbed in the means of life; perhaps in inventing some wonderful machine which is only used for the production of the ugliest or shoddiest goods and leads only to a frightful problem of unemployment and poverty instead of to the wide diffusion of wealth and leisure. And thus he and his kind gradually produce a state of society in which most people have lost sight of the ends of life altogether and have substituted the ideals of money-making and of luxurious living."

Now to tell such a society that its economic problem is immediately soluble—that everyone might be rich to-morrow—is as much as to tell a sporting society that the races are off; that the various groups of competitors will cover their respective courses in motor buses, and that all will be suitably rewarded with cups and honours. How unpopular this announcement would be with 90 per cent. of the competitors and with all the spectators from the veteran athletes to the very women and children!

This parable may sound frivolous and far-fetched, but what better apology is it possible to make for a society of men and women, otherwise apparently sane, who continue to believe that grinding economy is the natural and only possible reply to the problem of over-production? He who would save his life shall lose it.

Let wealth be regarded by any society as an end in itself, and that society shall be cursed and paralysed alike in its wealth and in its poverty from top to bottom. Our own society is only not cursed so completely as it might be, because there

are luckily a considerable number of people of all classes in whom the instincts for a better life persist. But these are not sufficiently numerous, nor their instincts sufficiently strong and self-conscious to form a determining factor in the philosophy and politics of the nation.

Let wealth be regarded by some society of the future as a mere means to the proper ends of human life, and whether it is rich or poor on the whole, its wealth will be fairly distributed, and that society in the pursuit of those ends will be happy and healthy."

INDIA AND GENEVA

America has so far remained outside the orbit of the influence of the International Labour Office. The Report of the Delegation sent by President Roosevelt to the last I. L. Conference is therefore a signal tribute to its services to the world. This Delegation unhesitatingly recommends that the United States affiliate with the International Labour Office so as to be in a position to be in full collaboration with the other 58 countries that comprise this organisation. There is no doubt, the Report continues,

that the I.L.O. has been a very great factor in raising the standards of employment throughout the world. We think it is not too much to say that improved working standards and social legislation could not have had such impetus without the collaboration of the countries in the Conference assembled.

But we in India, says Dr. P. P. Pillai in a recent issue of the *Whip*, (a new Calcutta Weekly edited by Mr. R. S. Sarma, C.I.E., M.L.A.) have been more than mere observers of the fight against social injustice, hardship and privation in which the I. L. O. has been engaged during these last 14 years.

Our delegates have attended every one of the International Conferences held under its auspices, beginning with the famous Washington Conference of 1919. A distinguished Indian, Sir Atul Chatterjee, was elected President of the World Labour Conference of 1927, and he was also the Chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. in 1933. On the Governing Body, India is represented by an official member and two non-official deputy members, all of them Indians. Our Legislature has ratified 14 International Labour Conventions and the social legislation passed in consequence of these ratifications has materially added to the welfare of the working classes in this country.

BACK TO MONARCHY?

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the course of an interesting article in *Pearson's Journal*, asks: "Will the World swing back to Monarchies?" He says that it has not until Anarchy was superseded by Monarchy that history records. We knew nothing of the ages of chaos except that Man came out of them with passionate desire to have a hereditary King as an improvement upon what had gone before. He was invested with all the attributes of majesty and power. The tremendous episode of the Great War ended in a veritable holocaust of Crowns.

In my own lifetime, I have seen the destruction and the overthrow of the Imperial houses of Brazil, China, Turkey; and in Europe of the Romanovs, the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs; and the abolition of the monarchies of Portugal, Greece, Spain and all of the German states. This process was attributed not only to the fortunes of war and to the errors of princes, but to the spread of democratic popular government based upon adult suffrage or successive approaches thereto.

England has, however, escaped the worst of continental tribulations.

The wisdom of our ancestors led them consciously or unconsciously across 3 or 4 centuries to aim at the separation of pomp from power. The joining together in a single person of the headship of the state and the headship of the government, or any approach thereto, open or veiled, has always been odious in Great Britain. The English conception of a limited monarchy, where the sovereign reigns but does not govern, still holds its own as a practical instrument and means of national self-preservation against every type of republic and every degree of dictatorship.

In concluding, the writer points out that in Germany, the strong national and patriotic elements deprived by foreign intrusion of their reigning Houses; raised from the dust a new despotism incomparably more dangerous to the world than the old after its chastening could have been.

We must look forward to a period which may be lengthy, and may well be tragic, before the monarchical system is restored in Germany. But that it will be restored within a decade, unless the world is thrown into the melting-pot by some new measureless cataclysm, seems certain. It is certainly not to the interest of the former Allies against Germany to prevent or discourage by any means in their power the restoration of legitimate authority which would soften the ferocious hatreds prevailing inside Germany, and at the same time offer some greater reassurance to her neighbours.

Russia, according to Mr. Churchill, is past praying for. The tyranny into which the Russian people have fallen is an impersonal one and "generations may pass before a humane and civilized government evolves itself among these vast masses of Asiatics".

There is much in the Italian system of government which would not be tolerated in England though there is much in it to admire. One could speak also of Portugal and Spain, who have sunk into such troubles and eclipse since they drove out their sovereigns. Mr. Churchill concludes with a lackadaisical expression of thanks for the uniform good luck that has attended the story of England and the Englishmen.

How thankful we ought to be that we have been spared the vicissitudes of these unhappy countries and have never known defeat in war, nor for centuries, internal revolution. How proud we may be to have preserved the symbols and traditions of our glorious past, enshrined and perpetuated in a hereditary monarchy, and to have reconciled these treasures with a religious, civic and political freedom unexampled in any quarter of the globe.

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E. April '35.

THE MARINGS OF MANIPUR

"Manipur is the land of mystery since the days of hoary antiquity, but it is the ethnologist's paradise as being a preserve of countless primitive tribe," says Mr. Jyotsnakarta Bose, Research Fellow of National History, in the *Calcutta Review* for April. The writer, after describing the tedious journey, gives an account of the Marings of Manipur. The Marings live on the top or on the slope of a high hill. Each family is separate and they live in houses constructed of wood and bamboo splits with grass-thatched roofs. Before the subjugation of these tribes by the State, they were engaged in constant warfare with each other and head-hunting reigned supreme.

For that reason each tribe was restricted to its own tribal area guarded by sentries to prevent raids from other camps. This system of constant alertness and activity made them hardy and active for all sorts of work. The boys were separated from the parent's custody at the age of 8 or 9 and kept under the guidance of a senior boy who trained them for future service to the village. These boys were trained on military lines and hazardous adventures made them heroes and brought them social prestige. When these boys grew up, they were sent on for a raid to another village. The success of it was judged by the number of heads brought back by them and never by riches. The young man who acquired a head at the time of the raid, got a special distinction from the village people and was allowed to wear a special dress which was taboo to others on ceremonial occasions. But now-a-days to bring them under control, all these customs are suppressed and by this the backbone of their society is broken and the tribes are degenerating day by day with decreasing number.

The religion of this tribe consists of ceremonies and festivals with occasional worship.

The benevolent spirits are never cared for; on the other hand sacrifices are often offered to malevolent spirits to avert their evil eyes which, in their opinion, bring all sorts of calamities. The highest God is known as Nungthoutherai who is the creator of this universe and is annually worshipped with elaborate ceremony.

MISSIONARIES IN THE EAST

In the recent Number of *Harijan*, Gandhiji has published an interesting note by Miss Muriel Lester, summarising her talks with missionaries in India and Japan, showing how most of the Christian workers in the East are rapidly becoming conscious of their mistake, that their ways of living constitute a flat denial of Christ's teachings. Miss Lester continues:

One can watch the transition being made by missionaries in China and in India. The incubus of a heavy-walled compound, inherited from another era, is often a real hindrance, thwarting the work, segregating home, school and church from the main current of life, whether in city or village. But little by little, a new technique is being worked out in both countries.

The Ashram set up by Verrier Elwin among Gonds has a special significance. The inmates live and work with the people, relying on their service alone whereby to commend to them the person and the power of Jesus Christ.

In one of his letters, Verrier Elwin writes:

I do not claim for this Ashram anything more than that it is a place where those who love truth may do penance for the world's sin and their own sin against the poor. One evening I was walking towards the sunset, and in front of me was a coolie staggering under the load of possessions. He was carrying them, a pole laid over his shoulder, from the end of which hung baskets in which baggage was placed. His arms were outstretched, left and right along the pole. Suddenly, he mounted a little rise and I saw his figure silhouetted against the light of the setting sun. It was a figure of crucifixion, the arms outstretched, the body bowed beneath the weight it had to bear. The light revealed to me a vision of the poor, crucified on the burden of the comforts of those who have more than enough.

In a group at Shanghai, composed mainly of Chinese men, they were talking of these things and the necessity of acting oneself instead of teaching—for teaching, after all, often means merely handing on the problem to the next generation to work out. A few days later, she goes on to add:

I called on one of the group, a man eminent as a representative of China at Geneva. He welcomed us enthusiastically. He had just been facing a crisis in his life. He had at long last cut the Gordian knot; had decided to spend no more time discussing and hesitating; had got his wife's consent and gone out with her there and then to one of the poorest districts of the city, looking for a house in which they could live at half their present expenditure; thus it would be possible to extend the schools, the prison work, the child beggars' home and all the other schemes on which

their group were working; but more important still, now he would be able to live among the people whom he wanted to serve.

The world cannot go on very long as it is now, she concludes. A precarious balance is being sustained, certainly, but over an abyss. War can only be averted, if peace-lovers adopt as much vigour and earnestness as is shown by armament firms.

We, Christians, can only overcome what is regarded as Communist materialism, if our efforts to set up an equitable social order entail as much service and sacrifice as partly members have to render as a matter of course in Russia.

ON LOYALTY

Writing on the above topic in the *Modern Review* for May, Mr. Frank C. Bancroft says that in India, where families ramify indefinitely and where loyalty to them has traditionally been considered one of the great virtues, the issue is an even greater one than in the West, where it is severe enough.

There are many kinds of family loyalty, including obligation to pay back to parents economic hardships borne by them in the child's infancy; shaping one's life so as to carry on the family's traditions and aims; obeying the will of parents in marriage; and upholding a family member when one knows that he is entirely in the wrong. This aspect of loyalty reaches its apogee in marriage, and if it can be shown that even here complete loyalty is not necessarily a good thing, perhaps this will indicate that the other relationships can also bear inspection. We will leave aside such matters as the rapidly-growing acceptance of divorce in the West, and experimentation with trial marriage, both of which are corollaries to the proposition that instantaneous, complete, and eternal loyalty are not necessarily involved in marriage. Let us think of a single pair. If, after 10 years' conjugal union resulting in three children being born, the husband begins to beat the wife, to neglect the children, to give himself to all the major vices, and to absent himself from home for weeks on end, is the wife called upon to be loyal to the end? And even if after 2 years and the birth of no children at all, the husband finds that the wife is a chronic shrew and nag, that she shares none of his life-interests, and that living with her only prevents his becoming anything that he might become, should he be loyal for the next forty?

I can well remember the day eight years ago when I came to an understanding with my mother about loyalty. I told her plainly that though I would find the deepest joy in contributing to her happiness when possible, I should, in all matters which seriously affected my own life, make my own choices, even if they were diametrically opposed to her wishes. Although to

some this may seem a breach of loyalty, in our own case it only put the relationship on a firmer ground of comradeship, and thenceforth I always valued and sought her advice even more than theretofore.

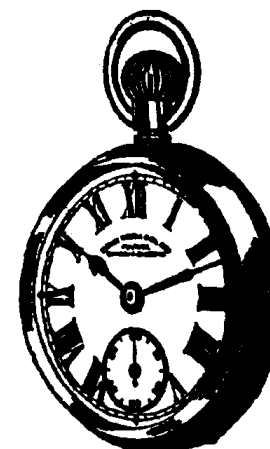
In concluding, Mr. Bancroft points out that it is the loyalty to truth in its fulness and to mankind in its entirety. The Hindu religion has always been wise in realizing that there are at least two kinds of good life on the earth: that which is attached and that which is unattached.

There has always been the holy man and the worldly man. Few of us to-day would care to be either holy or worldly, but there is nevertheless a good deal of meaning in the ideas behind the words. Some will be agriculturists and herdsmen and some explorers, and both will contribute to human economy. But none will entirely fall into either group, at least none whom we shall take seriously. If a few wish to plunge into fanatic loyalty on the one hand or to fly away into the unreal freedom of the recluse on the other, let them do so. The rest of us will be found somewhere along the middle distances of attachment and detachment. But this much at least is sure: loyalty to any person or agency is worth but little to him or it, to oneself, or to the world, if it be bought at the price of a fundamental disloyalty to the truth as one sees it.

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E. May '35.

HITLERITE GERMANY

"Whatever evil England may see in Herr Hitler's methods, it cannot be denied that the return of confidence to the German people has been a great stimulus to the organised life of the country," says Mr. Gordon Bolitho writing in the March number of the *English Review*. The writer dwells on two neglected aspects of German life—the uplift of women and the religious revival.

Up to now Germany has enthroned few national heroines. Her statues are all of men, her literature is poor in the biographies of women. Even the war did not produce a German Florence Nightingale or a Nurse Cavell. Germany's galleries contain few portraits of illustrious women except those exalted by royal birth. There has never been a German Queen Victoria or a Queen Elizabeth. One might almost say that the Vaterland has a womanless history. The Kaiserin August Victoria, the first wife of the Kaiser, was loved and her name is revered to this day. What is astonishing is, that in republican Germany, her name is still mentioned in the prayers in the churches. All other royalties have, of course, been expunged. Otherwise one looks about in vain for German women who excite and hold the imagination of the German people.

The mothers are deeply grateful for the refreshed interest Hitler has given to the life of the young. You can see it in their faces. It is no exaggeration to say that the expression on the faces of the women of Germany has changed from being forlorn to radiant in the past 6 months. There are brown boots to be cleaned and brass badges to be polished—the reactions are simple and not to be confused with anything so violent as militarism. The reactions are more domestic than that.

The Nazi regime has not made the younger women wish for public careers, but it has made them to take an increasing interest in housewifery and social service.

There are already less girls trying to be lawyers and doctors and journalists. The latter profession produced a fever among Communist German girls a year or so ago. The desire for physical fitness has not lessened; it culminated in the demonstration in Stuttgart a little time ago when 80,000 women took part.

It is interesting to wonder what would have happened in Germany if Herr Hitler had been a married man. The wives of the other dictators, Mussolini and Mustapha Kemal have had no apparent place in their husband's schemes, although Mussolini's picture of respectable and contented married life has had its influence on the Italian people. Herr Hitler's ir-reproachable private life appeals to the mothers of Germany and, as much as the men, they see salvation in him. The younger ones have turned from their discontented life and have returned to the more womanly interests in obedience to his wish. It is significant that they have used their emancipation, not to ape men more zealously, but to become women again.

The writer says that the revival of public worship is not confined to the country villages. Even big churches in cities are more crowded than before. This change has come, like a miracle, in a few months of the Hitler regime. It demonstrates to the civilised world of the rebirth of national feeling and the desire of the young to give their best to the new Germany.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

"You may almost test the social philosophy of a government by areas in which private profit is considered essential, and those in which community service is considered more important. Practically every function which a modern government now performs was at one time regarded as private business," says Mr. A. J. Berle, writing in *Scribner's Magazine*.

"The collection of taxes was for centuries a private enterprise, and the job was farmed out to one or another group, who made fortunes at it. Roads, post-offices, public health, sanitation, schools, hospitals, all started as private enterprises. They were gradually absorbed into the community or socialised system, either directly, as governments took them over, or indirectly, as they were folded into a system of private charity and relief. The advance of modern civilisation can almost be measured by the rising demands which a community as a whole makes on the area of private activity."

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

SARATANA DHARMA AND UNTOUCHABILITY. By Mr. T. R. Venkataswami Sastri, C.L.E. [Advance India, March 1934.]

VILLAGE SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL. By Nareesh Chandra Roy, M.A. [The Calcutta Review, April 1934.]

THE DOCTRINE OF THE BRAHMA SUTRAS. By Dr. R. Nagaraja Sarma, M.A. [The Aryan Path, April 1934.]

INDIA IN FERMENT. By Albert E. Kane. [India and the World, April 1934.]

POPULATION AND HEALTH IN INDIA. By Major-General Sir John Megaw. [The Asiatic Review, April 1934.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

PROPOSED ECONOMIC SURVEY

A three-year economic survey to cost 30 lakhs of rupees is recommended in the report of Professors Bowley and D. H. Robertson, the two economic experts, who have been investigating conditions in India. They urge drastic changes in the present organization, including the abolition of the post of Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, and the establishment of a permanent expert staff attached to the Economic Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The scheme is planned as follows:

1934—Appointment of a Director of Statistics.

1935—Organization of inquiries and training of investigators.

1935-6—Survey of rural conditions.

1936—Census of urban production and of urban population and occupation.

1937—General report.

"An examination of the situation by such an economic staff as we propose," says the Report, "will be highly desirable and a systematized knowledge, both of the out-turn of various branches of activity and of the net value of that output so far as it can be revealed by a census of production and auxiliary inquiries, is required as the background for their activities."

THE COMMONS' CAPITATION GRANTS

Last month we referred to the Commons' debate on the Capitation Grants. The full text of the discussion is now available. In justifying the British Government's token contribution of £1,500,000, Earl Winterton drew attention to certain aspects of the question which are apt to be ignored or forgotten. We therefore make no apology for quoting this passage:

When people talk about the conditions of India, they must have regard to the Indian side of the question, and the Committee should remember that, after all taking one thing with another, the contribution

which India has always made in men and in money for the general defence of the Empire, is infinitely greater than that of any part of the Empire, except Great Britain. Taking their contribution towards the Navy, the troops which they have sent overseas, and the assistance given by the Indian people, taking the thing as a whole, you will find that what I have just enunciated is absolutely true. Moreover, in many respects they have been treated more harshly than otherwise. They have been made to pay for defence while some of the wealthier Crown Colonies, and indeed Crown Colonies in general, have never been asked to do so. In the old days it is an historical fact that when British troops were kept in Canada and in other Dominions, the Dominions were not asked for any contribution. Therefore let us approach the matter fairly, and remember that India in this connection is rather a special case.

THE INDIA LEAGUE

The meeting of the India League, held on April 12th, in the House of Commons under the presidency of Mr. David Grenfell, M.P., was addressed by Professor Harold Laski who, while repudiating sympathy with the policy of terrorism, condemned the special legislation passed and the methods adopted to deal with it in Bengal.

Referring to the decision of the Swarajists to contest the elections, Prof. Laski moved a comprehensive resolution urging the release of political prisoners and those detained without trial, the repeal of legislation incorporating ordinances, removal of the restrictions on the press, free speech, freedom of assembly, and holding free elections without discrimination against the participants of civil disobedience.

The resolution also protested against the banning of the report of the India League Delegation, and demanded the unconditional release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The meeting agreed to the resolution and decided to send a deputation to the Secretary of State to bring the resolution to his notice.

LORD WILLINGDON ON LORD IRWIN

Unveiling a statue erected to Lord Irwin, ex-Viceroy, and a portrait of his on a vast space in Delhi, adjoining the Government of India Secretariat and in the Council House Library, respectively, Lord Willingdon paid a tribute to the sincerity of purpose and the courage of Lord Irwin as Viceroy. Lord Willingdon said:

So plain was the impress that he made upon the people of India during the five years of the Viceroyalty that it is not a matter of difficulty to pick out some of the chief characteristics by which I think he will always be remembered which tended to make that impression. First and foremost, I would put his sincerity of purpose. He came to India with one great aim, namely, to promote the interests and welfare of her people and to prove in action what he himself so firmly believed, that those interests and that welfare were wholly consistent and were very closely connected with the welfare and interests of the people of Great Britain with whom Providence had linked the destinies of India. With that purpose ever in mind, he laboured with increasing devotion through times of difficulty, of doubt and of danger, but never lost his own faith in the ultimate triumph of his ideas.

Secondly, Lord Irwin sought always to reconcile conflicting interests and to remove the occasions for conflict, and I have often heard of the very vivid impression he created amongst the people of this country by one of his earliest public utterances after taking up his duties as Viceroy at a time when communal hostility was most acute, when he appealed to the two great communities in the name of Indian national life and in the name of religion to create new atmosphere of trust and co-operation. Whilst, alas! it cannot be said that that appeal has entirely succeeded in its object, it can, I think, fairly be claimed that it did not fall on deaf ears and that communal feeling is less acute now than it was at the time when Lord Irwin came first to India.

Thirdly, amongst his public characteristics, I would mention his courage. When he was once persuaded that a course of action was right, he pursued that course not fearing attack either from one side or from the other, and he brushed aside as of no account the danger of being misunderstood.

MR. SASTRI ON THE WHITE PAPER

Speaking at Kumbakonam at the Young Men's Cultural Association on the 20th of March, the Rt. Hon. Sastri referred at length to the White Paper scheme and said that the country would be benefitted by the scheme in spite of some of its drawbacks. He condemned the present-day methods of the Congress towards the Government. Amidst other things, he said:

The world is changing fast. Truths that appeared irrefutable yesterday do not so appear to-day. Not only have men and women changed their policies, but all social relations, not excluding the relation of sexes, have changed to a considerable degree. There is no department which has remained immune from this. In this state of flux, it takes some courage to say that a man stands where he stood 15 years ago. I really believe with all the conviction of my heart that methods which have paid us so far in the field of sincere and honest national service will pay us in future. You may really ask which are the methods. Are they the methods of the Congress of the yore or the methods of the Congress of to-day? I am thinking of the dear old Congress that I knew. I will not use any harsh language. But you will all agree that about the year 1919, decidedly in 1920, there began a radical change in the outlook of the Congress and the methods adopted by it. If I say that the methods were negative and destructive I will be using strong language. I have never denied that Congress has a constructive side and it has received the energies and enthusiasm of the people in a large measure.

But upon the purely political side, the influence of the Congress is much less observable for the reason that early enough in its control of the national movement, it took the view that it was best to stand outside the constitution rather than working it with the grudging help it could give. I am inclined to think that the methods of the Congress require a revision in the light of the clear experience of the past. That view also is beginning to commend itself to certain sections.

Then, what are we to do; shall we take it up or leave it alone? My answer is emphatically the former. If patriotic and national-minded folk chose to keep away, the constitution would none the less be run by those who had no advanced views and by other communal bodies.

As will be seen in another page, the Congress has since adopted the programme of Council entry and is to participate in the next general elections.

MR. BALDWIN ON FREEDOM

The following is from Mr. Baldwin's broadcast address to the schools of England on the subject of "Political Freedom": "The freedom did not drop down on us like manna from Heaven; it had been fought for from the beginning of our history, and the blood of men had been shed to obtain it. It was the result of centuries of resistance to the power of the Executive, and it had brought us equal justice, trial by jury, and freedom of worship and freedom of opinion, religious and political. That freedom was mirrored for us and crystallized in the House of Commons itself."

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE

The Council of the All-India Moslem League passed a resolution, moved by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the League, at a meeting in New Delhi last month, accepting the Communal Award, so far as it goes, until a substitute is agreed upon by the various communities.

The resolution expresses the readiness of the League to co-operate with other communities and parties to secure such a future constitution for the country as would be acceptable to it.

Mr. Jinnah said that while on more than one public occasion he had expressed his dissatisfaction with the White Paper proposals, he did not see how they could be rejected unless Hindus and Moslems came to an agreement and evolved a better scheme.

A NEPAL COUP

The dramatic dismissal of five officers holding high position in the Nepal State, all members of the ruling family, including the Commander-in-Chief, has caused a ripple in the otherwise still waters of this inaccessible region. The order has been carried out without resistance or disturbance. The immediate cause of this drastic action is said to be the strained relations between two sections of the ruling family which threatened to disturb the peace of Nepal.

It is believed that the removal of the descendants of the ruling family through irregular marriages has cut short possible intrigues and ensured the safety of the dynasty.

THE COUNCILS

Anent the extension of the life of the Madras Council, the *Madras Mail* writes that "it is almost impossible to escape the charge that the elections have been postponed to avoid a verdict on Government policy and on the Joint Select Committee's proposals".

THE NEW BURMA MINISTRY

An extraordinary issue of the *Burma Gazette* issued on April 9, notifies acceptance by the Governor of the resignation tendered by Sir Joseph Maung Gyi and U Kyaw Din of their office as Ministers and relinquishment of charge by them on April 7.

It also announces the appointment by His Excellency of U Ba Pe and Dr. Ba Maw as Ministers.

The new Ministers assumed charge of office on April 9.

U Ba Pe will be in charge of Forests, Agriculture, and Excise; and Dr. Ba Maw will be in charge of Education and Local Self-Government.

RURAL GROUP

Some members of the Legislative Assembly have formed themselves into a Rural Group, consisting of members of all parties with the object of safeguarding agricultural interests and promoting measures for the welfare and uplift of the rural population.

The following office-bearers have been elected: Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar, President; Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, Rai Bahadur Brij Kishore, and Kumar Gopika Raman Roy, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Maswood Ahmed, Secretary; and Mr. Sitakanta Mahapatra, Joint Secretary.

PUNJAB COUNCIL AND REFORMS

The Punjab Council adopted Mr. Zafrullah Khan's motion recommending to the Government to convey to His Majesty's Government the House's strong feeling that the passage of the new Government of India Act should be expedited to enable the election under the New Constitution being held not later than the end of 1935. Government remained neutral.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Forty-fifth Session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference opened on March 31 at Meerut. Owing to indisposition of Nawab Bahadur Sir Muzammilullah Khan, the President-elect, Sir Abdul Qadir of Lahore presided.

After recitations from the Holy Koran and the poems of Dr. Sir Mohd. Iqbal, Nawab Mohd. Ismail, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read his address suggesting reforms on education for the Muslims.

Sir Abdul Qadir delivered an extempore speech, surveying the history of Muslim education in India.

Mr. A. H. Mackenzie welcomed the Conference on behalf of himself and Mr. J. P. Srivastava, Minister of Education, and assured that they were deeply interested in Muslim education.

The Chairman moved a resolution thanking the Education Minister and the Director of Public Instruction for their interest in the Conference.

BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY AT SARNATH

The United Provinces will have another university soon. This will be the International Buddhist University at Sarnath which, according to the Dharmapala Memorial Committee, is the best means of realizing the Committee's object. The ideal of this university will be to advance the cause of human progress through a sympathetic and broad-minded exposition of Buddhism.

The Committee thinks that the university should not only promote Buddhist studies but also studies on scientific subjects. The governing body will consist of 108 members, Buddhists and non-Buddhists interested in Buddhism from different countries and will appoint a smaller Committee of 25 at Calcutta or Sarnath to carry out the general principles laid down. There will be other bodies looking into details.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE

Madame Morin, a French visitor to Madras, recently delivered an address on the educational system in France:

She pointed out how the Revolution brought into existence the desire for making education a State concern. Bold theories were put forward but the frequent change of Government and the internal condition of the country made it difficult for them to carry out their schemes. Napoleon also in the intervals between wars, devoted a good deal of his attention to this matter. But lack of finance and constant wars prevented him from carrying out his schemes. Therefore, it was only with the advent of Republican Government that the present scheme was actually worked out. Napoleon, with his administrative ability, had evolved a good scheme and the present system of education followed that to a great extent. In 1833, primary education was taken up by official agency, but it was not until 1880 that a Bill was passed making it compulsory and free. It was only about that time that other European countries, including England, made education compulsory. With the experience of other countries and the advanced methods at her disposal, India could also hope to reach the level of other countries in a short time.

UNIVERSITIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Speaking at Aligarh recently, the Nawab of Chhatari referred to the growing unemployment among university graduates and suggested the establishment of an Advisory Board of Teachers which should advise students on their Matriculation, whether they should continue their studies or enter some profession or industry.

CAMBRIDGE'S GIFT

In view of the exceptional nature of the earthquake calamity in India, particularly in Bihar, the Cambridge University Local Examinations' Syndicate are contributing £50 towards educational reconstruction, although generally they do not contribute to funds outside the University.

MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOL, LUCKNOW

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has donated Rs. 5,000 to the Muslim Girls' High School, Lucknow, in response to the memorial presented by the managing authorities of the institution.

SIR C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI

We regret to record the death of Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri on 24th April last. He was born in July 1870. He was educated at Pachayappa's College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras. He was the Judge of the Madras Small Causes Court from 1905-06; Judge of the Madras City Court from 1906-12; District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam, from 1912-14. He was a Judge of the High Court from 1914-1930. He was a member of the Rowlett Committee in 1918. He was made acting Chief Justice of the High Court in 1929. He was President of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

TERRITORIAL LAW

Mr. M. N. Srinivasan, writing in the latest issue of the *Law College Magazine* on "Territorial Law for All-India", advocates the enactment of a single law applicable to all the people owing allegiance to the Government in power on the same basis as the Law of Contracts or Limitation which are universally applicable in our country. He vigorously criticises the existing differences in the Marriage and Succession Laws and points out the advantages of a uniform system for all. The Hindu Laws of Marriage and Succession are more rigorous than the Christian Law as codified and the Muslim Law. The basis of our law, he says, must be altogether on sound lines so as to accommodate it to the growing needs of society.

SIR C. SANKARAN NAIR

Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair, who died on the 24th of last month, was born in 1857. He received his education in the Madras Presidency College and began his career as High Court Vakil. Subsequently he became Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor to the Madras Government. After holding the post of Advocate-General, he was made permanent Judge of the Madras High Court.

The late Sir Sankaran Nair was for many years a member of the Madras Legislative Council. He was the President of the Indian National Congress at Amraoti. He also held membership in the Council of State and in the Council of the Secretary of State for India. From 1915-19 he was a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. He was also the nominated Chairman of the Central Advisory Committee to the Simon Commission.

LEGAL DEGREES IN U. P.

"The universities of the province were flooding the profession with young graduates with little or no knowledge of law," said Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, in a speech at Cawnpore, on February 10.

If things did not improve, the bar councils would have to take serious action to check this wanton turning out of law graduates by holding their own examinations to control admission to the profession and ensure good legal talent.

Immediately after this speech, Dr. Jha said in the course of a statement to the Press:

It was not very long ago that the High Court used to have its own examination for vakils, and I believe it was this examination and not the B.L. or the LL.B. that was passed by stalwarts like Sir Sunderlal and Pandit Motilal. It was in an evil hour that the High Court abolished this examination and left the university law degree as the only passport to the legal profession.

RULES OF PRACTICE

Addressing the Advocates at a mofussil centre recently, Rao Bahadur (now a judge of the High Court) S. Varadachariar of the Madras Bar said that Advocates ought to be the servants of law and not of their clients. Referring to rules of practice, he said that there was provision there for lawyers who absented themselves from Court being fined. It was a fact that there were later amendments to such rules and that they were practically obsolete now. Anyhow, there was the indication in such provisions that the lawyer could not consider himself the servant of his client. There were still left vestiges of the official view that the lawyer was an officer of the Court more than anything else. The Advocate was a limb of the law.

MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE CO.

The forty-seventh annual report of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1933, submitted to Policyholders and Shareholders at the annual meeting indicates a year of sound progress.

Messrs. M. Kanji and Co. are the General Agents of the Company at Bombay since 1903. The firm is composed of very influential partners in Mr. Motilal Kanji, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Mr. K. H. Setalvad, and Mr. Kanchaulal Varajdas.

The total assets amounted to Rs. 32,72,87,512. Of this amount Government, Government Guaranteed, Municipal, Public Utility and other bonds comprised Rs. 13,78,34,230. First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate amounted to Rs. 8,49,97,630. Investments in Preferred and Common Stocks amounted to Rs. 61,41,937. 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.

INDIAN INSURANCE CONFERENCE

An appeal to Indians to place all insurance business with indigenous companies and so help the progress of such institutions and thereby promote the economic welfare of the country was made by the Indian Insurance Conference at its Session held in Lahore on the 4th April under the presidency of Sir P. C. Ray. By another resolution, the Conference offered deep sympathy to the victims of the Bihar earthquake. It appealed to insurance companies to consider the desirability of relaxing their rules with a view to expediting settlement of claims of earthquake victims and enable the clients to continue their policies without much burden.

Lala Harikishen Lal, in his address of welcome to the Conference, surveyed the progress of Indian insurance and the field still to be

developed. He observed that the poor and needy were still uncared for by insurance in India and so also the unhealthy and deformed. They had progressed, but had fallen short of meeting the country's needs.

The Conference expressed the opinion that while Indian Life Assurance offices had made great progress, there were still many difficulties under which they were labouring, and it considered that the Government should take immediate steps to eliminate competition from foreign companies by making suitable amendments in the existing law in this direction.

The Conference considered that in view of the fact that State insurance was likely to prejudice and hamper private enterprise, the Postal Insurance Fund should be abolished.

The Conference further resolved that the Indian Life Assurance Act of 1912 was defective and that the Government should immediately take up its revision with a view to safeguarding the interests of the public as well as the work of Indian insurance companies.

THE CROWN LIFE

Although only 33 years' old, the Crown Life is to-day the 8th in size among Canadian companies—by far the largest Life Insurance Company of its age in Canada. Insurance in force exceeds \$137,180,619,00 (approximately Rs. 41,00,00,000) and assets exceed \$17,892,630,94 (approximately Rs. 5,40,00,000). Until 3 years ago Crown Life confined its activities to the Dominion of Canada and neighbouring States in the U. S. A. They are now rapidly extending their organisation throughout the whole world, offices having been opened in the West Indies, Egypt, India, Hong Kong, Shanghai, the Philippines and Hawaii.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

"Our industries, with the universal appendage of the Managing Agency control, are so situated under the present defective Company Law that these Agents can reserve to themselves all the benefits and emoluments and at the same time work them on the most uneconomical organising foundation without any check or restraint.

"We must therefore see that steps are taken to give the country the full benefit of the protective taxation it is burdened with, by seeing that our company management is safe in the hands of those who are not only capable of looking after same, but who are also effectively prevented by legislation from being tempted to exploit their position for their own benefit and to the detriment of this country," observed Principal Davar at the annual meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association.

FOREIGN DUMPING

Mr. N. R. Sarkar, in the course of a recent speech, observed:

"If we want to protect industries against foreign dumping, we meet with opposition from certain quarters on the ground that the interests of the consumer are being ignored; if we want to organize and consolidate our industries, some persons again raise a hue and cry that the poor labourers' interests are being disregarded. The industrialists must no doubt take the interests of the labourer, the consumer and others into consideration, but persons who champion the cause of the labourer or the consumer seem to forget that these are not the only interests to be considered and that if through protection our industries can be developed, the consumer, the agriculturist and the labour will all reap its benefit. On the other hand, if the industries fail, the labourers and agriculturists will be the first sufferers."

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER

"What India requires is a change of policy on the part of Government, having for its object the improvement of price level, particularly by the devaluation of the rupee," declared Lala Sri Ram in presiding over the fifth annual meeting of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. He described the World Economic Conference as a huge failure to solve the problems that faced the world and, referring to the conditions in India, regretted that India had been indifferent to the flight of gold.

The following office-bearers were elected: Mr. Hosainbhoy Laljee, President; Mr. Padampat Singhania, Vice-President; Sir Parshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. A. L. Ojha, Mr. C. B. Mehta, and four others as members of the Executive Committee.

BUY INDIAN LEAGUE, MADRAS

A statement issued by the Buy Indian League, Madras, of which Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar is the President, says that despite various difficulties, the lack of funds being the most pressing, the League had been instrumental in stimulating the spirit of Swadeshi in the country. During the two years of its existence, the League had organised several successful Swadeshi exhibitions in different parts of the country. The statement adds:

With the experience gained in the last two years and the confidence that the work is on right lines and demands further development, we have decided to expand the League into a Board of Industrial and Rural Development. It need hardly be said that the Board will be absolutely non-partisan and non-political in character and will seek the co-operation of local bodies, the Government and the public without any distinction whatsoever. We have been able to secure a large hall on the Esplanade in Georgetown (opposite the High Court Buildings) for a permanent exhibition of Indian manufactures.

Our chief aim will be to offer marketing facilities to the products of cottage industries in South India in particular, and to focus public attention on the problems of rural reconstruction.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Addressing Women Graduates during the Convocation of Calcutta University on February 10, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy said that co-education was still a plant of foreign growth, which had not sufficiently acclimated itself to its new environments, but time is fast approaching when society is bound to sanction a certain amount of freedom of association, which would undoubtedly develop new social relations between the sexes.

Finally, he referred to the unshackling of the womanhood of India from the chains of the past and said that here the aspirations of all the communities ought to be one. "It is to this future," he concluded, "that I invite you to look, to this hope to turn for consolation, to this goal to concentrate your efforts."

BOMBAY DEVADASI BILL

The Bombay Council passed recently the first reading of Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill to abolish the practice of dedicating women as Devadasis for service in Hindu temples. The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Bole moving the measure impressed upon the House the desirability of terminating this cruel practice and allowing Devadasi girls to contract valid marriage. He appealed to the House to suppress the cruel custom. The Home Member said the legislation had the sanction of public opinion behind it, and Government accepted the principle of the Bill. Therefore they would not oppose its passage.

MRS. P. J. REGISTRAR

Mrs. P. J. Registrar, niece of the Hon. Sir Manekji B. Dadabhai, has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate of the second class at Nagpur. She is the first lady to attain this distinction in the Central Provinces.

MADAME MORIN ON INDIA

Madame L. Morin of Paris, who came to India last month to study Indian conditions, spoke in a lecture at the Ranade Hall, Madras, on March 22, about the present-day conditions in India. She said:

Some people will tell that the National Movement of Gandhi was completely crushed. And yet I have the impression that the national spirit is very much alive. You will feel that every Indian is a patriot at heart and so you cannot feel that the national movement is dead, just because it is not so spectacular as it was.

I have been told that your people have been very backward and illiterate. But I have the impression that they are very much alive, and all that they need is some amount of education to bring them in level with European peasants. I am very hopeful about India, perhaps more than the Indians themselves. When there is life in the country, you are sure to win through.

RANI OF JATH ON WOMEN

Opening the First Women's Exhibition of Fine Arts and Handicrafts on the 22nd March, the Dowager Rani of Jath said:

It is quite true woman has been the one and endless theme, whether in Painting, in Sculpture, in Music or in Poetry. By reason of her sensitive nature and the instinct to appreciate the beautiful in Nature, woman is naturally gifted for the appreciation of Art. Our duty is to encourage this innate love of Art by giving her the necessary facilities. I admit that like a poet, an artist is born and not made. This does not however mean that education and training are not required at all for this purpose. To master the technique of any Art, whether Painting, Sculpture, Music or Poetry, a certain amount of instruction is quite essential.

RANI CHANDRAVATI'S CHARITY

Rani Chandravati of Behar, proprietrix of a four-anna share in the Banaili Raj, has made a gift of Rs. 8,50,000 for religious and charitable purposes. The Administrator-General of Bengal will be the sole trustee.

THE PASSING OF "THE ENGLISHMAN"

The last week of March saw the last publication of the *Englishman*, Calcutta. The *Englishman* was first published in 1821 under the title of *John Bull in the East*, its first editor being a Scotsman called James Mackenzie. In its day it was an enterprising paper.

It was the first newspaper in India to employ its own mofussil correspondents; it initiated the idea of the mail telegram for speeding up news from Great Britain, and it was the first Indian newspaper to employ a war correspondent. Some years ago it ceased publication as a daily paper and appeared once a week. Now it has disappeared altogether.

The moral of the extinction is not far to seek. There is no need for this anachronism of an anti-Indian paper in Nationalist India. It died, says a contemporary because no one wanted it.

Here is a lesson and a warning to the Anglo-Indian press. With all the wealth and other material resources behind them, the days of this section of newspapers in India are numbered, unless they fall in line with Indian opinion and fight India's battles on Indian soil.

"THE INDIAN NATION"

The resuscitation of the *Nation* is a welcome sign of life and vigour in a Province trying to evolve order out of the ruins wrought by the earthquake. While the work of reconstruction is fast going on, there is need for a paper of the type of the *Nation* resolutely standing for a national cause as distinguished from sectional or sectarian interests. We congratulate the Maharajah of Dharbhanga on the resurrection of this excellent daily and trust it will have a long spell of usefulness under the editorship of Mr. Somayajulu.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE. By Thomas Hywel Hughes. George Allen and Unwin.

THE DREAM QUEEN. A translation (in blank verse) of Svapnavasodatta of Bhasa. By A. S. Shrivastava and Padma Lal. The Indian Press, Ltd., Allahabad.

THE FIRST TWO NAWABS OF OUDH. By Prof. A. L. Srivastava, M.A., Ph.D. Upper India Publishing House, Literature Palace, Lucknow.

DISCOVERY OF THE SELF. By Elizabeth Severn. Rider & Co., London.

THE VICEROY ON LORD IRWIN

In unveiling the statue of Lord Irwin at New Delhi, H. E. Lord Willingdon recalled some of the chief characteristics of Lord Irwin, such as sincerity of purpose, reconciling of conflicting interests and his courage. Lord Willingdon added: "There was, however, a further aspect of Lord Irwin's personality, that delightful and encouraging charm of manner, courtesy and friendliness which he displayed to all alike. That endeared him to every one who was privileged to meet him. In his love of sport and of horses as in so much else in his character, in his sincerity, simplicity of life and liberalism of ideas, he proved himself to be in every way a very great English gentleman."

PANDIT SHYAMLAL NEHRU

We are sorry to note the death, on 20th March, of Pandit Shyamlal Nehru, ex-M. L. A., and a nephew of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, after a second attack of paralysis, the first attack of which he got in January last.

Pandit Shyamlal Nehru was manager of the *Leader* and later became the manager of the *Independent*. He worked hard for the Cow Protection Bill. He leaves behind his widow, Mrs. Uma Nehru, a son and a daughter, the last being the first woman Advocate in Allahabad.

MISS MURIEL ON GANDHIJI

Gandhiji's hostess, Miss Muriel Lester, who is now in India, spoke at Delhi early last month as follows:—

"The eyes of the world are upon Mahatma Gandhi watching the results of the great non-violent struggle for emancipation. Throughout the United States, Japan, and China, I was asked by people as to what was the true feeling of an average British people towards the non-violent struggle. They were surprised when they were told that people of England admired Gandhiji."

HON. MR. RAJANDHARI SINHA

"Ten per cent. of my salary will be devoted to the education of the poor but meritorious boys, irrespective of caste, creed or community" is the generous declaration made by the Hon. Mr. Rajandhari Sinha, the newly elected President of the Bihar Legislative Council. It is understood that a committee will be appointed to administer the funds thus allotted. The President of the Bihar Legislative Council receives a salary of Rs. 2,303 per month.

DR. S. RANGACHARI

Dr. S. Rangachari, who died at Madras on the 24th of last month, was born on April 28, 1882. He joined the Medical Department in 1905. He was in charge of various hospitals. He was District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore, from 1914-15. He was made Civil Assistant Surgeon, Maternity Hospital, Madras, in 1919. He was Surgeon to the Government General Hospital, Madras, upto 1926, when he retired from the Government Service.

He had a great and unrivalled practice in the city of Madras, where he established a Nursing Home and private hospital. He was a great friend of the poor. We offer our sincere condolences to Mrs. Rangachari and his relatives.

DR. TURREL OF OXFORD

Dr. W. J. Turrel, physician in charge of the electro-therapeutic department of Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, has received the gold key awarded him at the last annual meeting of the American Congress of Physical Therapy. This distinction is the highest award in the United States for original research and distinguished services in the field of electrotherapy. Dr. Turrel, in accepting the award, said all who practised physiotherapy in Great Britain should first devote at least 10 years to gaining clinical experience.

BEATING OF HUMAN PULSES

The pulses of human beings beat more quickly to-day than they used to do. This was stated by a doctor giving evidence at London Sessions when a motor-salesman was found not guilty of motoring offences. Dr. Dudley Burney, a police divisional surgeon, said that the accused man had a "bounding pulse". Its rate was 130. "The average pulse rate nowadays—it is getting a little faster than it used to be—is 70 to 80," he declared. The prosecuting lawyer asked whether that fact was due to the stress of modern life or the depression: "I am not quite sure," replied Dr. Burney.

BIRTH CONTROL IN MADRAS

In the Madras Legislative Council, on 24th March, the Hon. the Rajah of Bobbili, Chief Minister, replying to a debate on a motion to reduce the grant for the Public Health Department in connexion with the budget for 1934-35, stated that at present Government had no intention to start birth control clinics or to carry on birth control propaganda and did not wish to take any action in advance of public opinion.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

"Blood pressure—or to be more correct, high blood pressure—has become a bogey now-a-days. People are very much afraid of it, because they have been led to believe that it is something very serious. I would say: Don't be panic-stricken; increased anxiety and mental worry will only aggravate the symptoms. In most cases ordinary dietetic precautions will soon restore you to normal health," writes a Kaviraj in the *A. B. Patrika*.

The blood pressure varies greatly in different individuals according to their constitution or temperament and in the same individual under varying conditions. The normal blood pressure in the arteries is about 120 to 130 mm. of mercury, but in persons over 50 years of age it is very often from 140 to 160 mm.

The normal blood pressure may increase due to several causes, such as (1) overeating, (2) mental worry and strain, (3) overwork, (4) use of strong wines and other intoxicants, (5) urinary complaints, (6) suppression of the calls of nature, (7) irregularities of habit, and (8) keeping up late hours at night.

One of the principal causes of high blood pressure is over-eating. So everybody, specially in advanced age, should always remember that excellent maxim of Ayurveda—"Never load your stomach; keep one-third empty." This does not, however, mean that you are to totally abstain from food. Fasting increases *vayu*. So complete fasting should not be recommended in high blood pressure. It is particularly harmful to those who have by nature a *vayu* temperament.

Milk, cheese, butter-milk and fruits are the best diet for high blood pressure. Take rice in the morning and milk, or milk and khal (fried paddy) with some fruits in the evening. Of dal—moong and kalai are the best. Of vegetables, take green plantains, figs, patal, thore, mocha, etc. Of leafy vegetables, brahmi, asundi, and sajina leaves are specially recommended. Meat and fish should be very sparingly taken. It is better to avoid these.

The kidneys should be kept properly working in high blood pressure. For this purpose lemon-juice is excellent. Satamuli and amlaki morabba may also be taken for breakfast or tiffin.

Daily baths should be taken after massaging the body thoroughly with oil. For this purpose Til oil is the best. An early dip in the river every day gives good result in high blood pressure.

A WINDFALL FOR MADRAS

Madras was surprised to read the statement made in the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, Government of India, on the advantage to this Presidency by the conversion operations relating to loans. Sir George said:

"We do help a province whenever we get any advantage on our own loans and we actually pass on to them the benefit of our conversion operations. We have already done this and the rates of interest charged to provinces on loans taken in the years 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1928-29, 1930-31 and 1931-32 have been reduced in the case of all provinces including Madras, which took loans from the Provincial Loans Fund in those years.

It is very surprising that this fact was not mentioned by the Finance Member for Madras. Actually we have given benefits to provinces during the current year amounting to Rs. 34 lakhs per annum."

It is not correct to say, says the *Madras Mail*, that the Finance Member for Madras had not mentioned the benefit to this Presidency from the conversion operations. The Hon. Sir Hopetoun Stokes, in introducing the budget for the current year in the Legislative Council, said:

"Under interest, we save Rs. 2.43 lakhs partly because we have avoided borrowing in 1933-34 and partly because of the reduction from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on outstanding advances of 1922-23 to which effect has been given from April 1, 1932. The reduction in the rate to which I have already referred will give us, it is anticipated, a further relief of about Rs. 1 lakh in 1934-35."

INCOME TAX REVENUE

Sir Alan Parsons has made a statement showing the net revenue derived from income-tax in the various provinces during 1932-33 as follows:—

Madras	Rs. 1,67,98,748
Bombay	" 4,62,23,157
Bengal	" 4,39,80,242
United Provinces	" 1,16,00,377
Punjab	" 86,90,484
Burma	" 1,74,16,122
Bihar and Orissa	" 68,71,745
Central Provinces and Berar	" 38,53,422
Assam	" 19,39,754
N.-W. Frontier Province	" 11,73,980

EXPORT OF GOLD

Gold worth Rs. 28,46,025 was exported by the *S. S. President Lincoln* and the *Viceroy of India* on 25th March. The total value of gold exported since England abandoned the gold standard is Rs. 1,74,25,83,948.

FREIGHT RATES ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Commenting on the Railway Budget, some papers have stated that the freight rates for goods traffic on Indian Railways are among the highest in the world. Judging from the figures given in an authoritative publication entitled "Railway Statistics of the United States of America" for the year ended 31st December 1932, prepared by Slason Thompson Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, Chicago, the freight rates for goods traffic on Indian Railways are among the lowest in the world. On page 94 of that publication, a comparison is made of the receipts per ton-mile on railways in various countries. The figures given show that on railways in India the receipts per ton-mile averaged 0.83 cent and that the only other countries with a lower figure were Japan 0.68 cent, and Poland 0.80 cent. In almost every other country the receipts per ton-mile were appreciably greater. For example, mentioning only those countries where the average distance for which traffic was hauled exceeded 100 miles as in India, the receipts per ton-mile were as follows:—

Canada	... 0.94 cent.
U. S. A.	... 1.062 cents.
South Africa	... 1.35 cents.
Mexico	... 2.20 cents.
China	... 3.08 cents.
South Australia	... 2.33 cents.
Commonwealth of Australia	... 3.53 cents.
Argentina	... 2.41 cents.

M. & S. M. Ry.'S RAIL CAR EXPERIMENT

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company has decided to try the experiment of running rail cars first in the Godavary District, and if this proves successful, to introduce the new service on other sections of the line, both broad and metre gauge.

Rail services will, for a start, be run on the following sections:

Tadepalligudem-Rajahmundry 27 miles; Nidadavolu-Rajahmundry 14 miles; Samalkot-Cocanada 10 miles; Cocanada-Kotipalli 30 miles.

The coaches will be built at the Company's workshops at Perambur. Each coach will accommodate about 100 passengers. For a start, 6 Diesel electric cars will be purchased at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs. The Diesel electric rail coach is a new form of power unit for railway work, and among its advantages is that it is worked by only one man and the working cost is cheaper. It is always ready for use whereas a steam locomotive requires an hour's preparation to start. Also shunting is easier with Diesel cars.

INDIAN MUSIC FOR WESTERN EARS

Indian music will never be appreciated in Europe until Indian musicians alter their present system of adapting it to Western harmony.

This is the firm belief of Miss Comolata Banerji, the talented Bengali composer, who is now in England on a short visit. She is giving a series of recitals of her compositions in an attempt to develop mutual understanding and appreciations of British and Indian art.

In an interview with *Reuter*, Miss Comolata Banerji said that her one ambition was to lead the way in making Indian melodies enjoyable to Europeans.

"Directly attempts are made to harmonise the actual notes of Indian *ragas* (melodies), they become cheap imitations of European music and thus lose their character. The only way to keep the purity of the *ragas* is to utilise them in Western compositions."

MISS PHILOMENA THUMBOO CHETTY

Miss Philomena Thumboo Chetty, the talented daughter of Raja Sabha Bhushana Mr. T. Thumboo Chetty, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, who gave her first violin recital last month in the Concert Hall of the Trinity College of Music, London, at the request of Dr. Mistowski and others of the Trinity College, is a born violinist and a gifted musician. She began the study of Violin at the early age of 6 under Sister Maurice of the Good Shepherd Convent, Mysore, and later studied under Professor P. H. Sandre of the Calcutta School of Music. For the past 4 years Miss Thumboo Chetty had a most successful career at the Paris Conservatoire. She was also the pupil of the celebrated Roumanian Artist Enesco, who has predicted for her a brilliant future in the musical world.

ART IN INDIA

Speaking at the Fine Arts Exhibition organised recently at the School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey said:

"Indian art of the past was an embodiment of certain religious, mythological and perhaps philosophical ideas, which were characteristically Indian but though that is so, it does not follow that Indian art must in future always be bound to the same methods as those of the past. We must, I think, draw some distinction between the technique and modes of expression. The danger to Indian art as the emanation of Indian life and thought lies not in the growing use of the Western technique but in allowing itself to depart from its character as the embodiment of Indian ideas and feelings."

SPORT AND POLITICS

The annual general meeting of the Bhowanipour Club, which is rapidly growing in strength and importance to be one of the biggest Indian Clubs on the Calcutta Maidan, was held recently at the Chowringhee Y. M. C. A. and was very largely attended. Mr. S. C. Mitter was in the chair. A message from Sir N. N. Sircar, the President of the Club, who was not able to attend the meeting owing to illness, was read. The message stated:

"I would advise you all not to spoil the fair name of sport by bringing parties and politics into it. I would particularly advise the playing members not to bring in party politics and the spirit of professionalism into the Club; for it will take away the charm and the aroma of an amateur sporting club where all of us meet for the sake of recreation. Love the Club as your own and play for the Club without any interest behind it for the sake of sport and do not change your colours off and on, and you will then find real enjoyment. To win or to lose a game is immaterial, but you must be sportsmen in the truest sense of the term off and on, on the field of play."

YUVARAJA OF PATIALA ON CRICKET

"India has learnt a lot from the M. C. C. team. Their visit has done immense good to Indian cricket," said the Yuvaraja of Patiala in a special interview to the *Hindu* before his departure for Patiala.

The Yuvaraja considered that India had been greatly handicapped by the absence of Nissar and the lack of an experienced spin bowler. India lost mostly on account of the weakness of her attack in these two departments. The fielding was very good. The batting too was careful but it could have been better. The Yuvaraja added: "I think personally India did very well in her second innings in making the runs she did, taking into consideration the crumbling wicket we had."

CRICKET CONTROL BOARD

The *People* understands that a definite move has been started to end the present Board of Control for Cricket in India. The present body has proved to be completely incompetent to do its job, and the result of the M. C. C. tour has been an eye-opener. The sorry debacle that has overtaken Indian Cricket in the incapable hands of the Board has to be wiped out from memory as early as possible. And the first step in the right direction is the reconstituting of the Board on a truly national basis. "We cannot allow our cricket to be throttled by people who do not understand it nor care a tuppence about the shame they bring on India."

CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS

Under the joint auspices of the Association of Economic Biologists (Colombatore), the Indian Chemical Society (Madras Branch), the Institute of Chemistry (Grecian Branch), the Society of Biological Chemistry of India and South Indian Science Association (Bangalore), the Easter Session of the Science Conference met at the Chemistry Lecture Theatre of the Central College, Bangalore, on March 30, under the distinguished presidentship of Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, Director of Indian Institute of Science. There was a large and distinguished gathering present.

Sir C. V. Raman addressing said that there was no dearth of mathematic genius in India and particularly South India, and Bangalore will once again find its place in the scientific map of the world if some of these mathematical minds were harnessed to physics and chemistry. He paid his tributes to the memory of the late Ramanujam, Mathematical prodigy of India. He then spoke at length about the scattering of light and the work that was being done in the Institute in this direction. Dr. Subba Rao proposed a vote of thanks.

MARVELS OF THE HEAVENS

Sir James Jeans, the astronomer, unfolded some marvels of the heavens in a lecture at the Royal Institution, London. He said:

Many stars are so far away that their light, travelling more than 180,000 miles a second, takes 300,000 years to reach the earth.

On some of them matter is so condensed that you can put a ton in your waistcoat pocket.

Altogether there are 100 billion stars.

They are scattered round in the shape of a gigantic cart-wheel.

This wheel of worlds goes round with majestic slowness. Each revolution takes 250,000,000 years.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

In his presidential address to the Ninth Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress held at Poona, the Rajah of Sangli spoke on what is wrong with the world and suggested how best it can be set right. He said: "All this trouble, all these apparently insoluble problems, all this bankruptcy of human remedial endeavour denoted but one thing and that is some basic misunderstanding of life and its aims, penetrating into and so corrupting the whole of modern civilisation. It is a matter, as a philosopher might put it, of wrong values. Only one thing could put matters right and that is a fundamental change in outlook."

TALKIES AS CAREER

"The talkie has come to stay with us. The rage for talkies, especially in Indian languages like Hindi or Tamil, seems to be unlimited though yet in its infancy. A good talkie can give honourable and lucrative employment to 50 educated young men and women. I want you to explore the possibilities of this profession." This advice was given to youths by Mr. S. Satyamurthy in the course of his presidential address at the Madras Youth Congress, held on March 24, at the Ranade Hall, Myslapore.

"Or again," he said, "take the South Indian stage or South Indian music. Third-rate artistes producing third-rate plays, with primitive dress and primitive scenery, still hold the field. You can count the first class musicians on the fingers of your hand. There is plenty of talent among you. You must develop the genius to discover talent among yourselves, to organise it with a view to open out new careers for yourselves, and to add to the innocent and elevating amusement and happiness of the nation."

DOUGLAS FAIRBANK'S (JR.) FUTURE

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., had his first glimpse of Broadway since last July, when he cut the ties that bound him to the American cinema and set sail for England.

"Hollywood was getting to be a grind," he confessed, lighting a cigarette. "They had me doing five and six pictures a year. Some of them looked all right on paper, but they had a habit of slipping down into the program class. Only once in three years would I get a part I cared anything about. I kept going up and down the ladder and not getting any place. There was nothing stable about my career in Hollywood."

RELIEF FOR INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

Mr. Mayashanker M. Bhatt, President, Motion Picture Society of India, sent the following telegram to the Finance Department, Government of India, New Delhi:

"Motion Picture Society of India greatly disappointed with all proposals. Society protests against omission of expected relief for film industry. Promises of sympathetic considerations were given by Commerce and Industries Member thrice to Society's deputations as also in several Assembly debates."

CAR WITH ARMCHAIR COMFORT

Trains and aeroplanes can no longer be regarded as the only forms of smooth and comfortable transport, writes a correspondent of the *Hindu*. "The modern motor car, as exemplified in the New Rover Twelve, can travel over the roughest roads without inconvenience to its passengers. Seated in the well-upholstered and comfortable armchair, I wrote my notes with a fountain-pen while we were negotiating one of the China clay tracks on Lee Moor, near Princetown. My handwriting testified afterwards to the good springing of this car."

Later, on Roborough Downs, where I took the wheel, I tested the fool-proof qualities of this car. I took a sharp bend near Yelverton at 50 m.p.h. The Rover treated the incident as if it had been at 20 m.p.h. and did not perform the customary practice of waving one wing in the air. Even a brutal onslaught on the brake pedal produced no harsh reply."

MOTOR ACCIDENTS

In one year more persons are killed and injured in Great Britain than in the three years of the Boer War, from which the inference may be drawn that the motor car is a greater curse than war. The *Manchester Guardian* in this connection says that in the whole of the Boer War, which spread over the years 1899 to 1902, the total British loss set down as killed in action was 5,774, and the wounded numbered 20,811, while in the year 1933 there were killed on the roads in Britain 7,125 persons and the number of injured was 216,401. 'In piping times of peace,' it observes, 'there are more people killed and far more people injured in a single year than fell in the whole course of a campaign that shook the British Commonwealth to its foundations.'

HITLER AND MOTOR INDUSTRY

Germany is issuing a challenge to the car-manufacturing world," says a latest message from that country. Her total production more than doubled itself last year, whilst, as a concrete example of what is going on, the annual report of the Opel Works just issued shows that the company made a profit of £250,000 during 1933. The significance of this figure lies in the fact that in 1932 there was a loss of £800,000. The company reports that it has plenty of work for the 13,000 men now employed and, as Hitler lets the purchaser of a new car have a year's motoring free of taxation, it is not surprising to learn that the whole industry is ready for a boom.

AIR TRANSPORT IN BRITAIN

The amalgamation of about 17 small air companies operating in Britain is being planned as a reply to the move made by the Imperial Airways and 4 big British railway companies in registering a joint company for operation of the internal air services.

Four companies with a total capital strength of half a million pounds have taken the lead in this amalgamation by calling a secret meeting in London to discuss the matter. If the plan is adopted, it is expected that the combine will be backed by a big constructive company and a powerful financial house. The object of the combine is to prevent wasteful competition, link up various services and open new aerodromes. The move foreshadows a determined effort to put air transport in Britain in a position to compete with surface travel.

This summer, a complete skeleton of trunk air line routes down the whole length of the country will be started with fast new commercial machines, capable of showing a great saving in time compared with road or rail.

BY AIR TO MECCA

Mecca is to have a civil air service. Hitherto all airplanes in the Hedjaz have as supporters on their coat of company "Misr," which has developed remarkably in recent years in finance and business, has now organised an air service from Egypt to the Hedjaz.

It has received from the Egyptian Government a contract to carry pilgrims to Jeddah, the port of the Holy City.

The old idea among Moslems was that the greater the hardships in making the pilgrimage to Mecca, the more meritorious the journey.

Now comfort is the watchword. Every endeavour is being made to attract pilgrims.

A NEW GERMAN AIR-SHIP

The giant new commercial airship, L. Z. 129, is now nearing completion in her hanger at Friedrichshafen and it is hoped that she will be keeping the famous "Graf Zeppelin" company on the Germany-South America service before the end of the year.

She will have a speed of 84 m.p.h. and her size will be 6-3/4 million cubic feet. Safety is being assured by Diesel engines burning non-inflammable crude oil. The Maybach engines will have a maximum output of 4,000 h.p. Passenger accommodation includes a smoking saloon and 25 state rooms each equipped with running hot and cold water.

INDIAN RICE IN GERMANY

Mr. S. N. Gupta, I.C.S., Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, in his review of trade conditions during the quarter ended December 1933, says: Imports into Germany of polished rice from India for the period January-September 1933 stood at 40,645 tons. At the end of November the imports were 44,325 tons, that is, an increase of 3,680 tons in the two months, October and November. This slowing down in the imports of polished rice from India is mainly due to the policy pursued by the authorities in Germany since the autumn of discouraging the imports of polished rice into the country in order that the German rice mills might have greater opportunities of milling unpolished rice and thus afford more employment to German labour. In spite of restrictions, however, it may be noted that imports of polished rice from India during 1933 show an improvement over the figures of the two previous years.

It is when we come to the figures for unpolished rice that some cause for anxiety exists. Imports for 1933 were 164,784 tons as compared with 206,651 tons in 1932 and 234,214 tons in 1931, both admittedly bad years in comparison with Germany's usual purchases of Indian unpolished rice in the past. The explanation for this drop in the imports of rice into Germany lies partially in the fact that Germany's wheat, rye and barely harvests have been very good in the past season, but due to severe import restrictions in other countries, the exportable surplus has not been able to find its way abroad as in previous years, with the result that the people of the country have been compelled as well as encouraged to consume their own crops in preference to imported grain. Imports of rice have accordingly suffered.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN THE PUNJAB

Legislation for dealing with rural indebtedness; a Bill affording State aid to industries; steps to widen markets for agricultural produce and reduction of railway freights; improvement of the system of statistics and the development of the Board of Economic Inquiry into something even more useful and practical; a proposal to borrow money for schemes of development, directly or indirectly remunerative—these are the subjects now under the consideration of the Government of the Punjab.

REMISSION IN DELHI

In view of the widespread and exceptional damage suffered by the agriculturists of the province due to excessive rain and floods during the last monsoon, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has ordered a special scale of remission in land revenue throughout the province.

ALL-INDIA WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The All-India Working Class Political Conference met on March 31 under the presidency of Mr. Harihar Nath Sastri, President of the Trade Union Congress. The Conference was held under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress and attended by delegates from all parts of India.

In welcoming the guests and delegates, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Vice-President of the Trade Union Congress, said that the phenomenal awakening and growing consciousness of the Indian working class during the last decade necessitated that the Indian working class should clearly define its own attitude and position in that struggle for political power which is going on in the country.

Mr. Ruiker next dealt with the formation of Congress socialist groups in Bombay and Jubbulpore and said that it was possible for the Indian working class party to co-operate with Left Wing Congressmen.

LABOUR IN INDIA

During the year 1933 there were 146 strikes in British India as compared with 118 in 1932, the number of workers involved being 161,338 and 128,099. It is well known that the cause of the unrest was retrenchment in wages and in work. Conditions have been so desperate that labour unrest has become chronic. Several match factories and many sugar factories are also closed, leaving several thousand workers unemployed. Although some labour legislation has been passed in the last session of the Assembly, and the Assembly has held an unusually prolonged sessions, the gravity of the labour situation has not been realised in high circles. On the other hand, the intervention of a few communists in this unrest has offered a pretext for the demand from capitalist sources for repressive action on the part of the Government. Government must soon liberalise the Trades Disputes Act implementing the Whitley recommendations in this matter.

GERMAN WORKERS' MOVEMENT

The latest development in the 'Relax and Keep Fit' movement, which aims at enriching the lives of German workers and provides recuperation for body and mind by the proper use of leisure time was announced on February 1, when numerous detachments of the workmen with skis in hand for the first time took a train for the snow country in Southern Germany. They will receive instruction in the popular and healthy outdoor sport free of charge. Their railway fares were reduced to 50 per cent.

S. P. C. A. IN MADRAS

The 53rd Annual Meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on March 21 at the banquetting hall of the Madras Government House. The Governor presided.

The Secretary, presenting the Annual Report, said the year marked a new era in the history of the Society by the institution of a special court for the trial cases of cruelty to animals. While ordinary criminal courts dealt with persons committing offences against human beings, the special court to deal with persons committing offences against animals was indeed an achievement and a welcome reform.

The Governor expressed his appreciation of the good work done by the Society and said that the best way of achieving their object was by creating a healthy public atmosphere.

CLUB FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

Six thousand people in London form part of a "Silent Fellowship" club, members of which are deaf and dumb. But they have their own football and cricket fields, and tennis courts. They can gossip with each other. They can even "sing" hymns conducted in their own churches. These churches have no organs. Sermons are delivered by finger spelling. A shorthand of finger spelling is used in the singing of hymns. Interpreters are also used for guests. Facial expression or a nod of the head help to emphasize points. Previous to joining this society, people should get themselves trained about lip-reading in deaf and dumb schools.

TELEPHONES IN THE WORLD

There are 34 million telephones in the world and it is now possible to speak to 32 million of them from Great Britain. The British Postmaster-General, Sir Kingsley Wood, mentioned this interesting fact in a speech at Lincoln on 23rd February. He referred to the immense strides made in the science of communication. To-day by lifting a telephone receiver, a British subscriber could speak to Canada, the United States, South America, India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. He hoped Japan would be added this year.

MR. HANDIQUE'S GIFT

Rai Bahadur Radhakanta Handique, a tea planter of Jorhat, has made a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Assam Government for the creation of a permanent building for the Department of Historical Antiquarian Studies, Assam, at Gauhati, to be named after his wife Narayani Handique.

WIT AND HUMOUR

The wife was very pleased with her success at the women's meeting, and on her return home she said to her husband:

"Yes, I was absolutely outspoken at the meeting this afternoon."

The husband looked incredulous.

"I can hardly believe it, my dear," he said. "Who in the world outspoke you?"

* * * * *

An Aberdonian was very ill, and the doctor had just seen him. Before leaving the house, Mrs. MacKay asked the doctor: "What do you think of my man?"

The Doctor replied: "I'm afraid he won't be able to work again."

"Oh," said Mrs. MacKay, "I will tell him that; it will cheer him up."

* * * * *

An Oxford undergraduate has been fined for flinging a missile from a college window. The missile was a pudding. "The plate," said a witness of the heinous crime, "smashed into a thousand pieces, but the pudding stayed whole."

"It is on fare like this that the bulldog breed is reared."

* * * * *

The blacksmith was instructing a novice in the way to treat a horse-shoe.

"I'll bring the shoe from the fire and lay it on the anvil. When I nod my head you hit it with this hammer."

The apprentice did exactly as he was told.

* * * * *

"A Glasgow teacher was examining a class in Scripture.

"Now, boys," he said, "supposing I saw a man beating a donkey and stopped him, what virtue would my action show?"

"Brotherly love, Sir," a bright pupil replied.

* * * * *

"Where's the cashier?"

"He's gone to the races."

"In business hours!"

"Yes, Sir; it's his last chance of getting the books to balance."

* * * * *

"But, madam, you have no claim. Your husband did not insure his life, he took out a policy against fire."

"That's what I claim. He has been cremated."

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The Capitation Tribunal

BY

DEWAN BAHADUR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, M.L.A.

THE report of the Capitation Tribunal has been before the public for some time, and as its recommendations have been to a certain extent, misunderstood, it is necessary to explain the purpose for which the Tribunal was constituted, the questions referred to it for decision, and the nature of the 'Award' of the Tribunal. The Tribunal was constituted by the Prime Minister to consider various claims which were put forward by the India Office and the War Office. The essential questions were first the question of the contribution by India towards the recruiting and training expense in England of the British Army, otherwise known as the capitation charges, and, secondly, India's claim for a contribution from Imperial revenues towards military expenditure in India. The suggestion of the Tribunal was put forward by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, when he was Secretary of State for India, early in 1931. The Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, consulted some of the members of the Round Table Conference at Simla on the desirability of establishing a Tribunal, and stated that the two questions referred to above would be placed before the Tribunal for decision. Many of the Indian members while agreeing to the question of the capitation charges being referred to the Tribunal, took exception to the Tribunal adjudicating upon the question of the contribution which the British revenues should

make towards military expenditure. In spite of this opposition, both the questions were referred to the Tribunal, and their report has now to be examined.

CAPITATION CHARGES

Indian public opinion has, for several decades, protested against India being saddled with charges for the training of British Officers and soldiers in England. In the early days of the Congress, Dadabhai Naoroji, Prof. Fawcett, Sir Dinsha Wacha, Mr. Gokhale and other Congressmen objected to the payment on the ground that India was not liable to meet such charges. They argued that while the British recruit was trained for a few months in England, the same recruit was trained for a number of years in India at Indian cost, and as British soldiers serve only for a period of five years in India, the value of the Indian training accrues to Britain, when the regiments return to their home country. In fact, their case was that, so far from India being liable to pay capitation charges for the somewhat summary training which the recruits get at the initial stages, Great Britain should pay a considerable amount to India for the benefits which the Officers and soldiers receive in training while in India. Alternatively, Indian public men argued that the amount of capitation charges was excessive. The Welby Commission considered this point, and Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir William

Wedderburn, in their minority report, suggested that, even in case India was held liable, the capitation rate should not be more than £3-15-0 per head. Various other Committees and Commissions have examined this question from time to time. Despite the fact, however, that the Government of India had entered a caveat at an early stage, and even before Indian public opinion had begun to assert itself against this liability—in 1859—and had questioned the rate at which the capitation charges should be calculated in the event of the liability being accepted, the British Government neither accepted the contention of the Government of India nor referred the matter to a Tribunal. It is interesting to note that in the last years of the 19th century, the Marquess of Salisbury, the then Prime Minister, suggested the constitution of a Tribunal of a representative character, of which one Indian Judge at least should be a member, to give a decision on the issue. It took nearly thirty-five years for the British Government to adopt the suggestion of Lord Salisbury.

The issue regarding the actual rate of capitation charges arises from the different points of view which the Government of India and the British Government took on the period of training which a recruit should have. Since 1907, the Army Council have contended that twelve months is a reasonable period, and that recruits with less than twelve months' training cannot be sent to India, without impairing the efficiency of the army. On the other hand, the Government of India and their military advisers have held that, after six months' training, the recruit was perfectly fit to proceed to India, and that any further training could be had in India and that even in England the recruit of six months' training has been considered as a military asset to the Empire. The Tribunal admits that the War Office's contention that the recruit from the sixth to the twelfth month of his training is not a military asset, cannot be

sustained. The result is that if any period of training beyond six months is accepted, India will, in effect, be paying for a portion of the regularly trained military establishment of England. The claim of the War Office to charge India on the basis of twelve months' training, is the counter claim which the Finance Member and the Government's spokesman in India have referred to, and which, they feel, they have escaped from by the Award of the Tribunal. The Tribunal did not accept the decision of the Government of India, and have calculated that a nine months' training would be fair to both the parties. It is curious that this period of nine months has not been suggested by either of the contending parties, and there are no reasons assigned by the Tribunal why such a period should be accepted.

Sir Shadi Lal and Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, the two Indian Judges, of the tribunal have both dissented from this recommendation of the majority of the Tribunal. They point out that this very issue has been considered by no fewer than five Committees or Commissions, and that the verdict has been, either expressly or impliedly, in favour of the shorter period. In 1861, the Tulloch Committee, which considered the question of capitation rate, adopted, for purposes of calculation, a period of 4½ months only for the infantry. In 1872, the Seccombe Committee held that India was liable to pay charges for six months' training. The same conclusion was confirmed in 1875 by the Bouverie Committee. The question was again examined by Lord Northbrooke Commission in 1892, and, after elaborate calculations, that Commission also adopted the period of six months as a legitimate period of training. The Welby Commission in 1900 again fixed the charges on the basis of six months' training, in spite of the War Office's claim for a longer period. I have already referred to the fact that the dissenting minority of that Commission did not accept this

view, and that the Marquess of Salisbury felt compelled to suggest the appointment of a Tribunal to decide the issue. This period of training for six months was accepted by the War Office for many years, and, as the Indian Judges point out, several high military authorities, including Lord Kitchener, Sir Beauchamp Duff, Lord Rawlinson and Sir Philip Chetwode, held that a period of six months' training is adequate in the case of men required for India. The Government of India have repeatedly declared, in their representations to the War Office, that even if it takes longer than six months to complete the training of a soldier, they are prepared, and indeed would prefer, to take recruits with only six months' training and complete their training in India in accordance with Indian requirements.

It is true that the Government of India have coupled the condition of six months' training with the condition that the recruit should have attained the age of 20 years. The War Office, taking advantage of it, pointed out that the age of recruitment varied from 18½ to 19½ years, and that if insistence was laid on this, the recruit must wait for a year in England before he can be sent out to India. But as the Indian Judges point out, 36 per cent. of the recruits enlisted each year are beyond the age of 19½ at the time of their enlistment, and "in these circumstances, the War Office, inspired as they must be by goodwill towards, and a desire to help, India, should not find it very difficult to supply the major portion of her requirements out of the men who, on completing their training for six months, are not under 20 years of age." The minority further elaborate the statement contained in the main report that, after six months' training, the recruit is, undoubtedly, of military value in England, is used, and has been used in the past, for regular military duty, for forming part of the expeditionary force, and that, in effect,

India will be paying, not for training the soldiers, but for their actual employment for military purposes in England. In 1926, the British Government compelled the Government of India to pay a consolidated amount as capitation charges on their own basis, and the result of the nine months' training, which the majority of Capitation Tribunal have held to be necessary, is that, in substance, the amount fixed by the British Government in 1926 must continue to be paid. In effect, it means that the Award of the Tribunal on the capitation charges has been, practically, entirely against the case of the Government of India. It is necessary to realise that a claim put forward by the Government of India, in the first instance, for a total exemption, and, alternatively, for a great reduction in the charges—a claim which has been pressed for over sixty years by military authorities and by Viceroy and in a series of dispatches from the Government of India—has been found to be completely baseless by the majority of the Tribunal. The entire claim of India, so far as the capitation charges are concerned, has been dismissed by the three Judges. And this is the decision over which the Indian Legislature has been asked to enthuse itself.

BRITISH CONTRIBUTION

The Tribunal was required "to examine India's claim that a contribution should be made from Imperial revenues towards Indian military expenditure from Indian revenues, and to report the basis on which any contribution approved should be assessed." As I have already stated, some of the Indian members who were consulted preferred that this question should not be the subject of adjudication by a Tribunal. In the first place, they felt that there were political implications which must be thoroughly understood, before a contribution from the British Exchequer is received by the Indian Government. It has been the case of Indians that a time must come when the entire British Force

should be substituted by an Indian Force, and that the military authorities should work up to a programme which will bring about the result. In fact, that was one of the conclusions adopted in the Thomas Committee or the Defence Committee of the first Round Table Conference. It was apprehended that the result of the receipt of a contribution would be to perpetuate a British army of occupation in India. In the second place, the question of a contribution by the British Exchequer for Indian military purposes, based on whatever grounds, had not been widely agitated in the country; public opinion had not been regimented on the subject; the basis of the contribution had not been discussed; and above all, the question whether it could form the subject of a juridical arbitration was seriously doubted. If such a contribution should be made at all, it is unassessable by a judicial tribunal, which could not possibly take into account political and military reasons far beyond its ken or purview.

The question having been referred, the decision of the Tribunal was that a certain amount should be paid as contribution by the British Government. The Tribunal did not assess the amount, but gave two reasons for their recommendations, and suggested that the assessment should be made by competent authorities on the grounds stated by them. The majority, in coming to the conclusion that a contribution from the British Exchequer is justified, have advanced the following two grounds:

(1) that the army in India is a force ready in an emergency to take the field at once, which does not exist elsewhere in the Empire, which is specially available for immediate use in the East, and which has on occasions been so used.

(2) That India is a training ground for active service, such as does not exist elsewhere in the Empire.

On this basis His Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that a contribution of £1,500,000 annually, and no more than that, is justified.

The India Office case regarding the amount of

contribution which the British Exchequer must pay, will give an indication of the extent to which this Award has been favourable to India. The India Office suggested several alternative formulae on which the contribution might be based. These formulae were:

(1) A fixed percentage of India's total expenditure on defence; say one-half, about £18,000,000 per annum (suggested by some members of a Sub-Committee of the first Indian Round Table Conference); or, alternatively, some lower percentage;

(2) The extra cost of maintaining the British troops in India over the cost of maintaining a corresponding number of Indian troops; estimated at £10,000,000.

(3) The existing defence expenditure of India relating to the cost of British troops—say £16,000,000; or, alternatively, a percentage of this.

(4) The excess of India's defence expenditure over a certain percentage of India's assessable revenue.

The last suggestion of the India Office requires some explanation. Several colonies make contributions to the British Exchequer for the British Forces that are stationed in those colonies. Bermuda contributes £3,500, based on a rate per head of the local population. Cyprus pays a fixed sum of £10,000 a year. Mauritius 5½ per cent. of the Colony's assessable revenue. Ceylon pays three-fourths of the total cost of the garrison, or 9½ per cent. of the assessable revenue, whichever is less. The Straits Settlements and Hong Kong pay, respectively, the cost of the garrison, or 20 per cent. of the assessable revenue, whichever is less.

It will be seen that the four alternatives put forward by the India Office require a contribution from the British Exchequer varying from ten to eighteen million pounds sterling. The decision of the British Government to contribute £1,500,000, shows to what extent the India Office has been successful on this issue. Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, in dissenting from the proposal, suggested what he considered an equitable basis for the contribution. "It might be related," he says, "in some way to the cost of the British troops, or, alternatively, the total military expenditure might be limited to a certain fixed proportion of the public revenue. Either

a fixed share of the costs of the British troops in India or the excess over a fixed maximum percentage of Indian revenues would be a fair and suitable way of fixing the contribution and would furnish the required basis of assessment, but the fixing of the exact amount or share or percentage is a matter of high policy." It need hardly be said that this suggestion has not been accepted by His Majesty's Government.

The implications of accepting the contribution have to be carefully borne in mind. Doubts have been entertained whether, by the receipt of such a contribution, any fixed standard of efficiency is required of the troops in India, apart from what is necessary for purely Indian defence purposes. On this point, at any rate, the reply of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State to a debate on the Capitation Rate Tribunal, is extremely interesting. In the course of his speech Sir Philip Chetwode said:

Now, Sir, a matter has been mentioned here to-day, but it has been rather better put in another place on the same debate that we are having to-day, by Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar. He asked these questions. Does it mean that any further commitments are involved, because we have received £1,500,000 from His Majesty's Government? Does it mean that the Indian Army is to be put up to a certain standard of efficiency? Does it mean that the programme of mechanization should be so adjusted that if the army is taken to Europe for Imperial purposes it must have that efficiency which is required for those purposes? Does it mean that we are thereby guaranteed that these troops will be equipped merely to the extent that is necessary for Indian defence purposes, whether that defence arises in India or in England, or could it be used for a European war apart from defence? I can answer all these categorically "No." The Indian Army and the Army in India are maintained at a standard of efficiency necessary for the defence of the Indian frontiers and for internal security, and not to the standard of European war. I will give a few instances. The British Expeditionary Force division was between 70 and 90 guns behind it. Your division has 48 behind it. British Expeditionary Force units have more machine guns than your units out here. British units have sections containing anti-tank weapons, which I do not consider necessary here. They have just started in British units a new trench mortar, a close support weapon. We are not going to follow them. I said they were of no particular assistance to me in our particular problem. In the Expeditionary Force they have tank battalions and even tank brigades. I have not, I have got a few companies of light tanks which we do consider may be of the utmost use to us in our particular problem,

but I have no intention of agreeing to equip the army out here with tanks to the extent the Expeditionary Force has. The same over transport.

The result of the decisions of the Tribunal and of His Majesty's Government may, therefore, be briefly summed up. India has lost all along the line, so far as the question of its liability to pay capitation charges is concerned. It has lost politically in the decision to pay a contribution towards Indian military expenditure; and it has lost financially because the amount actually decided upon bears no relation to the claim as put forward by the India Office itself. It does not appear on the whole to be a matter for either congratulation or supreme satisfaction that the Capitation Tribunal Award has resulted in the payment of a sum of £1,500,000 to Indian revenues, though in the existing circumstances of the Indian Exchequer, the Finance Member has welcomed this as a great relief.

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The Easternmost Hindu Kingdom in North India

BY THE HON. RAI BAHADUR K. L. BARUA

THE easternmost kingdom in Northern India mentioned in the Mahabharata was Pragjyotisha (Assam and part of Northern Bengal) ruled over by the powerful king Bhagadatta, who



THE HON. RAI BAHADUR K. L. BARUA

was an ally of the Kaurava prince Duryodhana. In the age of Buddha, about 500 years after the Mahabharata War, this kingdom, for some reasons, became quite insignificant, for the sixteen Mahajanapadas, mentioned in the Buddhist records, do not include Pragjyotisha. The Greek writers of the fourth century B.C. mention Prasioi and Gangaridai as the powerful easternmost kingdom in India. It seems that two kingdoms or two nations, viz., Prasioi and Gangaridai, combined to form one powerful kingdom. When the military resources of this kingdom were reported to Alexander in the Punjab, his soldiers, who had already experienced the stiff resistance offered by the Paurava king, refused to advance further towards the east. Scholars, both Indian and European, have held that Prasioi stands for Prachhya (eastern) and that it meant the kingdom of Magadha. There are, however, certain obvious objections to this theory which should be stated here. In the first place, we do not find it mentioned in any of our ancient records, that

the kingdom of Magadha was known as *Prachhya* or eastern kingdom. On the other hand we find that Yuan Chwang the Chinese pilgrim of the seventh century A.D., who spent a considerable time at Nalanda, placed Magadha within mid-India. The Greek writers must have recorded the names which they gathered from the populace at the time. It is hardly credible that the inhabitants of the Magadha country were then popularly called *Prachhyas*. In the second place, it is the kingdom of Pragjyotisha which is referred to in the Mahabharata as a *Prag-desha* (eastern country.) This kingdom, during the time of Bhagadatta, comprised Assam and the northern belt of modern Bengal and touched Mithila (North Bihar) on the west. If we take Prasioi as the Greek abbreviation of Pragjyotisha and Gangaridai (*Ganga-rashtra*) as the country on both sides of the Ganges (Bengal and Bihar) the two combined kingdoms would mean practically the whole of north-eastern India comprising modern Assam, Bengal and Bihar. It is very likely that the military resources of this vast kingdom actually frightened the Greeks. This would also explain the want of separate mention of Pragjyotisha in pre-Mauryan or post-Mauryan records prior to rise of the Guptas. It may be that this vast kingdom was founded by Mahapadma Nanda who was a conqueror and that it was inherited by his successors down to the time of Alexander's invasion. From the Greek records we find that the capital of this large kingdom was Palimbothra (Pataliputra). It seems that after the downfall of the Mauryas and the disintegration of their vast empire, petty kingdoms thrived in North-eastern India, for we find from the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudra Gupta, of the fourth century A.D., the mention of Kamarupa, Samatata and Davaka as the eastern frontier kingdoms. It is quite possible that these three kingdoms, or at least two of them, arose out of the older and

larger kingdom known as Pragjyotisha. Whatever that may be, from that time onwards this easternmost Hindu kingdom came to be generally known as Kamarupa although its kings, from the fourth down to the eleventh century, described themselves, in their copper-plate inscriptions, as "Pragjyotishadhipati". From these inscriptions, we find an almost unbroken genealogy of kings beginning from Pushyavarman, who was evidently a contemporary of Samudra Gupta, down to Dharmapalavarman who reigned towards the end of the eleventh century or a period of about 800 years. All these kings called themselves *Bharmas i. e.*, descendants of Naraka, the father of Bhagadatta. Two of these kings are well-known in Indian History. One is Bhaskaravarman, eleventh in direct descent from Pushyavarman and a contemporary of Sri Harshavardhana and the Chinese pilgrim Yuan Chwang. The latter was, for some time, a guest of Bhaskaravarman in Kamarupa. According to the Chinese accounts Bhaskaravarman was the powerful king of Eastern India who ranked next only to Emperor Harsha. This description is borne out by the epigraphic record known as the Nidhanpur copper-plate charter which he issued from his victorious camp at Karnasuvarna, the capital of the famous Bengal king Sasanka. Historians believe that Bhaskaravarman, in conjunction with Harsha, defeated the Bengal king who then retreated towards the south. The next famous king of Kamarupa was Sri Harshavarman who flourished nearly 100 years after Bhaskaravarman. He was the father-in-law of the Nepal king Jayadeva whose inscription, on a stone slab in Nepal, dated 748 A.D. states that Sri Harshavarman was the "Lord of Gauda, Odra, Kalinga, Kosla and other countries." He was therefore the paramount king over the whole of North-Eastern India, his empire reaching as far as Ganjam to the South.

After the death of Sri Harshavarman the Kamarupa power waned and the Pala kings

began to rule over Gauda and Magadha. The rise of the Pala power checked the ambitions of the Kamarupa kings but still they ruled independently till the 12th century when a general of the Pala king, Kumara Pala, conquered the kingdom. On the death of Kumara Pala, however, this general, Vaidyadeva by name, threw off his allegiance to the Pala king of Bengal and founded a dynasty in Kamarupa.

Towards the beginning of the thirteenth century Muhammad Bukhtiyar Khilji, who is said to have conquered Bengal from the Sena king Lakshman Sena, with only a handful of soldiers, invaded Kamarupa with 12,000 mounted Turkish troops. Practically the whole army was annihilated in Kamarupa in the year 1206 A.D. and Bukhtiyar escaped with only a few followers. After this there were a series of Muslim invasions from Bengal but all were unsuccessful. The Bengal Sultans, in spite of renewed attempts, failed to effect a permanent occupation of the country.

During the thirteenth century the Ahoms, a Shan tribe, entered the country from the North-east. They quickly established themselves in the eastern part of the kingdom which came to be known as Assam after them. The last dynasty of kings in Kamarupa ruled with their capital at Koch Bihar. These kings were pressed by the Ahoms from the east and by the Muslims from the west. Ultimately the remnant of their kingdom was divided between the Ahoms and the Muslims. Then ensued a struggle between the Moghul power and the Ahoms for nearly 200 years. The Ahom kings, who had in the meantime embraced Hinduism, repeatedly drove back the Muslims. Moghul generals like Mir Jumla and Raja Ram Singh attained temporary success but eventually discomfited and Assam continued to be independent till 1826 when the Burmese having overrun the country the British had to intervene and by the treaty of Yandabu Assam was ceded to the British. This is, in short, the history of this easternmost Hindu kingdom. The early part of this history has been dealt fully in my book "Early History of Kamarupa" and the latter part has been dealt in Sir Edward Gait's "History of Assam".

* A review of this book appears on page 392.

Inter-Governmental Economic Conference

BY MR. P. R. SRINIVASAN, M.A.,

Editor, "Indian Finance," Calcutta.

ONE achievement of Sir George Schuster, who retired from the Finance Membership early in May, is that he induced the most conservative of the governments of the world to flirt with some of the most advanced ideas of modern economics. In a speech at a farewell banquet given to him and Lady Schuster by Sir Homi and Lady Mehta, Sir George claimed credit for bringing about many improvements in India's finances by holding steadfastly to the principles of sound finance, for which his country has always stood. Few Indians can agree with Sir George either as to the extent of the improvement or as to the manner it was brought about. And it is also incontrovertible that the improvement in the credit of the Government of India flows directly from the abandonment of the gold standard in September 1931. But, whatever the worth of Sir George's work in other spheres, it is certain that the country should be grateful to him for bringing economic planning within the sphere of practical politics.

Sir George Schuster is the first Finance Member of the Government of India to relate the national budget directly to the state of the national economy. In every one of his budget speeches, except probably the first, he set the financial plans of the government against the background of the national economy, though it is also true that it seemed the worse for that setting. For if Sir George had given the economic conditions of the country their due weight, he would have been less prone to increase the burden of taxation and more enthusiastic in the cause of retrenchment of expenditure. But all said and done, it is to the credit of the retiring Finance Member that he was the first to make the economic progress of the country the concern as much of the Finance Member, as of his colleagues in the Commerce and Industries Departments.

He has also succeeded in persuading the Government of India as a whole to recognise this new responsibility. And during the last two years of his regime he was found to talk constantly of the necessity of economic planning.

It is not to be expected, however, that the Government of India could change over too abruptly to the idea of bringing about drastic changes in policy and objective. All that they can be expected to do is to expand some thought on the economic problem as a whole and to bring about some degree of co-ordination in the policies that are being pursued in the various departments of the Governments both at the Centre and in the Provinces. The Government recognised that behind the peculiarities of conditions in each Province there is a substantial identity in the problems with which the various Governments are now grappling. And that in any policy common to the whole of India, it were well that the representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments confer together as a preliminary.

In his farewell speech at Bombay Sir George attempted to expound the results of the inter-Governmental Conference, which had been already made public in the form of a Government resolution on the subject. Though Sir George did not add to the information that was available in the official publication he endeavoured to emphasise that the results of the Conference, though by no means impressive, were really the beginning of a common policy of great potentiality. It is, therefore, necessary to examine how far this suggestion of Sir George Schuster is borne out by the facts of the case. As mentioned already, the Conference did not address itself to the problems which are primarily suggested by the term "economic planning."

The object of the Government of India in proposing it, the report states, was not in any way

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to trench on the functions of local Governments in matters under their control, but to see whether by mutual consultation any common plan of action could be arrived at, and whether the Central Government could assist either by providing a clearing house for information or arranging for separate discussions, or possibly by helping to finance activities which would lead to productive results.

In this view, the Conference had to consider the following problems, rural indebtedness, crop planning, marketing of agricultural produce, the cottage industry, industrial research and economic survey and statistics.

The essential conservatism of the Government of India breaks out in the cautious restriction of the scope of the Conference. Even in so urgent a problem as rural indebtedness, they are content to explore without end. They aim at the gaining of "impressions." They pass pious resolutions to start land mortgage banks and make land more mobile for purposes of credit. As if the problem of rural indebtedness is still in the stage of a superficial trouble and not deep-rooted and widespread chronic disease!

One could understand the governments taking such steps, if our knowledge of actual conditions was incomplete. From the earliest days of British rule, rulers and ruled have talked of rural indebtedness. Committees and Commissions have enquired into the questions connected with it. The Labour Commission have made specific recommendations for safeguarding the workers' interests. The Banking Commission favoured a special rural insolvency law. And now after so much tall talk about planned economy, we are only to tinker with a problem, the solutions of which is the very basis of any economic reconstruction.

Not that land mortgage banks are not required or their foundation offers no difficulties. But how can banks function when the clientele is steeped in debt? Likewise, the easy alienability of land

may lubricate our economic machinery. But how will it help rural indebtedness? Are we prepared for the cultivators being dispossessed of their holdings? Time was when restraints on the alienation of agricultural land were thought to be a much-needed reform, in order that agriculturalists might be cured of their supposed thriftlessness; and now we seek to fly to the other extreme and try to reduce land to the position of a movable property.

The fact is that agricultural indebtedness is at the root a problem of relating the produce of land to the charges which have been heaped upon it. No matter how or with what justification the charges came to be incurred. Cultivation cannot be efficient, unless the cultivator is sufficiently recompensed for his trouble and is assured that any extra yield from the land will not go solely to the arrears of debt payments. The Inter-governmental Conference does not appear to have considered the ways and means of giving effect to the recommendation of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee in regard to rural indebtedness.

In other matters, however, there is comparatively more promise. The question of lifting agricultural prices is considered, and there is evidence that the governments were inclined to consider the question of distribution of crops. They have adopted the outwardly revolutionary term "crop planning". The Governments of Madras and the Punjab pressed for some steps being taken in regard to rice and wheat respectively; and a Conference of Directors of Agriculture and land revenue officials is to be held "at the earliest possible date" to decide on the measures which to be effective, must be put into operation before the next sowing season. It is to be hoped that we are not to have mere measures of restriction, in a country where the production of essential foodstuffs is by no means equal to the needs of the population.

The questions in regard to marketing both at home and abroad were also examined at the Conference. The official version of the proceedings states :—

The action to be taken to deal with the above problems includes propaganda and the supply of information in external markets regarding Indian products; the grading, sorting and bulking of the main staple products; special market organisations for perishable commodities; information to Indian producers of consumers' requirements both in India and abroad; the planning of production on the basis of quality and demand; the establishment and development of regulated markets; the undertaking of market surveys for the purpose of developing a common plan throughout India; the establishment of properly organised ' futures ' markets, commodity exchanges, and ware-houses.

The Government are inclined to the view that ultimately the care of each commodity should be vested in a special commodity committee like the Indian Central Cotton Committee. While the idea seems attractive it may be doubted whether for commodities like rice and wheat, whose foreign markets are dwindling, a committee can do much. The problem of food grains produced in India is one of stimulating internal consumption. It is, indeed, an extravagant hope that India would be enabled to win foreign markets of any considerable size for her wheat and rice. There is, no doubt, much to be done by way of sorting and grading, elimination of uneconomic middlemen, broadcasting of commercial information amongst the masses, all of which government seem to be aware of. But at bottom it is a problem of ensuring proper distribution; and it is disgusting to hear so much talk of planning without seeing any sign of readiness to increase the demand within the country for the indigenous agricultural produce.

It should not be difficult to see that the expansion of internal demand for agricultural produce must be sought through the expansion of other productive activity. Cottage industry, it is well to note, bids fair to have its share of the attentions of the State. It is proposed to organise industrial research on an All-India basis and bring into closer relation with the Indian

Stores Department, so that research will help the internal production of goods for which there is an assured effective demand.

But in the beginning of an yet incipient revival of trade, it is unwise to rely on these slow processes for the restoration of balance between production and consumption. What the protective policy can do for the establishment of new industries has been done in no inconsiderable measure. While, no doubt, there is much more to be done, it is well that at this stage private efforts should be supplemented by capital expenditure on the part of the governments. A perusal of the official account of the proceedings of the conference leads one to suppose that we are on the eve of an era of road construction, comparable in nature, if not in magnitude, to the railway development of the twenties. It would, indeed, be a great thing if the dilatoriness of officialdom in these matters could be overcome and the new works set apart without much delay.

Last but not least is the question of economic survey and statistics. One definite result of the Conference is the promise of adequate statistics about inland rail-borne traffic, as they can be of great use to provincial governments in solving their problems.

There can be no doubt that the Inter-Governmental Conference has discussed a number of problems and questions; on some of them, it has arrived at useful decisions. It gives promise of quick action in matters of detail in the national economy. But the Conference can lay no valid claim to having considered the national economy as a whole. If it were contended that its aim was different, it must be urged that, even in regard to an admittedly provincial question like rural indebtedness, which is also common to the whole of India, the Conference is guilty of a most unsatisfactory tinkering. If one must draw a moral out of the results of the Conference, one may say that it is perhaps useful for the provincial governments comparing notes about their experience of local economic policies, but it is singularly unfitted to tackle the national economy of this vast continent.

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SWARAJISTS' CONFERENCE AT RANCHI

As we have seen the Swarajists had prepared the ground for a successful session of their Conference at Ranchi. Already the whole



DR. M. A. ANSARI

atmosphere was saturated with enthusiasm for their programme and it only needed to give it validity by a formal recognition in open Conference. The Conference which came off on the 1st of May was attended by about a hundred delegates from all parts of the country and was presided over by Dr. Ansari, who, in the course of his speech, described the Swaraj Party as the Parliamentary Wing of the Congress which would concentrate attack on one front namely, the

dual policy of the Government and register the country's verdict against it.

The Conference adopted a comprehensive resolution outlining the programme and policy of the Swaraj Party. The resolution declared that

the guiding principle of the Party is self-reliance in all activities which make for the healthy growth of the nation and resistance to all vested interests which impede the nation's progress towards *Purna Swaraj*.

In pursuance of this general declaration of policy, the resolution proceeded to formulate a definite programme of work which the Swaraj Party will follow in the Legislatures.

The main features of the constitution of the Swaraj Party, as adopted at the Conference are

(1) that the Party shall be subject to the control and guidance of the Congress in all broad issues of National policy;

(2) that the object of the Party shall be attainment of Swaraj by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means;

(3) that every person who is a member of the Congress and subscribes to the object, the constitution and the programme of the Party shall be eligible to be a member of the Party;

(4) that persons who are not members of the Party but subscribe to the objects, the constitution and the programme of the Party shall be eligible to be Associates of the Party who will be entitled to be present at all meetings of the Party and express their views but shall not be eligible for election as members of the General Council of the Party and shall not have the right of vote and its meetings, and

(5) that every province shall have full autonomy in all provincial matters.

The economic programme of the Party is designed to "prevent the drain of the wealth of the country and the exploitation of one class by another, and, in particular, to prevent or oppose any form of Imperial Preference." The Labour programme of the Party is equally comprehensive.

The speakers however pointed out that if the A. I. C. C. took a different view the position would have to be reviewed.

Mr. Gandhi agreed to recommend to the All-India Congress Committee that the Swaraj Party be authorized to function as the Parliament Party of the Congress and that it should enjoy autonomy subject to certain conditions.

The conditions are that the Party should adopt the national demand formulated by the Congress and press for the repeal of repressive laws and the release of political prisoners.

The Congress Working Committee would keep a watch over the Swaraj Party's activities to see that, while enjoying autonomy, the Party did not violate the Congress creed.

THE PATNA MEETING

Accordingly, the All-India Congress Committee met at Patna on May 18 to discuss and register its approval of the Ranchi decisions which had the full support of Mr. Gandhi himself. It was presided over by the G. O. M. of the Congress, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Dr. Ansari's resolution expressing the Committee's acceptance of Mahatma Gandhiji's recommendation to suspend Civil Disobedience excepting in his own case, was passed without division, all amendments to it having been rejected.

Describing the resolution as one of historic importance, Dr. Ansari said that most of the leaders who had at first questioned Mr. Gandhi's decision, had eventually accepted it as a wise one.

The next day Mahatma Gandhi himself moved the important resolution on Council entry which was previously accepted by the Working Committee.

Inasmuch as there exists in the Congress a large body of members who believe in the necessity of entry into legislatures as a step in the country's progress towards its goal, the All-India Congress Committee hereby appoints Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Ansari to form a Board with Dr. M. A. Ansari as President called the Congress Parliamentary Board consisting of not more than 25 Congressmen.

The Board shall run and control elections of members to the legislatures on behalf of the Congress and shall have power to raise, possess and administer funds for carrying out its duties.

The Board shall be subject to the control of the All-India Congress Committee and shall have power to frame its constitution and make rules and regulations from time to time for the management of its affairs.

The constitution and the rules and regulations shall be placed before the Working Committee for approval but shall be in force pending the approval or otherwise of the Working Committee. The Board shall select only such candidates as will be pledged to carry out

in the legislatures the Congress policy as it will be determined from time to time.

Explaining the resolution Mr. Gandhi observed that they were to consider in what shape they could adopt the Ranchi decisions.

This resolution permitted Congressmen to contest the elections and the Parliamentary Board would have the same autonomy as the All-India Spinner's Association, except that, as Council work involved political matters, the A. I. C. C. would exercise the right of developing ideas on which Council work should proceed. Otherwise the Board would be an autonomous body.

There were 14 amendments to the resolution but they were all outvoted and Mr. Gandhi's resolution setting up a Congress Parliamentary Board for contesting the elections was accepted. The socialist amendment was rejected by 86 votes against 35.

Gandhiji said the resolution did not want those who did not believe in the legislature to change their opinion and advocate the cause of Council entry. But as some Congressmen believed they could render service through Councils, the resolution permitted them to do so. Personally, he had no faith in such a programme.

It was an odd way of putting the case for Council entry; but Gandhiji, as ever, carried the day, the house having shown its full confidence in him by inviting him to draft the resolution himself. The resolution was so worded as to secure for it the maximum support of the house.

The Working Committee also approved that the next session of the Congress be held in Bombay in the first week of October.

The Working Committee has since set up a committee of twenty-five members to control the Parliamentary work of the Congress, including the forthcoming Assembly election. This decision, in effect, means that the responsibility for the Assembly election will be taken over by the Congress and there will be no separate Swarajist Party.

LORD READING

BY MR. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, C.I.E.

THERE are lives and lives. There are biographies and biographies. There are those that make history. There are those that change the face of history. These are few and stand alone. There are others that do not make history but who pass into history. The centre of a biography is an individual. The centre of history is the community. According to some, the history of a community is really the history of its greatest men—a proposition which may require explanation at least, if not also qualification. The great men of a community being the products of the community, their history must start with the conditions of the community in which they are born. Even a divine incarnation or the advent of a saint or prophet has relation to the time and the place and the antecedent history. How large or small the contribution of material that a biography makes to history depends on the area, nature and quality of the contacts between the life and the community in which it is lived.

In each grade of biography the interest varies with the subject and the writer's mode of handling it. And some books go under the name of biography that are only such in a limited sense. A recent book on Lord Reading and His Cases* has only a limited value either as biography or as history. Such a book is more or less anecdotes calculated to amuse and occasionally even to instruct.

Lord Reading will be counted among those who have passed into history. His connection with the largest dependency of a great Empire, apart from any striking part that he played in it, must give him a prominent place in the history of India and the Empire. The book has, for some reason,

prescribed for itself a much smaller scope. The chapter of life that began with the Viceroyalty is avoided as too near for estimation and is probably also treated as not yet closed and therefore more fitly to be considered in a later and a fuller biography. It confines itself to Lord Reading and His Cases. Though the second title is "The study of a great career," it omits part of that career. Notwithstanding the first somewhat limited title confining the book to his cases, there are chapters devoted to his political career which advanced him to the position of Attorney-General and thence up to the supreme position he reached.

There is a very natural feature noticeable in the lives of great men. The greatness of after-life reflects back on the incidents of earlier life and the biographer, as much as the subject of the biography, invests trivial incidents, with a significance which they do not bear in reality. There must indeed be unity in a life in the sense that all parts of it must be congruous and connected but the connection is not always traceable by the limited vision of the human mind and it is no use attempting to establish a connection between the ultimate success of a lawyer with the advocacy of a cabin boy before the captain. There are besides many accidents and unexpected events that build up a life out of qualities that come out of the unseen depths in men. The author himself recognises it when he says of young Rufus Isaacs that the child steadily refused to be the father of the man.

The chief events of the life of one who became a Viceroy are likely to be well-known but a very short summary may re-call them. Rufus Isaacs was born in 1860 in a not unprosperous Jewish family. After some years of study, not very bright, he ran away from home when he was only fifteen and became a cabin boy. The boat touched Calcutta on this early trip and Lord

* LORD READING AND HIS CASES: "The Study of a Great Career". By Derek Walker-Smith. Publishers: Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London. W. C. 2. Price 15s. net.

Reading re-called the fact in his first speech on the Indian soil. He gave up the position soon after and joined the Stock Exchange in which he failed, becoming unable to pay his debts at the age of twenty four though he repaid them all later on. He studied for law and was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1887. In ten years he became a busy junior with heavier work than he could manage. He took silk in 1898 when he was scarcely eleven years at the Bar. He became Solicitor-General in 1910, and Attorney-General later in October of the same year and Lord Chief Justice in 1913. During the War his work as Chief Justice was interrupted by his frequent employment in diplomatic work and work as special envoy and High Commissioner in the United States of America. Shortly after his resumption of work as Chief Justice, on the termination of the War, he was appointed as Viceroy in 1921.

His first attempt to enter Parliament was unsuccessful in 1900 and from 1904 he sat in Parliament as the member for Reading on three successive elections.

His life had not a definite ambition. His party associations and friendships and the work that he did during the War took him on to the crowning event in his life. No one who had political ambitions or an eye on Viceroyalty would have side-tracked himself by the acceptance of a Chief Justice's place.

The estimate of the career of Lord Reading is worth quoting for their bearing on estimates to make nearer home.

He was not a great Judge, but there is reason to suppose that he would not have been one in any case. He was a good judge and a learned lawyer; but he was not in the class of Cockburn or Campbell. He had neither monumental legal erudition nor the literary ability to make judgments of the first rank. Of course, in being less good on the Bench than he had been in practice in the Courts, Lord Reading was not widely different from the mass of very successful advocates, who became judges; there are, however, notable exceptions to this rule such as Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Birkenhead. But to have expected Lord Reading to have been as successful on the Bench as Rufus Isaacs had been in

the Courts would perhaps have been over-exacting. (p. 389).

The physical basis on which his intellectual eminence and professional success was built is described by the author in the very opening pages of the book. Those who have seen him would readily agree.

His stamina is of a calm, self-reliant quality, but it is tempered like true steel, keen and strong and unbreakable. His slim figure, upright and taut still in the seventies, his handsome chiselled features, his keen eye and lofty forehead, are the embodiment of distinction and intellectual prowess; they are their own passport and need no advertisement. (p. 2).

In more passages than one the author contrasts Lord Reading with his rivals at the Bar.

He had not the learning of Balfour or Haldane or Asquith. . . . He has not their interest in thought for its own sake; his mind had not busied itself, like theirs, with abstract issues.

He had not the dominating personality of a Carson, the soaring eloquence of a Marshall-Hall, the profound learning of a Sumner nor the masterly invective of an F. E. Smith.

A great legal career Rufus Isaacs' undoubtedly was. In range and extent it outstripped all rivals. Its greatness was wider than Marshall Hall's, stronger than Lawson Walton's, based on a firmer foundation than Sir Edward Clarke's. Even F. E. Smith, so greatly his superior in the House of Commons, never attained quite his position at the Bar. . . . of his contemporaries only Carson challenges comparison; these two, since Lord Russell of Killowen, reign supreme.

The difference in equipment reflects a distinction in personality. Carson was dominating and masterful while Rufus Isaacs was suave and courteous. Carson thundered, while Rufus Isaacs suggested. The keenness apparent in Isaacs was in Carson cloaked by brusquerie. The force apparent in Carson was in Rufus Isaacs cloaked in suavity. But fundamentally Rufus Isaacs would concede little to Carson in acumen and his own forcefulness was not so much behind that of Carson. Both had a comprehensive array of forensic weapons and both were experts in their use. They differed in many things but both had the aggregation of qualities that makes the great man of the Courts.

His strength was supple and resilient rather than forceful and assertive. His self-discipline enabled him to husband his resources and at the same time diminished the call on them.

This is sufficient as a description of Lord Reading the man, his mind, method and capacity.

Some lighter things may interest the public and the profession. His income at its highest was 30,000 guineas. It may satisfy the curiosity of all and lead one or two here to institute

comparisons and contrasts as to relative sizes of incomes made in England and India.

He often appeared in more than one case going on simultaneously, unlike Carson who confined himself to one case at a time and Marshall Hall who immersed himself in the facts of one case and no one can imagine his switching his mind off to the facts of another case. Few can achieve what the author calls the departmentalisation of mind. There is much to commend Carson's practice of one at a time, says the author. For original trial causes, that is a good rule. Appeals seem different but two complicated cases may easily confuse the mind if they required tackling at the same time.

It may interest our professional men here to know that counsel quarrel in England as we sometimes do here, though the temper and tone may show differences.

Duke made a correction of Carson as to date and immediately withdrew it saying "No; you are right": Carson sarcastically: "I am glad I am right for once": Duke in the same tone: "It is a phenomenon no doubt".

Lord Reading was not a great success in the House of Commons. The verdict of the author will find ready acceptance that he was greater as an advocate than as a judge, and as a lawyer rather than as a politician. His deficiencies as a political leader are described in the book in a manner that will interest the Indian aspirants for leadership.

Every lawyer who has attempted a speech from the public platform knows how different forensic speech to judge or jury is to a platform speech to the public.

Either passion and warmth introduced or the adornment of eloquence over a dry theme can commend a speech to the House of Commons. With neither of these requirements could he comply. He believed in the efficacy of argument too much to introduce feeling. Rufus Isaacs' speeches were not eloquent in respect of verbal felicity. Of verbal adornment and literary quality there is little trace. They are speeches to hear rather than to read—a vehicle for argument rather than a medium for literary expression. He had not the tempestuous imagery of a Bright or a Lloyd George

with its literary inspiration in the Bible nor the perfect classical periods of a Burke or an Asquith moulded on the orators of Greece and Rome.

In a democratic community the politician must be a platform speaker who can establish emotional contact with his audience; to do this he must employ either the eloquence of the Gladstonian period or the verbose tacturnity of a later day which consists in long speeches, calculated to assure the audience that the speaker is a proper representative of a tongue-tied nation.

I must leave it to the lawyer to study the cases and the way they are woven into the narrative. He will find some useful information as to the methods of advocates—of advocates that get round a judge, of advocates that attack judges and get into unpleasantness, of advocates that attack and over-awe judges, of soft and subtle and bullying cross-examinations, of the traits of good and bad witnesses, of the value of repetitions which the author commends in witnesses but which our advocates have discovered and extensively applied to arguments so as to tire and subdue judges, etc., etc.

Altogether the book will be found interesting reading by an Indian reader who is not after anything in particular. As much of what is set down here is in the author's own words, the reader will have a good idea of the author's style and manner also.

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BRINDABAN

BY MR. S. S. JAIN

HARDLY is there any city in this ancient land of saints and Rishis which can outvie Brindaban in its sanctity. Situated as it is in the heart of Brijmandal, bearing all sorts of local traditions about Lord Krishna's early gambols and miracles, the place abounds in sports which have a peculiar interest of their own. There is not a secluded grove, not an obscure corner of the neighbourhood and not a ghet of the holy Jamuna in the sacred precincts of the town which in the palmy days of the Creation had not been a scene of the sportive pranks of the Mighty Serpentkiller. There is indeed, something very assuring in the very sound of one's own footsteps here and the imagination at times runs so high that one may easily picture before oneself the bright and smiling face of Murli-Manohar, playing his merry tune on his favourite flute, standing under a Kadamb tree by which the river cheerfully glides along making a harmonious melody. Immense being the richness of the place in the legendary lore, no wonder if vast swarms of humanity flock to the place every year from the remotest corners of the country, especially Bengal and Gujrat.

According to the legends, when the Brahmanical period was at its highest climax, there was a dense forest evergreen with the thick grove of Brinda or Tulsi, where now stands the modern town of Brindaban. Thus the place derives its name of Brindaban. Its ever green suburbs, the modern temples with all their majestic and gorgeous arches, carved with beautiful and wonderful ornamentations—finest specimen of Indian architecture—the true spirit of Bhakti in its people, impresses on the mind of the visitor something supernatural and superhuman.

The fame of Brindaban is national and great European travellers like Father Tieffenthaler and Mons V. Jacquemont, the latter of whom regarded it as "Next to Benares, the largest, purely Hindu

city he had seen." The number of temples is well nigh over one thousand and the remarkable temple of Govind Deva, which, as reported, has withstood the clemencies of the sweltering heat of at least 335 summers, is most impressive, and is considered to be the best edifice that Hindu art has produced at least in Upper India. One European traveller writing in his book "Indian Architecture" remarks about this temple as "one of the most interesting and elegant in India, and the only one, perhaps, from which a European architect might borrow a few hints. That monarch of monarchs the redoubtable Aurangzeb, endeavoured to change the name of Brindaban to Mominabad, but this sacred place is still known by its old name.

The temples of Gopinath, Jugal Kishore and Madan Mohanji are some of the finest monuments of the old style of architecture lording over the entire precincts. It is not possible in this short article to give our numerous readers the idea of the enormous sums of money that are daily spent upon them and are daily received as offering from thousands of the devotees. Suffice it to say that the temple of Rengji which is sure to make a lasting impression on the mind of the visitor, ranks highest. Seth Laxmichand, millionaire and his brothers built it, at a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs. There is a pillar of copper gild in front of the idol some 60 feet high and also sunk about 24 feet in the ground, all costing Rs. 10,000. Many important festivals are held every year, and they cost Rs. 5000 (five thousands) and above. There is an endowment for the maintenance of the temple of 40 villages, yielding yearly an income of 2 lakhs of rupees. The yearly expenses of the whole establishment range from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 70,000 and the main item of expenditure being over Rs. 40,000 of Bhog or food only which after being presented to Gods is partly distributed among priests and partly among those poor applying for it.

The best time for sight-seeing and Darshans of the temples of this famous city is the rainy season, especially the month of Shirawan, when vast hordes of multitudes are seen passing through the main streets. Actuated by religious fervour and animation, one can see, during these days, people from every part of India, making a wonderful combination not only of the East and the West but of the North and South as well,

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THE IDIOT'S WIFE*

BY DR. NARES CHUNDER SEN GUPTA, M.A., D.L.

VIII

TEN years thus passed away in litigation and even then the Privy Council appeal remained to be disposed of.

In the meantime many things had happened.

The first of these proved to Ramgati once again how the stars had made a dead set against him.

When Jogendra died, Ramgati had hurried to go and see his daughter. Ramgati met Narayani but could not talk business. He was, in a sort of way, sent about his business by her. Things did not look very promising to Ramgati.

But when Narayani definitely separated herself from her brother-in-law and the big quarrel was well afoot, Ramgati was delighted and with his mind bubbling with brilliant schemes, he soon came to Narayani, meaning to stay on.

Narayani received him dutifully, looked after him, fed him and made much of him in a sort of way. But in the end she quietly told him: "The car is ready father, you had better start betimes."

Ramgati was puzzled at first. He thought that Narayani was thinking of sending him to fetch her mother. He answered: "But I am not going now, you had better"—

"But you will go now," firmly reiterated Narayani.

"But how can I go now when your affairs so badly want looking after. I can't move till I have brought things to a decent shape."

"You need not worry about things here. I shall manage them all right. I don't want help," quietly retorted Narayani.

Ramgati was startled. But he showed no signs of moving.

"Father," Narayani said at last, "I never saw in you signs of all this kindness for me

* The first part of this story appeared in the April and the second in the May number of this Review.

when you had bundled me up and got me married to an idiot. And now you are bursting with kindness all because you hope to handle my wealth. I can do without that kindness. I can do my own work. I don't want help. I have no friend in the world, nor do I want any. I shall be quite happy and quite able to run my own show with my idiot husband. You may go now."

Ramgati fumed with rage and cursed his child, but he had to go away, never to come again.

After this Jatis Babu came. He had been consulted by the Dewan before the application for registration was filed. Shortly after the notice of the application was served, he came to see Narayani in the hope that now he would be able to arrange an amicable partition with Surendra. When he came, however, he found that the situation had developed with extraordinary rapidity. Nevertheless he tried to make one attempt at settlement and saw Narayani.

He found her no longer the quiet and amiable, though firm, young woman he had seen before. She now looked the image of fury. Her anger was flowing in torrents of fire from her tongue.

"I rather fear," said Jatis, "that you have gone too far. I wonder if you will be able to save the situation in the end. In any case I should like to make an effort to compromise."

"Compromise with whom, Jatis Babu?" she burst out. "I do not wish to say, nor do I wish anybody on my behalf to say one word to that scoundrel for a compromise. I would rather go begging to feed my husband than ask for the least little favour from that dog."

"No, mother, I won't beg any favour from him. But if a simple threat can succeed in bringing him to reason, why fight? I think I can frighten him into submission. Will you give me that Will?"

"I have not got it," answered Narayani.

"Not got it!" exclaimed Jatis, "what did you do with it?"

"I gave it to my brother-in-law and he has burnt it. Why, what do you want that Will for?"

"You have not done well. With that Will I could have frightened him. He would not have had the wit to find out the flaw in it."

"Why do you say that, Sir?" said Narayani. "I deem it a sin to use a falsehood even to frighten the wicked. It would be a mean trick. I am ready to fight to death with truth on my side. But I will not take recourse to falsehood. I should be doing harm to my husband by doing the least thing that is wrong. No one knows for what sins of a past life he is suffering in this. I do not want that he should suffer any more."

Jatis was silenced. The trait of character that these words displayed Jatis Babu had known before. It filled him with admiration.

After a while Narayani said: "But why do you say all this? Do you think we may fail in our suit?"

"I don't," said Jatis Babu. "I do not think that Satyendra can be disqualified as a born idiot."

"And in any case," added Narayani, "even if he is disqualified, my son inherited, and we are his heirs."

"Quite so," said Jatis Babu, struck by the cleverness and acumen of the young woman. "But still, you see, these quarrels ruin people. Great houses have fallen to pieces over such quarrels. It is always best to avoid litigation if we may."

At last Narayani said: "All right, I agree. You may go and try for a compromise. But you must promise me two things: You must not try to subdue him by any falsehood; and, you must never appeal to him to show pity or kindness or any the least favour by reference to my husband's helpless condition. That would humble me to death."

Jatis promised. He went to Surendra and tried hard to make him see reason, but Suren too was in a fury of rage and obdurate.

At last Jatis Babu said: "You are a fool to have quarrelled with your sister-in-law. If you had kept on good terms with her, you would have prospered beyond your wildest dreams. For, that girl has got wisdom such as ten of you together will never have. And she has a character which you will not have by lives of prayer and austerities. You know that, but for my negligence, your father would have left a valid Will giving the property to her. Where would you have been if the Will had been made? Even with that Will such as it was, she could have hauled you over the coals if only she cared to say one false word. But what did she do? The moment I told her that the Will was void, she threw it away. That, at least, should have opened your eyes. Even now you ought to fall at her feet and ask forgiveness for giving affront to such a goddess."

Vain speech! Surendra did not say anything to his face, but when Jatis went away he made a grimace and his would-be Muktear friend, now his manager, said: "That's how lawyers would talk for fat fees." Surendra laughed.

After this, Surendra's mother made one effort to end the quarrel but she went the wrong way about. She first tried to see Narayani. Narayani's heart was thoroughly poisoned against her on account of the last words she had heard from her. She would not see her. When her mother-in-law went near the gate of Satyen's house, Narayani from within, ordered her Durwan, in a voice which her mother-in-law could hear, not to let even a cat or a dog from the other house enter this.

After this, the mother went no further.

She then tried to get hold of Satyendra. Narayani kept such a close watch over him that she did not succeed. After days of watching the

mother learnt one day that Satyendra had gone to Gobindanath's house. She immediately hurried to Gobinda's house and there she clasped her witless son in a tight embrace and said: "My darling boy, would you kill your mother at the command of that witch?"

Satyendra was flabbergasted. He had not wit enough to gather the sense in these words of his mother. He simply stared at her.

"Don't you love me, darling?" she then asked.

"Why not?" casually answered Satyen.

With a little more coaxing she was able to induce Satyen to accompany her to the neighbouring house of the family-priest from whence she sent for Suren. She did not venture to take Satyen straight to her home, for she feared that Suren might do him harm. She wanted to make sure by a talk with Suren, that he meant no mischief before she took Satyen home.

Had she taken Satyen home, it would have been a great move against Narayani. For Narayani could not then have taken recourse to law to recover possession of her husband, as, to do so, she would have had to say that Satyen was an idiot and give away her case in the title suit. But as it was, the mother waited in the house of the family-priest.

In the meantime, Narayani had got news that her mother-in-law had gone to see Satyen at Gobinda's house. Forthwith she started with four armed guards for Gobinda's house and from there she rushed like a storm, burst into the priest's house, swooped down on her husband like a falcon and carried him away. For once, she turned back on her mother-in-law and roared: "A fine mother you have been to have laid a trap to kill your own child! I wonder how Death could have forgotten you so long!"

So saying, she rushed out with her husband. Satyen's mother simply rolled on the ground and tore her hair in a paroxysm of anger and grief. Suren who came immediately and saw her in this condition, went furious

at this violence and insult to his mother. "I shall have that woman whipped by a sweeper if I am Suren Roy," he swore and rushed after Narayani. When he did overtake her, Narayani was only a few feet from her own gate. Suren sprang on her like a wild animal and caught her by her long hair, shouting: "Now then, she-devil!"

Satyen sent forth a piteous wail; and Ram Singh, one of the guards, immediately gave Suren such a blow on his back with a lathi that Suren fell rolling on the ground.

At the sight of this, Suren's own *barkandazes* who were sitting at Suren's gate, rushed to his rescue, but in the interval Narayani rushed into the house with her husband. A great fight between the men on both sides followed, at the end of which Suren limped back home with his hand on his aching back and his men also fell back.

Each of the two sides prosecuted those on the other. A great litigation ensued. A vast amount of evidence was led. Narayani and her witnesses gave a wholly truthful version of what had happened at her gate. The other side gave their own version. But neither side gave any evidence about the occurrence at the priest's house. Gobinda had left out that part of the story because it would have harmed his case and made Narayani out as the aggressor. Suren's advisers also agreed to leave out the incident, as it might possibly establish a case of wrongful confinement. The Magistrate held a local inspection and found in the end that Suren's men were the aggressors. They were convicted and Satyendra's men were acquitted.

After this, the mother looked upon Narayani as a veritable demon in disguise, and Narayani looked upon her mother-in-law as her arch-enemy.

In this manner Narayani got detached from the whole universe. When Arjuna, during the trial of arms at Hastinapur, was pointing his arrow at a bird, and his teacher asked him what

it was that he saw, he answered that he saw nothing else in the world except the eye of the bird that he was to hit. In the same way the whole world was swept off Narayani's field of vision and her whole soul was fixed on the one point—her husband. She found it impossible to get on with other people. From the moment the quarrel with Suren started, she became extremely suspicious of everybody and very irritable. She suspected everyone who came near her and often she gave those who came, a bit of her mind in the plainest possible terms.

After the judgment had gone against her in the trial Court, the Guru of the family came to her and advised her to compromise the dispute, now that Court had given its judgment. Narayani suppressed her anger and quietly asked him what compromise he had to suggest. The Guru told her that Suren was willing to give her a house at Benares to live with her husband and a monthly grant of a hundred rupees for maintenance.

"Indeed!" she said, "very generous offer that! So, that is why you have come—fattened by the bribe from the other side to turn me from my duty to my husband and my promise to my dying father-in-law."

The Guru remonstrated. But Narayani was thoroughly roused and she gave him her mind in words that led to a bitter quarrel, at the end of which Narayani ordered the Guru to walk out if he did not want to be driven out by the guards.

When neighbour women came to her, she kept her ears pricked up to catch in their words any nefarious design under the interview. Her visitors also felt themselves on their good behaviour. Naturally, conversations on such occasions were seldom cordial and often turned very warm. By and by everybody shunned her, except when pressing business took one to her and those who came on business seldom stayed long.

It was not long therefore before she acquired a reputation as a virago equal to that of her mother.

Thus she passed her days isolated from the whole world. None too happy days, one would think! But Narayani thought otherwise. All her happiness was centred round Satyendra. The great joy of her life was to take care of him, to nurse him and pet him. The complete self-effacement and utter dependance with which her witless husband loved her, brought her rare joy. She could pass whole days and nights with him alone and never feel bored.

Her love for him was like the love of a fond mother for her helpless child. His very foolish blunders was a joy to her.

She had imposed strict restraint on Satyen's words and deeds in his intercourse with the world outside, but to her he had the fullest freedom to talk and act with utter abandon. The artless words that expressed his foolish mind she drank with all her soul and with intense pleasure. She would often tease him and make him play the fool and she would laugh with delight. One of her standing jokes was to tell him that she would die and Satyen would have a blooming fine little wife who would love and caress him. This would drive Satyendra into a mad concern for her. He would insist, with tears in his eyes, that she must not die and he made Narayani swear many times that she would not die. Narayani laughed and teased him more. But in the end she always swore with a kiss that she would not die. At times she would seriously think what indeed would happen to her pet fool if she really died before him. The thought filled her with sadness. At such moments when Satyen saw her sad, he would clasp her to his bosom and caress her in his own idiotic way, and Narayani would forget her sorrows.

This was the great joy of her life—to her it was heavenly bliss.

IX

When the High Court remanded the case, there was rejoicing in Suren's house. He celebrated his partial victory by, among other things, sending out men with tom-toms to beat near Narayani's gate.

Narayani's men got furious and itched for fight. Narayani, however, steadied them. Her anger was deep like the sea but it was not wild. When in the end the High Court gave a decree in her favour, Gobiinda's son insisted that they must pay back Suren in his own coin by beating tom-toms at his gate. Narayani stopped him. She showed no signs of elation at her victory.

But Satyen was simply wild with joy, all because Narayani had won—though he could not realise what exactly the victory meant. It was evening when the telegram reached them. The Dewan had gone home. Satyen rushed out to the Dewan's house to tell him the joyful news. From there he went from house to house in an ecstasy of joy and he hardly knew that in the mean time a heavy shower of rain had fallen on him and drenched him to the skin. He came home late at night. He did not think of changing his clothes even then, but held a levee in the sitting room giving vein to his wildest ideas about the various ways of celebrating his victory.

Narayani was stupefied by the news of her success. It often happens that when one puts one's whole soul into the achievement of a great object, one madly works at it so long as the intoxication lasts. But when the end is attained after supreme effort, comes exhaustion. Narayani was feeling that utter exhaustion. Her mind seemed suddenly emptied of all content. She did not feel inclined to move but sat still in a sort of dull indolence. When Satyen went out she threw herself on a bed and dropped into a deep sleep.

When her maid timidly roused her, the night was well advanced. Satyen had come

back and was sitting in his outer room evolving his wild dreams of the coming celebration. The maid informed Narayani of this and told her that nobody could induce Satyen to come in and change.

Narayani sprang up at once, rushed to the outer room and brought Satyendra in. When she touched him, she was startled to find that his clothes were wet. "How's this?" she cried, "you are wet all over!"

Satyen then recollected that it had rained when he was out in the open.

Narayani quickly made him change, gave him some tea and laid him down in bed to warm him. She then went to prepare his food. When she came back, she saw that Satyendra had gone to sleep. Gently she touched him and was startled to find that Satyen had fever.

It was nothing but a slight fever, but it filled Narayani with gloomy thoughts. For some days past she had been feeling a strange ennui; she had been feeling as if she must cry. This causeless sadness, she now thought, was a bad omen. Why should she have felt so sad and cheerless the moment she got news of her success? Was it a shadow thrown out by a coming sorrow?

A half conscious thought stole over her mind, that all that she had been struggling for so long was not what was good for her. It was for that reason, she felt, that at the very moment of her success a great evil was threatening her. Would it not have been better to lose the suit? Who knows, she thought, what great loss was set off against this success in the great account book of the Fates.

With an effort she brushed aside these ugly thoughts from her mind. "It is a slight fever," she thought, "it is foolish of me to think of all evil things for this much!" But the thoughts would come. She felt herself frightfully depressed.

Next day the fever rose higher and Satyen began to cough. The doctor said: "The cold,

you see—it has caught the chest. It will take a little time." But his face told Narayani that he was fearing something worse. The doctor ordered great care in nursing.

No care was found wanting, but the fever rose higher and higher and pneumonia appeared in a violent form.

Narayani's heart was now thoroughly filled with fear. But she sat still like a wooden statue at her husband's bed-side and nursed him day and night without a thought of food or rest, with her eyes fixed steadfastly upon that dear little face.

Looking at his face, a world of thoughts would well up in her bosom. She went over her whole life since her marriage, over the history of her great love and her strange infatuation. Hundreds of little things in the life of her beloved were dug out of her memory. And she thought of that great separation—the merest name of which sent a shudder through her soul and benumbed it. She thought of Savitri and Bahula who had revived their husbands by their love. Alas! if that were possible!

She would suddenly wake up from her reverie and brush aside these ominous thoughts. But the nightmare of this great sorrow came back to her again and again and started new chains of thoughts and fears.

What sin had she committed, she thought, that God would make her suffer so? She had but loved her husband and served him—that was all. She had never forsaken the path of righteousness, never done an evil thing that she knew of. Why should God punish her then?

That could never be. Then again she thought that in this world virtue is seldom rewarded and vice not always punished. Why else should there be chaste and loving women suffering widowhood, while unchaste women enjoyed the company of husbands and children and rolled in wealth.

But had she done no wrong indeed? she thought next. Perhaps the very excess of her love for her husband had led her to do wrong. Had she sinned in snatching away the son from the mother and in promoting quarrel between brother and brother? At this thought her mind felt a sudden shiver—she recollected that her victory in the quarrel had directly led to this illness of her husband. Could it be that her success had given the finishing touch to her great wrong in dividing mother from son and brother from brother and that had forthwith let loose the forces that would punish her. The mother's curse, she thought—even though it was the mother that was in the wrong—was a terrible thing.

Narayani was by nature extremely strong minded. Never before had such petty fears had the slightest influence on her mind. But to-day, under the shadow of the great disaster that seemed to threaten her, she felt herself overpowered by the very same fears which she had despised as weak superstition in others. She felt very uneasy and she prayed from the bottom of her heart to all the gods: "Punish me, O God!" she said, "drown me in Hell for wrongs that are mine. But save my husband—he is not to blame."

Three big doctors came from the town. A great specialist was requisitioned from Calcutta. Money was spent like water for the treatment of Satyendra. But the patient grew worse and worse. At last, when he lost his speech and it seemed that he wanted to say something to Narayani but could not, the stolid patience of Narayani gave way. She left her post at the bed-side she had taken up days ago, rushed to the next room and rolled on the floor in her agony.

She cried there for a long while and then she came back.

Satyendra had his eyes closed and he was breathing hard. Narayani could not judge whether he was asleep. For a while she stood beside the bed and gazed at her husband's face. Her eyes were again filled with tears.

Quietly she left the room again.

X

In Surendra's house the night meals were over. Surendra's wife Hemlata was lying on her bed putting her little child to sleep. Surendra was sitting on the bed chewing his betel.

"There is great pomp afoot in the other house, wife," said Surendra, "haven't you heard?"

"For shame!" said Hemlata. "What pomp? Your brother is on his death-bed. And you talk of pomp!"

"That's where it is," said Surendra. "The pomp is in the treatment. Ten doctors have come. They have sent for a Kaviraj. They must have spent over a lakh. Could you do all that if I fell ill?"

Hemlata frowned as she said: "None but you could make fun of that! After all, he is your own brother. Didi,* a mere woman, is in such trouble. Why don't you even look in once to enquire after his health? What will people say of this?"

"Do you very much like to be a widow," said Surendra laughing, "that you ask me to go to that house. Do you think I shall come back alive if I went. You know what a tigress your sister-in-law is. If she finds me in her house she will simply gobble up my head."

Surendra looked back on hearing a sound and saw—Narayani!—not a tigress, but a sorrow-laden poor thing! Her eyes were swollen with crying, her face had been thinned by waking nights and days. Her thick crop of black hair lay dishevelled all over her!

She was no longer a queen—she was a beggar! No longer the spirited Minerva, she was, but the image of sorrow brought to life.

* Elder sister-in-law.

Narayani rushed to Surendra and fell in a heap on his feet as she cried: "Brother, save your brother!"

She could say no more but pressed her face on the feet of her brother-in-law and swelled with grief.

For one moment Surendra and Hemlata were stunned. At the next, Hemlata tenderly clasped Narayani to her breast and Surendra took hold of her hand. They raised her from the ground.

Narayani was weeping incessantly. Her sorrow brought tears to the eyes of Surendra and Hemlata.

"For shame, sister-in-law," said Surendra, "why are you so beside yourself? Why should you touch my feet?" and he took the dust of Narayani's feet.

He then said: "Come, let us go and see. Don't worry, sister, all will be well."

"Brother," sobbed Narayani, "forgive me. Forgive the wrong I have done you. Do not be angry with me any more. No one can be angry with the poor creature that I am now."

Surendra had started to go. "No more of that sister," he said, "I have not a shade of anger left in me. Come, let us go."

"Where is mother?" asked Narayani, "won't she go too?"

Hemlata took her to her mother-in-law. The mother was in her room, awake and thinking of Narayani herself. Her son was in death-bed, but Narayani would not let her go and see him. She was thinking of this and cursing the witch of a Narayani.

When Narayani entered the room she cast a glance at her and then turned round. All her stored up anger and sorrow welled up in her breast at the sight of the offending daughter-in-law.

Narayani fell at her feet and said: "Mother, you cannot forsake your son for my offence. Come and save your son, mother, and when you have done that, you may throw me out if you

will. But now, mother, now you must forgive me."

Narayani bathed her mother-in-law's feet with her tears. The mother too wept. All the tears that had been stored up in her all these years stormed down in torrents—she could not speak.

After a long while she took Narayani by her hand. After that she had no longer any shadow left on her mind.

Surendra sat at the bed-side of Satyen and nursed him for all that he was worth. Hemlata took charge of the household. The mother sat near Satyendra's head and prayed. Narayani kept restlessly running in and out of the patient's room. She was fit to do nothing else now.

But all the efforts and all the prayers of everybody proved vain and the Madcap at last closed his worthless life. Narayani saw him draw his last breath, as she stood beside his bed like a lifeless statue looking steadfastly into his face. At the next moment when every one shrieked out in agony, Narayani did not utter a cry—she fell senseless on the ground.

XI

When Narayani regained consciousness, she felt herself unusually peaceful. She had woken up from a happy dream. She felt as though all her suffering, worry and weariness of over two weeks past had been wiped away. She opened her eyes peacefully as if nothing had happened to her.

By and by everything came back to her mind. She then sat up and began to muse—but she did not cry. A strange vacuity had come into her heart; she did not feel herself capable of joy or sorrow. She was surprised to find that the terrible thing which she could not imagine two days ago without bursting with sorrow, could cause her no sorrow now. On the contrary she coolly thought that all must die some day or other. If her husband had died now rather than later, that was not a thing to make much of!

That was how she felt so long as everybody was quiet around her. But when Hemlata came in and cried out: "Didi, what is this that has happened to you," a hidden spring in her mind suddenly broke loose and she fell on Hemlata's neck and cried piteously.

A few days later, when he found Narayani quieter, Gobindanath came and said with

hesitation: "The land-revenue of Gobindapur will have to be sent from here. There has been little collection there."

Quietly Narayani said: "Go and tell my brother-in-law."

Gobinda was stupefied. After a little while he said: "The date for the Privy Council Appeal"—

Narayani stopped him and said: "Please go and tell my brother-in-law."

Gobindanath thought that his mistress was not yet in her proper frame of mind. He quietly left the place.

Shortly after this, Surendra came and said: "Sister, I have wired to my lawyers to withdraw my appeal to the Privy Council. You will have no more worries from me."

"True brother," said Narayani, "I have nothing to worry about any more. All my worries have ended with the life of one man."

Surendra said: "There is great trouble at Gobindapur. I am sending the entire land revenue of that estate from here."

With a sad smile Narayani said: "Why do you keep on saying those things to me."

"Why shouldn't I?" said Surendra. "The property is yours!"—

"Yes! my property!" said Narayani and mused.

Two days later she sent for Surendra. When he came, she handed over a deed to him. Surendra read it and found that by this deed which Narayani had got registered to-day, she had renounced all her inheritance and made a gift of all her separate property including her ornaments in favour of Surendra.

Surendra violently shook his head and said: "This can never be. I have done you great wrong, sister, but forgive me, I cannot make you a beggar now. I won't take your property."

"Dear brother," said Narayani, "it fills me with shame when you talk of my property! I have lost my all—and still I live. That is shame enough. To think of wealth or even of food and clothing after this would be unutterable shame. You don't know brother! My wealth, my food, my clothing, my ornament, my all—is—up there."

She pointed her finger to heaven and looked up as in a trance.

(Concluded).

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri

BY MR. B. NATESAN

I claim not to have controlled events but confess plainly that events have controlled me.—Lincoln.

Politics are a field where action is one long second best and where the choice constantly lies between two blunders.—Morley.

WHAT is culture? Culture, like genius or personality, is difficult to describe. It is perhaps easier to say what it is not than



THE RT. HON. SASTRI

what it is. Culture, says a French writer, is not encyclopædism: the knowledge of everything; neither is it specialization: the knowledge of one thing. Indeed, it is not knowledge at all, he says, but knowledge transmuted into power. "Better a head well made," said Montaigne, "than a head well filled," and we have the nearest approach to a definition of culture when we are told that "it is what remains when you have forgotten everything".

And what remains?

The understanding quickened and deepened—a breadth of outlook—a catholicity of sympathies—a refinement of taste—an appreciation of beauty—a delicacy of feeling—a sense of measure—a modesty of judgment—a critical habit of mind—...—a proper and balanced conception of the various uses of life—of its graces as well as its utilities.

—Yes, I had almost said just those qualities that distinguish the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. To my mind Sastri embodies all the sweetness and light we mean by culture. He must be judged by the highest standards. The question is not how far away he is from the tribe of the common politician, but how little divides him from the first men of his generation. With gifts of intellect and character such as his, the highest place must be within his reach: and it is an irony of history that men like Mr. Sastri's commanding talents should

waste their sweetness on the desert air.

* * *

There is about Sastri a subtle atmosphere of distinction, and this makes him the most fascinating figure in our public life. There are others with equal gifts of mind and morals. Dr. Sapru's contribution to the political thought of the country is at least as conspicuous as that of Mr. Sastri, and Sir Sivaswami Aiyar's career has been as singularly free from the "falsities of expediency". Yet neither of them could be said to have that elusive quality of personal distinction. Sastri has not the dominating personality of Mehta or Krishnaswami Aiyar. Who that has ever seen them can forget the spell of those two imperious men? Aiyar swept into the arena with the stride of a Colossus, his magnificent forehead shining like a "wrinkled marble floor" as he looked around with that quick, impetuous, eager glance, one eye lifted in lofty disdain and the other quizzed into kindness. His rapid speech and vehement manner were in sharp contrast to the slow, deliberate and measured movements of Sastri. No, the fascination that Sastri exercises over those who know him is of a different order. I cannot conceive of Sastri as in a hurry to catch the train, nor deviating in the slightest degree from the proprieties of decorous speech. In this he is so like his great Master, Gokhale. He too gave up a position of security to plunge into the uncertain and hazardous career of public service. It was no small sacrifice to have risked his all at a time when such sacrifice was neither frequent nor fashionable. When Sastri joined the Servants of India Society, it was like one surrendering oneself to the discipline of the Satyagrahashrama. And who can say that Gandhi's Ashram is a bed of roses? No thought of reward; but the brave

acceptance of a life of service and sacrifice; and the glorious privilege of carrying the Master's message. It was an accident that Sastri's choice led to some comfort and honour, and the transformation of the schoolmaster into a statesman of world-wide renown. The mantle of Gokhale could not have fallen on more deserving shoulders.

* * *

Sastri's sanity is as unfailing as his courtesy. He reminds one of Balfour. I fancy he has the Balfour touch in everything he does or says: the same fine sensibility to the things of the mind, the same philosophic air of sceptical detachment, the same turn for contemplation rather than action. Like Balfour, too, he looks at the spectacle of this strange world, weighing all sides, doubting all things, balancing all judgments. Sastri is fastidious to a degree and will not shake hands too vigorously for fear of unsettling his shirt sleeves. As A. G. G. says of another great statesman:

No statesman ever came to greater distinction with less pushfulness and self-advertisement, or with a more deliberate avoidance of the arts of the demagogue.

He leaves the limelight to those who need it.

He has a wholesome scorn of limelight, and a dislike for all the insincerities and affectations that make for popularity. His public bearing is somewhat stiff and unsympathetic. It is the attitude of one who is always on guard over himself, who fears that geniality is only another word for weakness, and who refuses to wear his heart on his sleeve for daws to peck at. He does not invite enthusiasm nor easily respond to it, and if he makes a railway journey, he avoids wayside demonstrations and draws the window-blind of the carriage.

Though not born with a silver spoon in the mouth, he is by instinct an aristocrat (one of Plato's 'Philosophers') in the dignity of his bearing, his polite address and refined manners. His democracy is an attitude of the mind, an expression of his culture; not the joyous overplus of exultant enthusiasm. He has none of that surging passion that sweeps men off their feet. His passion burns low and reason holds up the guiding lamp. Yet he is not of those whom La Bruyere describes as being "made into sages by a certain natural mediocrity

of mind." Nothing trite or commonplace in him, none of that tiresome neutrality which easily passes for wisdom. He moves about with the grace and Attic simplicity of one with whom learning and virtue abide with ease. He is an intellectual with a bias for the graces and utilities of culture, making for a full and rounded life. Yet he has none of the æsthetic dilettantism of Balfour nor his love of mere subtlety. He weaves no metaphysical cobwebs. He is above all, the moralist in politics, continually struggling for light, and despairing of ever finding the ultimate reality in a world of relative values, he beckons you to the middle path as the way of wisdom and safety.

* * *

That is Mr. Sastri, calm and collected, with an air of abstraction as though he were communing with himself; his well shaped head (with its hair sprinkled with grey) resting on shoulders that seem to hang loosely on his limbs, his pallid face somewhat forward bent, giving the whole person a scholarly and thoughtful attitude. Sastri stands five feet eight, with broad forehead, rounded chin and earnest brows, and a face altogether as pleasant as it is mobile, expressive of a fine intellectual character. There is a sweetness and gentleness overspreading that face, whose marks of thought and feeling seem restrained under a sedate and solemn mien. Book-learning has given that mien a touch of gravity. Fruitless thoughts or baffled aspirations might have soured a less doughty spirit, but Sastri has cultivated the proud Roman virtue of equanimity, so valuable in public life. His steady, deep-set observant eyes lend to his face an expression of benevolence, 'as though he pitied men'. Sastri is a picture of dignity in repose and his countenance, somewhat melancholy as of all thoughtful men, is lit up occasionally with a tenderness that seems to tremble on his lips. In his black robes and white turban, his delicate features and gentle bearing,

Sastri looks like a Dean on the pulpit, and as his faultless accents fall, you seem to have your fill of spiritual content. Who has not seen him stepping unobtrusively from a back stair in the Gokhale Hall, quietly taking his seat at one of the back benches and when the call came for him, gliding in the dim afternoon light and breaking the suspense with measured phrases and counsels of moderation? It is a tumultuous crowd, often good-humoured, sometimes on mischief bent, but always interested in the one man who could speak out his mind, and speak in words of golden eloquence. That delicate irresolute mouth that seemed "so expressive of weakness" is not quite so weak or irresolute. He keeps his head cool as the storm is blowing and resumes as though he were only picking up a kerchief that has fallen on the floor. There is no gesture, no hoarse-throated attempt at reaching the farthest end, no sign of hesitancy, but a smooth, luminous on-flow of reasoned persuasion in a voice, musical and resonant, I had almost said "the most entrancing of voices, subtle, sweet, mournful". It is

An eloquence, not like those rills from a height
Which sparkle and foam and in vapour are o'er;
But a current that works its way into light
Through the filtering recesses of thought and of love.

At times there is a tear in that voice which gives his words a touch of noble pathos.

Sastri's eloquence is not in the mere manipulation of the voice. He is not an orator in the sense in which the late Mrs. Besant was one—voice and gesture adjusted to the exact requirements of the audience—now speaking in a whisper, then thrilling with tales of awe and mystery and, anon, coming down upon the audience with a clap of thunder. He has not the magic of the performer nor the sound and fury of the shouting politician who relies for effect on the power of his lungs. That vicious habit of mouthing words and syllables as if they were bones, is not his. The excellence

of his speech consists rather in his mastery of the subject and powers of lucid exposition coupled with a capacity for marshalling his arguments in a crescendo of eloquence. His slow, measured delivery gives him time to choose his words not only with a view to clearness and precision but also aptness and grace. His vocabulary is not prodigal, but always adequate and even the commonplaces of a political discourse are rounded off with the inevitable word, *le mot juste*, the word that is fitting alike in sense and in rhythm. All this, of course, cannot be extemporaneous and, like all true orators, Sastri takes trouble over his speeches. Perhaps his euphonious phrases and arresting imageries are coined in the meditative calm of his library or in the stillness of the starry night as he rambles leisuredly along the avenue that links "Swagatam"* with "Kaustuba".† But he does not, as is said of the late Lord Curzon, commit to memory every word of his oration. His master Gokhale, I am told, was in the habit of repeating his speech word for word, after it was delivered. His memory was extraordinary and he could pick holes in an adversary's argument with the same infallible weapon. Sastri's strong point is not in his vivacity, but in a rather languid, easy-going, style of eloquence.

* * *

But whoever has heard of conversion by argument? A picturesque phrase or a piquant thought may cajole the crowd for a moment but they remain as unconvinced as the speaker is unrepentant. When Sastri talked of the White Paper as a "grimacing anthropoid", the audience applauded but when he asked them to hug that ugly beast, they smiled in bewilderment.

And so has it always been. They cheered him when he gave ten reasons why

* The residence of the Rt. Hon. Sastri.

† The residence of his friend and neighbour Mr. T. R. V. Sastri.

the Congress-League Scheme should hold the field, but not all the fourteen reasons he gave in favour of the Montagu proposals could wear them from their implacable hostility to what in the canting phraseology of the old Congress was called "inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing". Intrinsically Sastri was right: for the Montagu scheme was, when all is said, a scheme, and had the elements of responsible government in it, whereas the Congress-League scheme was no scheme, but a petition for certain concessions. You may have all your grievances redressed and the demands for Indianisation granted, the army reduced and the military burden lightened, you may have more Indians in the Viceroy's Council or in the Council of the S. of S. and yet you will be as far away from responsible government as we are to-day. It is curious the Congress never tackled the problem as a constitutional issue touching the fundamentals of polity. I do not blame the veterans of the old Congress. Political thought in pre-War days could not transcend the phraseology of protests and prayers. As Sastri himself has acutely pointed out, not even the last will and testament of Gokhale himself envisages anything like the large sweep of ideas with which the post-War world is familiar. Sastri the scholar and statesman quickly grappled the new thought. But the multitude asked for consistency. They held that the sincerity of a new convert is no excuse for the vehemence of his former convictions. "Change of opinion," said Mr. Gladstone, "in those to whose judgment the public looks more or less to assist its own, is an evil to the country, although a much smaller evil than their persistence in a cause which they know to be wrong. It is not always to be blamed. But it is always to be watched with vigilance; always to be challenged and put upon its trial".

But one man with a belief, said Mill, is equal to ninety-nine persons who have only interests, and

the knowledge of Sastri's disinterestedness and the purity of his motives have steadily won over a public that has developed a tender regard for his wisdom and moderation. We believe in no man's infallibility, said Spurgeon, but it is restful, to be sure of one man's integrity.

It is the triumph of character over prejudice. It is not so much a reaction towards Liberalism as loyalty and gratitude to a career of selfless devotion to public causes.

* * *

In fact, Liberalism in India as in England is rather on the wane. Liberals may console themselves with the thought, that whatever the fortunes of the Party, their ideals are slowly gaining ground. More and more other parties will appropriate the elements of Liberalism; and a patriot to whom the substance is more than a name, will have no reason to bewail. The incorporation of Liberalism into the sturdier elements of the country will give the nation a new faith and a radiant philosophy.

For when all is said, differences in a subject-country can only tend to demoralise society. What policy or programme could hold the field but the one programme and policy of united action for the recovery of the nation's freedom? All else is irrelevant. Anything that tends to divide the people on other issues is an anachronism. It has no place in the politics of a subject people panting for its liberty. Until that liberty is won, we can have no patience with the trivialities that make up so much of our squabbles. While our politicians are wrangling over the connotations of Dominion Status—itsself for ever changing out of recognition—and the exact measure of responsibility that might be asked for with propriety and granted with safety—as if that measure were as inexorable as the law of gravity, it is bracing to find an Englishman sketch out the fundamentals of the problem with unerring grasp and trenchancy.

Here is no quibbling nor shirking of the fundamental issues involved, no make-believe or pretention. Says Mr. H. G. Wells in words that cannot be misunderstood:

Let us clear our best minds of cant. As a matter of fact no Indians really like British rule or think of it as anything better than a necessary temporary evil. Let us put the parallel case to an Englishman or Frenchman. Through various political ineptitudes, our country has, we will suppose, fallen under the rule of the Chinese. They administer it, we will further assume, with an efficiency and honesty unparalleled in the bad old times of our lawyer politicians. They do not admit us to the higher branches of the administration, they go about our country wearing a strange costume, professing a strange religion—which implies that ours is wrong—speaking an unfamiliar tongue. They control our financial system and our economic development—on Chinese lines of the highest merit. They take the utmost care of our Gothic cathedrals for us. They put our dearest racial possessions into Museums and admire them very much indeed. They teach our young men to fly kites and eat bird's-nest soup. They do all that a well-bred people could do to conceal their habit and persuasion of racial superiority. But they keep up their "prestige". You know we should not love them. *It really isn't a question of whether they rule well, or ill, but that the position is against certain fundamentals of human nature.* The only possible footing upon which we could meet them with comfortable minds would be the footing that we and they are discussing the terms of the restoration of our country. . . . *Everything else is humbug on the one side and self-deception on the other.*

* * *

Sastri, with his keen mind and sure grasp of principles, is not oblivious to this elemental fact of our politics. He realises it all. But he has to face a situation, ugly and venomous—"the un-blessed mother of a monstrous brood of evils" that centuries of foreign domination and the habit of subjection have left in their trail. I can almost hear him gently remonstrating with his friends in this wise: "There are interests whose very existence depends on the continuance of this unnatural situation. Any tampering with the existing order provokes hostilities in unexpected quarters. Parties grow up like mushrooms, and jealousy and self-interest feed fat on our dissensions. There is an utter confusion of morals. Your own men turn against you. And in this wilderness of interminable, conflicting interests, how are you going to evolve a stable government? You are weak, disarmed,

disorganised. A rash step or desperate move will make confusion worse confounded. Let us be calm, and compose our differences. We shall advance step by step making sure that each foothold that we have won is secure. For there is danger ahead as well as behind. The government that looks so good humoured, may turn and smash you. It is a Frankenstein, pitiless, stern, overpowering. Let us not rush thoughtlessly and perish in the relentless flames. Look at Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria, everywhere those in power simply blow up their opposition with machine-guns. Indeed the whole of Europe seems to be lapsing before our eyes into a humourless ferocity unparalleled in history since the Dark Ages. The British people are not angels. Pressed to a corner they will behave no better. The justice and humanity of which they prate are not for universal application. They are a code of conduct among themselves. In fact there is a class of people in England who actually believe 'there ain't no ten commandments east of Suez'! And so beware!"

That is the method of a statesman who is wide-awake, keenly alive to our inherent weaknesses, comprehending every aspect of a situation, and anxious to handle it with tact and prudence, with caution and moderation.

But Sastri is not lacking in vision. He knows that this cold, calculating, even clear-eyed apprehension of things is not sufficient, that this eternal balancing of perils and possibilities only leaves you nerveless and abstracted. In human affairs you cannot expect all things to be as clear as the three sides of a triangle. Twenty centuries ago, before the dawn of a new faith over the Pagan world, a Roman philosopher said in words prophetic of the coming age: "Reason alone is not enough. We must take to us the power of a noble enthusiasm." That anchor holds. Where there is no vision the people perish. He knows too that sometimes our instincts are wiser

than our understanding, that courage and vision blossom out of human suffering, that there is a faith that can move mountains and it is such faith that galvanizes the nation and makes heroes out of clay. Yes, "the power of a noble enthusiasm"—at the touch of that power, behold, the dead bones of the valley become instinct with life!

Sastri's admonition to the Government is no less outspoken. On matters of national policy, or where the self-respect of the nation is at stake, Sastri speaks with unrestrained vehemence and indignation—the moralist in politics. I do not know, in all the literature of our political struggle, anything more cogent, forcible or unequivocal than Sastri's denunciation of the Rowlatt Bills, the Kenya policy or the White Paper. On all these he has spoken with a freedom and a sense of national feeling altogether becoming. Nor am I aware of any passage in all literature of eloquence, nobler or more inspiring than his tributes to the Mahatma. In one sense the Mahatma and his hectic doings serve as a handy weapon with which to chastise the bureaucracy! "Do you realise the consequences of what you are doing," he seems to ask the Government. "You must behave better, or else the Mahatma will be out with his legions!" ("Yes, but what of you?" calls a strident voice from the gallery.) That is about the tone of his awesome warning:

Although some of us have tried to dissuade him from the course, Mr. Gandhi has taken it up. Well I know how he will play his part; his character will be bold, blameless, perfectly white. I could only wish, Your Excellency, although I trust but faintly, that those of us who also have to write on this darkened page, his followers, the Government employees, we political agitators and detainees, that we could all say at the end of the business that we also wrote perfectly white.

Indeed on such grave occasions Sastri speaks with the authentic voice of all India and his sanity as his eloquence glows in incandescent colours. He typifies

The genius of the East
Resourceful, patient, undemonstrative
Luxurious, enigmatically sage,

and hence his wide appeal to a matter of fact world. He is the wise man of the East in far away Australia, in Canada, in South Africa. It was therefore a master-stroke of statesmanship that sent him to South Africa on a mission of peace. The Government of India could not have pitched upon a more respected representative of an ancient civilization. It was like the appointment of Bryce to the American Embassy. Both brought something of the culture and dignity of the old world to the bustle and distractions of the new. In either case it was a departure from the routine of appointing men brought up to a trade, a departure that justified itself by its success. "The sure way to make a foolish ambassador," said Coleridge, "is to bring him up to it. What can an Englishman abroad really want but an honest and bold heart, a love for his country and the Ten Commandments? Your art diplomatic is stuff—no truly great man would negotiate upon such shallow principles." "Love of country and the Ten Commandments"—yes, that is what made Sastri the supreme exponent of India in South Africa. Sastri is more honoured abroad than even at home, and his radiant sanity of outlook made him not only an ideal Agent of the Government of India, but a true representative of the culture and civilization of this country. The impress of such a personality on the race-scarred politics of South Africa could not have been negligible. And if our hopes for a new orientation of South African policy have any reality, it is in no small measure the result of the influence of men like Sastri. But the problem is still there, as puzzling as ever it was and if the truth must be told, it will persist so long as India herself is not free. Kenya lost, said Mr. Sastri once, all is lost. We might with greater truth say that the problem of Indians overseas will be solved automatically with the problem of Indians at home. We cannot have freedom abroad until we have freedom at home.

When the history of these times comes to be written, there will emerge a figure with a certain simplicity and aloofness not without a touch of pathos. And that figure, I think, will be Sastri. Gandhi will stand as the great exemplar of national resurrection, for ever failing, but for ever triumphant, like virtue. Against him are the forces of reaction, entrenched in the citadel of orthodoxy in religion and relentless bureaucracy in government. Between the two extremes would stand reformers like Sastri and Sapru, trying to reconcile the one with the other, Scipio-like, warning both of the perils of unreasoning persistence, lending a hand now to the one, now to the other, in a desperate attempt to avoid a catastrophe. It is a thankless task. For in attempting to help each side, they in turn court the wrath of the other. But Sastri knows, as Gokhale did, that we have to serve our country through our failures, and he goes about his work with the eternal cry of Hamlet:

O! cursed fate,
That I was born to set the crooked straight.

To him there is no reward beyond the satisfaction of duty done. He looks for no other. Is it nothing to have borne the brunt of public obloquy, to have chosen the unpopular cause when it is so easy to cry with the crowd? Sastri is not the kind of person to go jousting like a swashbuckler, but who will deny that it is courage of a kind to stand steadfast by one's ideals and methods in scorn of consequence? I honour the man, said Lowell

The man who is ready to sink
Half his present repute for the freedom to think;
And when he has thought, be his cause strong or weak,
Will sink t'other half for the freedom to speak
Caring naught for what vengeance the mob has
In store,
Let that mob be the upper ten thousand or the lower.

That is how we look upon Sastri. I am not here concerned to discuss those methods and ideals. But Sastri has maintained them with a courage and consistency which must be their own reward.

Sastri is temperamentally of those who would rather "sit still and contemplate" and browse over the things of the spirit in a wise passiveness. I fancy he will be more at home in

That blessed mood,
In which the burthen of the mystery,
In which the heavy and the weary weight,
Of all this unintelligible world,
Is lightened.

But politics are exacting and in the spirit of sacrifice he has forsaken the cloister for the forum. And now like the hero in Kipling's story:

He had used his wealth and his power for what he knew both to be worth; he had taken honour when it came in his way; he had seen men and cities, far and near, and men and cities had stood up and honoured him. Now he would let these things go as a man drops the cloak he needs no longer.

And what can be more felicitous for him than to return to his old love of books and writing? There await him laurels in authorship. Let us not discuss if the fame of an author or that of the statesman is more enduring. For it was not the love of fame that stirred Sastri to a noble act of renunciation when eight and twenty years ago he gave up a career in search of service. I would not have a scholar of Sastri's outstanding talents "lay down his pen to make sure of an auditor and mortgage the admiration of posterity for the stars of an idler."* I still look forward to a master-piece on Gokhale from his pen; for what with his intimate knowledge of the Master, his historic perspective and his matchless style a political biography of the kind that Sastri alone could write will be a lasting memorial to both and a source of inspiration to succeeding generations.

Next to the life of Gokhale, I would love to have Sastri's reminiscences. He is nearing the Psalmist's three score years and ten, and it looks somewhat odd, if not impertinent, that anybody should advise him as to what he should do. But that is the age when Morley wrote his Recollections, and I have often dreamt of

* Hazlitt on Coleridge.

reading Sastri's Revised Judgments of men and events of his time. That now unwritten work of his, I fancy, will be among the treasures of my bed-side companions. And who more competent to teach us the mellow wisdom of years in a style as fascinating and transparent as his own character? In a life of

varied activities, he has been everywhere, has read almost everything, and knows everybody worth knowing. And then that book, I know, will call to mind some of the most thrilling episodes of these tempestuous times, not unmingled with tenderness and a gentle pathos of memory.

Early History of Assam

By "HISTORICUS"

ASSAM which has been described in Muhammadan chronicles as a land of mystery and witchcraft, has been but little known to the average student of Indian history. Its early history has been lost in the midst of tradition and legend. Its most ancient past was associated with Narakasura and goes back to the epoch of the Bharata War. Our author* who is a member of the Government of Assam and is the President of the Kamarupa Anusandhan Society, aims at presenting a connected history of the kingdom of Kamarupa from the earliest times till the death of the Koch king, Naranarayan, towards the end of the 16th century. He is of the view that the Aryan culture extended to these regions directly from Videha and Magadha long before Central or Lower Bengal was Aryanised. He maintains that Pragjyotisha as, the kingdom was called, was originally a Dravidian kingdom which was swamped by Mongolian hordes and subsequently revived by Naraka. Also he is of the opinion that Naraka's protection of the Kamakhiya shrine, so famous even at the present day, proves the great antiquity of the Yoni cult which was probably of pre-Aryan origins.

The heroic period of Assam represented by Naraka and Bhagadatta was followed by a long epoch of darkness from which we come into

light in the 4th century A.D. From this time the author is able, with the help of epigraphs, to trace a continuous line of rulers till the 12th century. He says that the kingdom of Kamarupa extended its power over northern and central Bengal after the decline of the Gupta power. He examines certain conflicting statements regarding the visit of the Chinese Pilgrim, Hsuen-Tsiang, to these regions. Later, he discusses the conquest of Assam by the Pala kings of Assam and by their successors, the Senas. He also traces in brief outline the several Mussalman invasions of the land till the end of the 15th century and remarks that, after 1255, Kamarupa enjoyed comparative freedom for two centuries. He then traces the development of the Koch kingdom which reached its zenith during Naranarayan's reign. He has given more than adequate treatment to the fortune of the Koch rulers and to the work of reform effected by the celebrated reformer, Sankara Deva, who removed the worst feature of Tantricism. The author writes with marked enthusiasm on the cultural and material progress of Kamarupa between the 4th and 12th centuries and he claims the dramatist, Visakhadatta, and also the reformer, Kumarila Bhatta, for his own province and his notices of Tantricism, Sahijia cult and the Kamakhiya worship are all interesting.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The Assembly's Term

AT last we have the Government's *Com-munique* announcing the Governor-General's decision to dissolve the Indian Legislative Assembly. It is common knowledge that the Government of India had had protracted controversy with the India Office over the question of the dissolution and we owe it to the wise and firm stand that H. E. Lord Willingdon took on the matter. According to all accounts the Assembly had become an effete and ineffectual body; it had absolutely no moral prestige behind it. Any further lease of life to it would undoubtedly have been construed as a deliberate attempt on the part of the authorities to prevent Congress from being represented on it and that would have been "a dangerously timid attitude."

The Ranchi Conference

The Ranchi Conference aimed at reusucitating the old Swarajya Party as part of the Congress organization. As might be expected, the Conference had the blessing and guidance of the Mahatma himself who seems to have taken a by no means insignificant part in shaping its decisions. The Swarajya Party, according to the Ranchi decision, was authorised to function as the Parliamentary Party of the Congress and was to enjoy a certain amount of autonomy subject to the formulation of the National demand in pursuance of the Congress creed and adoption of the repeal of repressive laws and release of political prisoners as part of the party's programme. The Congress Working Committee, was to keep watch over the Swarajya Party's activities to see that while enjoying autonomy, it did not violate the Congress creed.

The Patna Decisions

The All-India Congress Committee which met at Patna to review the Ranchi decisions and register its views on Gandhiji's statement

suspending civil disobedience and permitting the Swarajists to contest the elections had a momentous session on the 18th. It was presided over by the veteran Pandit Malaviya. The two principal resolutions before the meeting were those on civil disobedience and the Assembly elections. Those who had imagined that Gandhiji's influence was on the wane should have been thoroughly disillusioned. For the momentous session of the A. I. C. C. was yet another demonstration of the commanding position Gandhiji holds in Congress circles. All the fourteen amendments to his resolution were negatived. The resolution on civil disobedience was moved by Dr. Ansari while that on the Assembly elections was commended to the house by Mahatma Gandhi himself. But Gandhiji spoke on both occasions. Indeed, the draftsmanship of the resolutions was entrusted to him. It was yet another mark of their confidence in his leadership and Gandhiji's draftsmanship on which hung the prospect of a united Congress carried the day. The Mahatma's explanation won over the recalcitrant section and the Congress itself went a step further than the mere passive acquiescence in the Swarajist programme of Council work. Hereafter Swarajists are no more the rebels from the central body of the Congress as once they were supposed to be. For the Congress itself, according to Gandhiji's resolution, will direct and control the Swarajist work in the Assembly. What is called the Congress Parliamentary Board consisting of not more than 25 Congressmen with Dr. Ansari as President will be in charge of this part of the Congress work. The Board itself shall be subject to the control of the A. I. C. C. and shall have the power to "frame its constitution and make rules and regulations from time to time for the management of its affairs." So the whole Congress is now committed to the Council programme and we have no doubt this is a step in the right direction.

* EARLY HISTORY OF KAMARUPA. By Rai K. L. Barua Bahadur, B.L., Published by the Author, Shillong.

A Dastardly Attempt

We congratulate H. E. Sir John Anderson on his providential escape from the dastardly attempt on his life at Darjeeling. We had thought that better sense had at last dawned on the terrorists and they had ceased to engage themselves in the futile and wasteful activities of secret assassination. But no. The menace is still there. Luckily the shots went wide of the mark and His Excellency was unhurt. Ever since his acceptance of his high office in Bengal Sir John has endeavoured to give relief to his Province and it is a most unkind cut of all that one who has been such a friend of the people should be subjected to such outrages. It is just in keeping with terrorist mentality that they should be so indiscriminate. Only recently His Excellency's efforts secured for Bengal half of the jute revenue and it is common belief that with the passing of terrorism, His Excellency will devote more and more of his energies to political and economic conditions of the Province. We fear that this dastardly attempt will have a most undesirable reaction among the enemies of India's progress. We have no doubt that the public of Bengal, as evidenced by the influential appeal that has just been issued to the youth of Province would co-operate in stamping out this grave menace to national peace and progress.

"Kill Terrorism"

There is an unmistakable ring of eloquence and sincerity in the appeal to the youth of Bengal which has been issued by Mr. J. N. Gupta, M.L.C., I.C.S. The appeal is most opportune, and as might be expected, is supported by such leading people of Bengal as Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, Mrs. C. R. Das, Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mr. J. N. Basu and Mr. Shyamaprasad Mukerjee. Experience and indeed the lessons of history must have taught young Bengal the futility of violence especially political outrages. For thirty years

terrorism has held sway in Bengal. With what result? It has increased taxation and starved the nation-building departments to feed the abnormal cost of police and military. And it has taken "an awful price of blood and money" for nothing. The appeal shows how the poor province has suffered materially and morally for the acts of the miscreants. Mr. Gupta rightly asks:

What bravery is there in striking down an unarmed and defenceless human being, even though we may not flinch from facing death as a consequence of the action? . . . We do not see any real heroism in secret assassination but a virus which will slowly but inevitably poison the springs of all that is noblest and manliest in our national character.

Alike on moral and political grounds terrorism must be rooted out and the whole force of the nation harnessed to the work of peace and reconstruction.

Mr. Churchill's Malignity

To Mr. Churchill sensationalism is the very breath of his nostrils. As the London correspondent of the *Times of India* points out "he is displaying anew that versatility which once led him to qualify as a bricklayer. He is now demonstrating at Westminster, how skilfully a good political "yarn," based on Indian cotton, can be "woven" into the texture of personal and party intrigue." He has arraigned both Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Commons and himself given evidence before that body for full 90 minutes. Not content with this he has briefed a barrister to watch the proceedings on his behalf. Such is the strength of his malignity to the cause of India. For the gravamen of the charge against the Secretary of State is that the latter successfully attempted to tamper with the evidence prepared for the Committee by the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. We are not in love with the White Paper as it is but Mr. Churchill's antics are an indication of the extent to which the diehards will go to jeopardize even the semblance of goodwill towards this country.

The Hon'ble Sir B. L. Mitter

Sir B. L. Mitter's acceptance of a place in the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal has naturally been the subject of some comment in the press. As Law Member of the Government of India and leader of the Assembly, Sir Brojendra has distinguished himself by his learning and suavity, and the headquarters of the Imperial Government will lose the charming personality of one who, for five years, has been a leading figure not only in the political but in the social life of Delhi and Simla. This is indeed a rare instance of a Member of the Central Cabinet accepting an office in the Provincial Government soon after his retirement. Those who are in the know of things say that it is a sacrifice alike in position and in money, and that Sir Brojendra has brushed aside both considerations from a solid sense of duty and loyalty to his chief. Anyway the next five years will be spent in his own province, and there is surely need for all the wisdom and experience of a brilliant lawyer of Sir Brojendra's eminence in the governance of Bengal in these trying times.

The New Law Member

We also take this opportunity to welcome Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar to his place in the Viceregal Cabinet. The Advocate General of Bengal is a brilliant lawyer and his undoubted abilities, his experience at the bar, his intimate knowledge of the working of many business concerns, the opportunities he has had at the Round Table Conference—all these ought to be of great help in making him a successful Law Member. The new Law Member brings to his task a rather critical and businesslike mind. His enthusiasm for democracy seems to be damped by considerations of financial obligations. Sir Nripendra is cautious to a degree and he uttered a note of warning when addressing the Members of the Indian Association, Calcutta. Wherever finances were not particularly bright,

he observed, democracy was foiled and here also it could not be expected to be a success.

Sir Nripendranath is however keenly alive to the urgent problems that face the country and he touched with unerring precision on the supreme importance of a national outlook, in his thoughtful address to the Calcutta University Institute. He deplored that the canker of communalism has invaded every sphere of our public-life and he earnestly urged the youngmen of the University "to keep out with a firm hand communal bickerings from Colleges." The only hope for salvation of this province and of this country, he said the other day

lies in the emergence of the next generation as more broad-minded, more tolerant, more generous, more capable of thinking in terms of Bengal and India, instead of in terms of religious sects, than the present generation of elders who for the moment fill the stage, but who cannot remain there for ever.

That is wholesome counsel, the value of which in these distracting times can hardly be overestimated.

Sir Muhammad Habibullah

Sir Muhammad Habibullah's appointment to the Dewanship of the premier Hindu State in South India has naturally been acclaimed as an asset of exceptional value. There is an appropriateness in the appointment: for Sir Muhammad is as free from the narrowness of communalism as the State itself has been singularly cosmopolitan in its out-look. The traditions of the House of Travancore are quite in keeping with the breath of view that has marked the Dewan's recent speeches. Addressing his co-religionists in Trivandrum Sir Muhammad rightly urged the need for education and organisation among the Muslim community and exhorted them at the same time "to root out communal jealousies." He would in all matters be guided "by the principle of equal justice to all subjects of the State to whatever community they might belong."

WORLD EVENTS

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

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

WE have been hearing a great deal about Political sanctions, and though they are important, it may be that Economic sanctions are even more important for recovery; at least that is what a group of the younger Fellows of some of the Oxford colleges think, for they have recently addressed a memorandum to his Majesty's Government in Britain discussing the nature of economic sanctions and the problems which they raise. Their main thesis is that the world has tried military force with doubtful success, now it is time to try something else, and they suggest an international organisation of economic sanctions, so that any aggressor nation would run the risk of not only incurring military opposition, but would also be subject to economic and financial boycott. It is urged that economic sanctions may become the substitute for war, because more effective and more humane than the old brutalities of fighting.

PEACE IN EUROPE

What impresses the student of modern Europe to-day more than perhaps anything else is the constant remark which one reads almost every week that Europe is drifting into war. Professor Einstein writing from America recently has been talking about facing reality in Europe—the reality is the possibility of war. He writes:—

"I now realise that the remnant of European democratic countries cannot afford to disarm so long as they have not succeeded in creating an effective international guarantee against assault, and as long as the regime in Germany makes that country a menace to its neighbours.

Nothing is more dangerous than to shut one's eyes in face of a horrible and menacing reality.

Real security requires the creation of an international force of superior power.

When security, through an international police force, has been achieved and has remained a reality for a certain length of time, then, and then only, will security be fortified little by little on a permanent basis through tradition, and it will be possible to decrease the police force. Complete disarmament is an impossibility.

GERMANY AND FRANCE

No agreement can be reached while Germany and France remain irreconcilable; Germany demands equality in the matter of armaments, and practically all the other countries are agreed on the policy of equality except France, and France demands security against German aggression, but cannot feel secure while Germany is rearming. Germany's greatest need at the moment is the good-will of the nations, but she is deliberately thwarting the sense of goodwill by her Nazi policy. Take for instance her attitude towards her foreign debtors; to refuse to meet her payments in foreign currencies is on the face of it to court criticism and ill-will on the part of the creditors, and yet the financial situation in Germany is still bad, as this statement from Dr. Schacht shows:—

International trade, by which alone Germany could procure foreign currencies, had dropped to one-third. Three years ago the reserves of the Reichsbank amounted to three milliard marks, in gold and foreign currencies, but the reserves were now only 200 million marks, resulting in the present inability of Germany to transfer her debts in foreign currencies. Help could only come from an increase of German exports or from concessions made by creditors in regard to the rate of interest and postponement of amortisation.

JAPAN AND AMERICA

The arrival of the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States was the occasion of a statement of the foreign aims of Japan. The new Ambassador, Mr. Hirota said: "No question exists between our two countries that is fundamentally incapable of amicable solution."

I can state [said Mr. Hirota] with all the emphasis at my command that the Japanese nation makes it its basic principle to collaborate in peace and harmony with all nations, and has no intention whatever to provoke and make trouble with any other Power. It is the sincere desire of Japan that a most peaceful and friendly relation will be firmly established between her and her great neighbour across the Pacific, the United States.

There is another side, however, to this question, and Japan's recent statement of the "hands-off policy" in connection with China, or the Monroe doctrine applied to Manchuria is hardly

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in accordance with the statement above. Japan wants to be left alone, to pursue her own policy in Asia: she will not take interference or opposition from other nations.

AUSTRALIA

Australia is coming to realise that it will be to her commercial advantage to know more about and co-operate with her Asian neighbours. Since the War Australian exports to Asiatic neighbours have increased from 1/20 to 1/5 of her total exports, while Australian imports from Asia have doubled in the same period to about 1/10 of her total. Because of these facts a "Mission of Good Will" is being sent by the Government, headed by the Australian Minister for External Affairs—Mr. Latham, to the East Indies, Malaya, China and Japan to study trade possibilities, and to strengthen friendship. Much good is hoped to come to all the countries concerned by this visit.

AUSTRIA

The number of countries submitting to a DICTATOR has been increased by the addition of Austria which has turned Fascist, and a new constitution was promulgated on May 1st. It has been common knowledge for some time that Dr. Dollfuss, the Chancellor, has favoured following the example of either Germany or Italy. The recent trouble with the Nazis of Germany has evidently turned Austria away from affiliation with Germany, though that is Austria's natural field of co-operation, to Italy with which country Austria will probably have a greater sense of freedom to work out their own future. On Labour Day, May 1st, Austria officially became a Fascist State. Dr. Dollfuss's method of gaining official recognition was rather novel, but it was nonetheless dictatorial. Herr Hitler had to wait some time, and educate the German people up to Nazism, then he took a national vote. The Austrian Dictator assembled Parliament for the sole purpose of ratifying the new Constitution, and when that was done

Parliament was dissolved and ceased to be. We shall have to wait some time to see whether the new Government in Austria functions, and with what success.

AMERICAN DEFICIT

The United States is closing its year with another huge deficit well over £500 million, but despite the deficit indications are that recovery is setting in America. The Johnson Bill has been passed by the House of Representatives; it outlaws the bonds, securities and obligations of any foreign Government in default in the payment of its obligations or any part thereof. A recent decision of the Attorney-General has granted exemption to those who have made token payment in the operation of the measure. The country most hurt by this legislation will be Soviet Russia which has just been recognised, and as a result it was hoped that both countries would be benefited in trade exchanges.

ITALY'S NEW STATE

Reuter has cabled that "the parliamentary system will cease in Italy on July 1st, when the corporative state will be inaugurated." This means that parliamentary government will be superseded by government by corporations which will be under the direct control of Signor Mussolini. The Dictator will appoint the presidents of the corporations, tell them what they are to do, and have them wholly responsible to him for the policies and conduct of their business. There will be 22 corporations embracing all the country's production and distribution. Over these are to be seven confederations, two each dealing with industry, agriculture, and commerce, while a seventh one will control the professions. This is a new economic organisation which has tremendous possibilities, for it is intended to utilise experts in the whole economic life of the nation, and the whole organisation to be under the direct control of the Chancellor who will dictate not only the political policy of the country, but the economic life as well. We shall watch with much interest this new development in Italian fascism.

Trade and Finance

By "SRIVAS"

THE NEW LOAN

THIS review falls to be written on what is undoubtedly the eve of this year's new loan. And the financial world in India is naturally engrossed in the problems relating to it. It is sometime now since the expectations raised by Sir George Schuster in his last budget were dispelled and Government and the market alike recognise that a loan of goodly proportions has to be raised this year also. The preparations for the loan were made from quite an early stage of the period under review. The first step in this direction was the suspension of intermediate treasury bills as from the last week of April. It was then believed that the suspension was due less to the desire of the Government to prepare for a loan than to the recognition that May was a month of very low maturities of treasury bills and that, therefore, there was no need for Government to borrow more from the market than could be had by way of the weekly auctions. Whatever that may be, the suspension of intermediates led to the second condition, namely, easier money conditions in the market. For the suspension of intermediates means that the volume of funds awaiting investment in the Government's floating debt was more than what the Government were prepared to take; and the law of supply and demand brought about a decline in the treasury bills discounts. During the week ending May 19th, the Government took a further step in the same direction by reducing the weekly auctions from Rs. 1½ crores to Rs. 1 crore. It is natural, therefore, that from the time intermediates were suspended, there has been a steady and rapid fall in treasury bills discount from Rs. 2-8 per cent. in the middle of April to Rs. 0-15-10 per cent. during the week just ended.

EXPANSION OF CURRENCY

The Government have also helped the onset of easy money conditions by effecting an

expansion of currency to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. This marks a significant departure from the traditional policy of deflation in all circumstances. It will be remembered that towards the close of the last financial year the Government effected transfers from the swollen Home Treasury balances to the Paper Currency Reserve to the extent of £8.9 million. But this access of sterling securities in the Reserve was off-set by a cancellation of *ad hoc* rupee securities; with the result that the note circulation stood practically at the same level as before these transfers were effected. This procedure caused considerable resentment in all sections of public opinion; and it is significant that the first act of deference to such opinion coincides with the landing of the new Finance Member at Bombay. If any conclusions are deducible from an isolated act which might after all be attributable to the ex-Finance Member, there is reason to hope that in some respects at least Sir James Gregg will prove more responsive to public opinion than his predecessor.

STATE OF GILTEDGE

It can be guessed that the gilt-edge market, which is far and above the more potent factor in the success or failure of a new loan operation, was shaped almost exclusively by the two factors of lower discount rates and expansion of currency. But unfortunately there has been no correspondence between the fall in money rates and treasury bills discounts and the price of gilt-edged securities. The behaviour of the market had been perplexingly strange at times, as, for instance, when the expansion of currency to the extent of Rs. 3 crores was actually followed by a decline of four to five annas in 3½ per cent. Paper. The market is yet to assert its independence of a generally bearish psychology and during the middle of the month a sharp set back was caused, in spite of the certainty that treasury

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bills rates would continue to show a sharp decline. The loss has not yet been made up, though at the time of writing, 3½ per cent. paper is quoted at about Rs. 89½. Now that treasury bills' discount-rate has come below the level of Re. 1 per cent. it is certain that the gilt-edge market will prove itself equal to the worst of bear raids and that the Government would not have much worry about the state of the gilt-edge market.

TERMS AND TIME

Speculations about the time and terms of the new loan are now rife. Government have already done enough to assure the public that the loan is not long in coming. Besides such significant measures as expansion of currency, suspension of intermediates and reduction of weekly off-take of Treasuries, they have also given formal notice to the holders of 1934-37 loan that payment will be made in full in August. As there can be no question of such re-payment being made from current resources, the new loan is certain. It is generally believed that the new issue will be for both conversion and cash, the 1934 and 1934-37 being available for conversion into the new issue. As the loan to be converted is on a 4 per cent. basis, it is only common sense that the new issue must bear a lower basis of interest. The choice is between a three per cent. short term loan at a lower issue price and a 3½ per cent. loan at a price of about Rs. 99. The balance of opinion in the market and informed circles is in favour of the latter. As for the time of the new loan, the circumstances that June is a month of very heavy maturities of treasury bills, makes it certain that the new loan will be announced in the first week of June, treasury bills maturing during the month being eligible as subscription to the cash part of the loan.

THE GENERAL STRIKE IN BOMBAY

In the world of industry and commerce the important topics of the period under review are the general strike in Bombay, the question of restriction of coal output and the restriction

agreement arrived at among the international producers of rubber. The general strike cannot be said to have been sprung on the mill-owners as a surprise. Labour in the Bombay presidency have long been restive, and the strike which broke out at Sholapur nearly two months ago gave the labour leaders not only an opportunity but a useful war cry. Opinion in favour of the strike was canvassed. And the Bombay mill-owners too played into the hands of the leaders by their open manœuvres for a general reduction in wages. It is true that they ultimately decided that the mills were to act separately; but it was a common decision on the part of the millowners' Association and the mill-owners thought that such a move would force labour to take definite action. Merits of the questions on dispute between labour and capital in Bombay are still a matter for controversy and in a sense the whole question is *sub judice*; because as a result of the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Sholapur strike, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to enquire into the conditions of the cotton mill industry, with special reference to wages and costs of living. It is not clear yet whether the Bombay Committee would enquire into or try to appraise the changes in the productive efficiency of the operatives in the Bombay mills. But it is obviously useless to try to decide between labour and capital in Bombay without the material which the Government Committee will shortly be placing before the Committee.

COAL RESTRICTION

Though the coal industry has long been in need of a regulation of output, it is only during the last month that it found it possible to forward to the Government of India a definite scheme designed for the purpose. Even then the industry was unable to secure unity of support from the producers and the restriction scheme has also unfortunately had a bad press. The report of the reply of the Government of India to the Indian Mining Association turning down the scheme of restriction gave the impression that the Government of India were dead set against any scheme of restriction for the coal industry. But the contradiction issued by the Mining Association shows that Government would give the scheme their best consideration, provided certain defects, to which they had drawn attention, were removed.

Diary of the Month

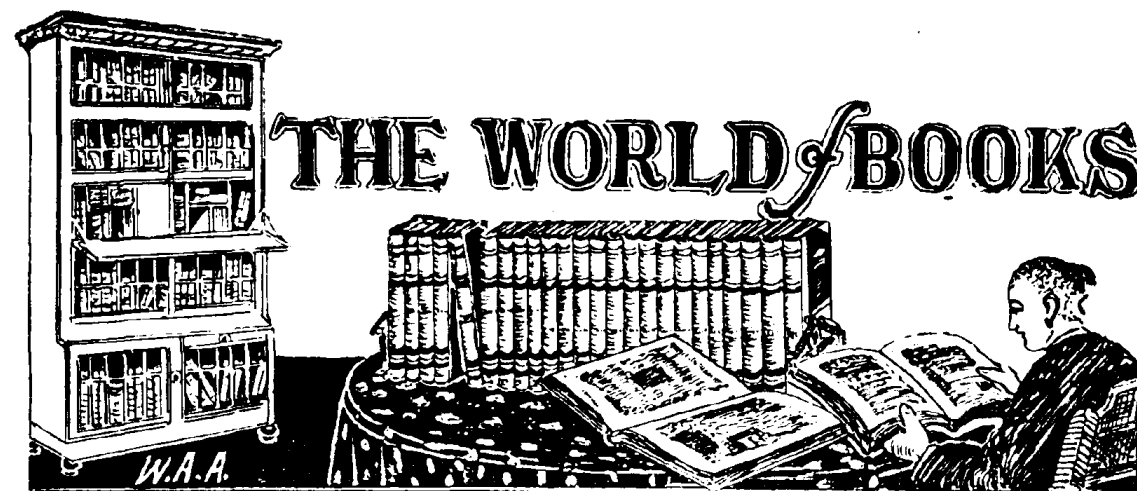
- Apr. 25. Sir Harry Haig is appointed Governor of U. P.
- Apr. 26. Germany refuses to sign the protocol of the Baltic countries.
- Apr. 27. The Police open fire on the strikers in the Bombay mills.
- Apr. 28. Sultan Ibn Saud meets with striking success in the Arabian War.
- Apr. 29. An International Agreement is reached with regard to world's Rubber restriction.
- Apr. 30. The Philippine Legislature accepts the Independence Bill.
- May 1. Austria becomes a Fascist State.
- May 2. Dr. Dollfuss appoints Prince Starhemberg as Vice-Chancellor of Austria.
- May 3. The Swarajist Conference meets at Rauchi under the presidency of Dr. Ansari.
- May 4. Sir James Grigg, the new Finance Member arrives in Bombay.
- May 5. Sir George and Lady Schuster leave for England.
- May 6. The International Federation of Textile workers meets in Lucerne.
- May 7. World's Wheat Conference meets in London.



SIR JOHN ANDERSON

- May 8. H. E. Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal is shot at, but providentially escapes.

- May 9. President Roosevelt announces that U. S. A. stands for the collection of her War Debts.
- May 10. His Majesty the King receives Indian Orderly Officers.
- May 11. The A. I. C. C. office is opened at Patna.
- May 12. The Nepalese Mission leaves Bombay for England.
- May 13. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto is appointed Minister of Bombay Government.
- May 14. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon leave Simla for Europe.
- May 15. Bolivia threatens to bomb the Paraguayan capital.
- May 16. H. E. Sir George Stanley takes charge of his office as Viceroy and Governor-General. —The Hon. Sir Mahomed Usman assumes charge of the Governorship of Madras.
- May 17. All-India Socialist Conference at Patna passes resolution opposing the Swarajist Party.
- May 18. The meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, convened for electing a Mayor, ends in a fiasco.
- May 19. League Council decides to place an embargo on the supply of arms to Paraguay and Bolivia.
- May 20. The A. I. C. C. formally suspends Civil Disobedience.
- May 21. Dr. Ansari appeals to all Congressmen to co-operate in carrying out the A. I. C. C. resolutions.
- May 22. Sir B. B. Ghose who acted for some time as Law Member to the Govt of India during the absence of Sir B. L. Mitter is dead.
- May 23. Lord Erskine is appointed Governor of Madras. —Sir Abdul Quadir is appointed member of the India Council.
- May 24. Dr. Ansari sails for Europe from Bombay.



LANDMARKS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (1600-1219.) By Gurumukh Nihal Singh, M. Sc., Professor of Political Science, Benares Hindu University. The Indian Bookshop, Benares City. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Price Rs. 10.)

This volume deals with the origin and development of the British Indian Constitution as well as with the history of the national movement in the country. The first part of the book deals with the growth of the Indian Government under the Company's rule and serves "to make the picture complete of the political, rather constitutional, aspects of British rule." Herein stress is laid on topics like Parliamentary control over the Indian Government, the regulation of the press, the growth of opposition to the Company's rule both from English sources and among Indians and the Act of 1858.

The Second Part is far more elaborate and deals in detail with the growth of representative institutions as indicated by the three Acts of 1892, 1909, and 1919; and it also gives a summary of events of administrative and constitutional importance which formed the historical setting of each one of these Acts. Among these latter is noted the establishment of personal relations between the British Royal House and the Princes and people of India. The

development of local self-government from the epoch of the famous Resolution of 1883-84, the different phases through which the National Congress has passed, the rise of the school of romantic nationalism led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai and others and the manifestation of religious nationalism—these are all led to show the creation of a new life in the country and the pursuit of a double policy of repression and political reform, at one and the same time. It is a difficult task that the author has accomplished in steering a middle course between the blatancy of writers like Lovett on the one hand and the extremist manifestations of writers like Lajpat Rai on the other, and in presenting to the reader an informed and substantially true page of Indian national growth, both in thought and institutional development.

OUT OF THE CLOUDS. By Walter Clemow Lanyon. Messrs. L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

This is a Christian devotional book written by an International Lecturer consisting of twenty four sermons on religious subjects intended as helps towards the personal and immediate realisation of the Kingdom of Heaven within each person. The book is dedicated to Father Divine and its thesis may be summed up in the author's own words—Out of the Clouds of human Beliefs, Creeds, Doctrines and Religions is emerging the fourth dimensional consciousness—Heaven on Earth,

SECRET SERVICE OPERATOR 13. By Robert W. Chambers. D. Appleton Century Co., New York and London.

This thrilling story of love and war holds one's attention, developing one dramatic episode after another with startling rapidity. It is scarcely possible to believe that a young woman could survive the dangers and hardships voluntarily undertaken by the heroine in spite of the incredible risks people seem willing to take in times of war in the name of patriotism.

Aside from the thrilling story the book is well worth reading for the clear picture it gives of life and conditions in America during the Civil War and the terrible suffering endured when a great nation is split asunder by political differences and friends and even families take up arms against one another.

While the book is in no sense a history of the times or of the Civil War it probably gives the average reader a better idea of the conditions in America at the time and the bitter spirit in which the war was fought than would be gained by reading a history text book. The reader is left wondering if all that cruelty and suffering was really necessary to settle a political problem which clearly should have been settled by saner means.

PROBLEMS OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN INDIA. By F. M. De Mello. Oxford University Press. Re. 1.

The series of articles on the subject which appeared last year in the *Times of India* have been collected together and published in book form. The articles provide a sufficiently broad outline of the subject to serve as an introduction to the problems of rural reconstruction, which is of interest not merely to the student of economics or to the politician but to every thinking member of the public. The book will be of benefit to those who have not the time to go through the rich and varied literature on the subject.

JOHN WESLEY AND THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Maldwyn Edwards. George Allen and Unwin Ltd.

This is a short study of the influence of John Wesley, not on religious thought, but on the social and political development of his age. Like many religious leaders, he took a strong and not always very well-informed line in these matters, holding the high Tory view that the utmost liberty and privilege were enjoyed by those who had the good fortune to live under the British Constitution of the eighteenth century, and that any attempt to alter this constitution or to secure a more representative government was to be strongly condemned. In theory he had the highest respect for the governing classes, but in practice he had no very great opinion of them and much preferred the poor among whom he moved. His practice had more effect than his theory; the Wesleyan movement, which recognised no social distinctions in the religious life, did much to educate the people and to build up a class capable of wielding the political power which John Wesley would have been most unwilling to give it.

The influence of Wesley, though contemporaries mistrusted his enthusiasm, was one of the great steadying factors in eighteenth century England. The great force of religious feeling which he aroused and directed, made strongly for personal honesty and uprightness both in private and public life. Bribery was common everywhere, but no follower of Wesley was allowed to take or give a bribe, on pain of instant expulsion. Smuggling, too, was forbidden, and Wesley fought all his life against the great public evils of the slave trade and the press gang. But his campaign was always for individual righteousness; it was not for many years that the public conscience, which he did so much to arouse, was moved to collective action for the removal of social evil.

AN AFRICAN SPEAKS FOR HIS PEOPLE. By Parmenas Githendu Moreerie, with a Foreword by Julian Huxley. Published by Léonard and Virginia Woolf at the Hogarth Press.

Readers in India are familiar with the complaints made about the treatment accorded to Indians in the South African colonies. But all the time there has existed a more pathetic story, that relating to the injustice meted out to the native African. The British power has broken the vital points of African tribal organisation and substituted a farcical form of popular representation probably very much like what they have done in India. The Africans have been denied freedom of association and of speech. The British authority has acted oppressively in the application of industrial laws prohibiting for instance the making of sugar by the Africans, so that the Europeans might sell it to them at a high price. Even the policy of education as far as the Africans are concerned, has been grudging. Other European powers in Africa have been generous in teaching the Africans the Europeans languages and so helping them to be associated in the government of the states. The conditions in which African labour is maintained are again shocking to all sense of humanity. When an African receives a high English education and meets Englishmen on their own level, as the author of this book has done, we may hope that a beginning is made to bridge the gulf between the white and dark races.

GROUNDWORK OF TEACHING. By K. G. Warty M.A., B.T., Headmaster, High School, Gokak.

This is an elementary treatise on the subjects of the general methods in education and contains the minimum a teacher ought to know about the science and art of his profession. The book will be found useful by all young teachers.

BALI: ENCHANTED ISLE. Helen Eva Yates. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 7s. 6d.

This is a chatty travel book, relating in colloquial style the authoress' impressions of a visit to the little island of Bali, near Java. Her Dutch friends there arranged interesting tours of sight seeing for her, and she records with lively enthusiasm what she was told of the customs and beliefs of the inhabitants. It is not in any sense a study; but it is a cheerful description, illustrated with numerous excellent photographs and will no doubt prove attractive to those contemplating a tour in the neighbourhood of Java.

REVISION MATHEMATICS. By L. Crosland. Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.

The collection of examples and exercises brought together in this book is intended to provide an instructive and helpful revision course for pupils who present themselves for the School Certificate examinations in England in Mathematics. The questions are grouped under the main heads of subjects in Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry; and worked out examples precede each set to illustrate the general principles or operations involved. The book will be found very useful by all students who appear for the Madras School Leaving Certificate Examination.

BOOKS RECEIVED

SCIENCE AND THE SPIRIT OF MAN. By J. W. Frlend and James Felbleman. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd.

MAIN CURRENTS OF MARATHA HISTORY. By G. S. Sardesai, B.A., Kamshet, District Poona.

ECONOMIC ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF GUSTAV CASSEL. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.

THE RIDDLE OF THE WORLD. By Sri Aurobindo. Arya Publishing House, Calcutta.

THE A. B. C. OF CIVICS. By Dr. Beni Prasad. The Indian Press, Allahabad.

INDIA: WHAT NOW. By N. Gangulee, C.I.E., Ph.D. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.

THE HARIJANS IN REBELLION. By C. B. Agarwal. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION: A SURVEY. By S. K. Lahiri and B. N. Banerjee. The Politics Club, Calcutta.

Hyderabad

AVIATION IN HYDERABAD

It is true that little progress has been so far made with the scheme of the Nizam's Government for the establishment of an Aviation Club at Hyderabad, for which Rs. 1½ lakhs had been sanctioned in 1933. It is due to the lack of a suitably situated landing ground, as two sites which were selected had to be given up chiefly because of the difficulties occurring in their acquisition. The Aviation Board have, however, at a recent meeting decided to select a site on the Dindigal Road which is conveniently situated a few miles from the city and have asked the Government of India for the services of an expert for examining the suitability or otherwise of the new site. Opportunity is also likely to be taken of the expert's visit to examine the proposed landing grounds at six district head-quarters so as to enable, simultaneously with the start of the Club, the inauguration of passenger and mail services in the Districts.

THE MATCH INDUSTRY IN HYDERABAD

The Nizam's Government are now levying an excise duty at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per gross box of locally manufactured matches.

This decision is the outcome of an arrangement with the Government of India, to which Sir George Schuster referred in his budget speech in the Assembly while announcing the decision to impose a similar duty on matches manufactured in British India. In this connection Sir George Schuster said :

In the first place it is essential to make arrangements with Indian States, as the manufacture of matches can be easily shifted, and it would be impossible to work it (duty in British India) effectively, unless a working scheme is applied throughout India. The proceeds of the tax levied in States where matches are manufactured go to a common pool along with the proceeds of the British Indian tax and the whole amount will be divided on an estimated consumption basis between British India and the States, who have entered into the agreement.

The indigenous match industry in Hyderabad, which is five years old, has made rapid progress

during the last three years, as is shown by the figures for the import of matches into the State. The imports of matches from British India between 1928 and 1930 approximated on an average to Rs. 14 lakhs annually, while for the three years 1930 to 1933, the imports fell to Rs. 8·09 lakhs, this decline being attributed mainly to the increased output of the two existing match factories of the State. The present annual output in the State is 4½ lakhs gross boxes or approximately one-third of the total consumption in the State. The imposition of the excise duty at this stage is, therefore, regarded as likely to act as a setback to the industry, but, "considering that the same burden will be imposed on imported matches also, it is hoped that the local industry will be able to maintain the progress made hitherto."

Mysore

THE MYSORE FORESTS

According to the Government review of the report on the Mysore Forest Department for 1932-33 the financial results of the Department are fairly satisfactory despite the prevailing trade depression. Out of the total demand of Rs. 28,94,423 (including previous year's balance) Rs. 24,74,904 was actually realised, Rs. 1,35,034 was written off leaving a balance of Rs. 2,74,485 at the close of the year. The total expenditure of the Department under Conservancy and works amounted to Rs. 6,91,844 and the expenditure on establishments Rs. 5,68,920.

There was a fall in the sale-proceeds of sandal oil from Rs. 11,05,030 of the previous year to Rs. 10,62,190 in the year under report.

Investigations were continued into the diseases and pests of sandal wood by the special staff in the agricultural laboratory. Special attention is being paid to the clearing of *lantana* and the eradication of prickly pear by the cochineal insect.

Baroda

ECONOMIC SURVEY IN BARODA

The *Socio-Economic Survey Reports*—published by the Baroda Development Board—comprises the economic studies of five villages which are deemed to be representative and useful in giving an approximately correct picture of the economic and social conditions of their respective districts. In 2 of these 5 villages there is a large amount of area occupied by non-food crops like cotton; in the rest practically 90 per cent of the cultivated area is under food-crops. There is a growing tendency on the part of the cultivators to let their holdings, which involves in many cases the displacement of a better type of cultivation by an inferior one. It is generally accepted that the exploitation of land by the owners is preferable, from every point of view, to that by the tenants. In 4 out of the 5 villages examined, the holdings are not only small, but very much fragmented. Most live just on the margin of subsistence and the greater part of their indebtedness is incurred for unproductive purposes. The editor of this report tackles the problem of subsidiary occupations for the peasants which will not take them away from their homes and will not need much initial capital and training.

PREVENTION OF FURTHER SUB-DIVISION

Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai gives in his book *Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings in the Baroda State* an account of the legislative action taken by the Government of H. H. The Gaekwar, with a view to stop fragmentation of agricultural holdings below a certain limit and to bring about a partial reunion of those already fragmented. He regards that the laws of inheritance form the main cause of the sub-division of agricultural holdings and holds that the cultivators are not prepared at present to

agree to any general scheme of restripping. The Committee appointed for the purpose in the State have made proposals from the prevention of further minute subdivisions and for the union of small and scattered fields. A permissive Act has been passed for the consolidation of all the holdings in a village; a Partition of Immovable Property Act has been passed; the Revenue rule 139, for prevention of further fragmentation, has been amended; the right of preemption has been given to owners of contiguous plots; the sale of co-parcenary shares and under conditional mortgage has also been amended. In all these measures Baroda is the pioneer as pointed out by Mr. Desai who supplements his note with an English translation of the Acts and Rules passed.

Travancore

WOMEN IN TRAVANCORE SERVICES

The Committee appointed to prepare a report on the Travancore Services recommends a Public Service Commission. The Commission should consist of an official President and five members, one of whom may be a woman. The duty of the Commission shall be the selection of candidates for appointments in the various departments of the public services according to the rules already laid down by competitive examination or otherwise.

Regarding the recruitment of women, the Committee says that women should not be debarred from entering or continuing in service except in the executive posts of police, excise, forest, P. W. D. and military.

SIR MD. HABIBULLAH ON EDUCATION

Sir Muhammad Habibullah, the Dewan in opening at Trivandrum on March 21 the Travancore Social Service League of which he is the first president said :

The aim of education is not to create what is called an army of unemployed which day in and day out bombards official fortresses but to train men and women to utilise their days of leisure in the service of their fellow citizens with the noble object of raising them to their own level.

Cochin**PRIVILEGES TO THE PRINCES**

The Cochin Government introduced in the Cochin Council recently a Bill to amend the Cochin Municipal Regulation. This Amendment Bill was designed to exempt Cochin Princes from paying Municipal tolls for the vehicles kept for their own use. The strength of Cochin Royal Family exceeds a hundred. The non-officials expressed a slight dissatisfaction in the measure. A few of them drew the attention of the Government to the other taxes to the Municipality, which the Princes were paying and remarked that the measure would bring about a great loss to the several Municipalities.

The Bill was however referred to a Select Committee for adequate changes.

Kashmir**THE SIKHS IN KASHMIR**

The Kashmir Government has issued the following *communiqué*:

It has been complained that Sikhs as a community have been declared to be non-agriculturists under the Land Alienation Regulation. The list of agricultural tribes under the aforesaid regulation has been published so far for the Jammu province only and, in conformity with the practice obtaining in the Punjab, the selection of these tribes has been based not on religious beliefs but on actual occupation. For instance, the Jat tribe consists of Sikhs, Hindus, and Muslims; Labanas include Sikhs and Hindus both. Both these tribes have under the regulation been declared to belong to the agricultural class in the Jammu province except Udhampur district where these tribes do not reside.

As regards Kashmir province, a committee has been appointed to go into the question of what castes constitute agricultural classes. The objection raised in the representations received from Sikh bodies appear, therefore, to be based on misapprehension.

Gwalior**GWALIOR REGENCY COUNCIL**

The vacancy in the Regency Council caused by the resignation of the Maharaja of Dewas, Junior, has now been filled by the transfer of Col. Sir Hashmatulla Khan from the Commerce to the Home Portfolio. The Agriculture Portfolio having been amalgamated with the Revenue Department, Rao Bahadur Major Bapurao Pawar is appointed Trade Member.

Alwar**THE MILITARY IN ALWAR**

An elaborate scheme of reforms and reorganisation has been introduced by Mr. F. V. Wylie, the Prime Minister of Alwar, in collaboration with Colonel Abdul Rehman Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the State Military Forces with British troops as the model.

The scales of pay for the military, which were formerly very low and much below the accepted standard, have been thoroughly revised and increased. A system of promotion from one rank to another has been evolved by prescribing a syllabus for military examinations for each rank.

Experienced and retired military officers from outside have been appointed in three military units of the State to command the local forces.

A number of cadets (local candidates) have been recruited to fill up the commissioned ranks and they are being given a regular military training by the State military officers.

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Indians Overseas**South Africa****MR. ANDREWS ON COLONIZATION INQUIRY**

Mr. Andrews, like Mahatma Gandhi had refrained from giving expression to his views on the question of the controversy among South African Indians regarding the Colonization Inquiry. The Committee itself has now made its report which has only shelved the question to further enquiries. Indian opinion has expressed itself unequivocally against any scheme of colonization but a section of our countrymen abroad still seem to think that participation in any such inquiry is itself wrong. Unfortunately this controversy has divided our countrymen over there, rather sharply, and the Agent-General to the Government of India who himself gave evidence before the Committee discountenancing any such proposal, has been subjected to severe criticism. Disinterested observers are now convinced of the weight and value of the Agent's evidence. Mr. C. F. Andrews, than whom our countrymen abroad can have no more trusted friend and guide now gives his considered view of the controversy. Both on grounds of principle and expediency he is convinced of the correctness of the Agent-General's attitude:—

I feel that the Indian leaders are right, who have strictly adhered to the pledge which they gave at the time when the new Agreement was made at Capetown and ratified afterwards. That pledge is a sacred pledge, and it should be observed as such.

Even therefore supposing some hindrance were to come to the Indian community from keeping the promise made by Congress to the Union Government, this would not, in his opinion, settle the matter. The promise ought to be kept, at whatever cost.

I personally can see no hindrance coming to the Indian community at this stage, from keeping the promise made at Capetown, but on the contrary, distinct good coming from it instead of evil. For it ought to be possible for the Indian community, by sending a member to serve on the Committee of Enquiry, to prove by evidence once and for all to the Union Government, that there is clearly no place for any colonisation scheme abroad in the future and that the Indian community in South Africa to-day is solidly and unitedly against any such scheme.

Malaya**EMIGRATION TO MALAYA**

The Government of India, after consultation with the Government of Madras and the Standing Emigration Committee of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature and with their consent, have decided to reopen non-recruited emigration to Malaya. A *communiqué* issued in this connexion by the Government of India in the Education, Health and Lands Department says:

Inquiries as to the need for fresh emigration to Malaya in order to supplement the supply of labour had been initiated on receipt of the request of the Malayan Government for the renewal of emigration in December, 1932. After the visit of the deputation from Malaya inquiries were also made from the Government of Madras as to whether there was any desire amongst the people of that Presidency to emigrate to that country.

These inquiries revealed both the existence of a demand for labour in Malaya and a desire for emigration from the Madras Presidency to those territories.

After consultation with the Government of Madras and the Standing Emigration Committee of the two Houses of Indian Legislature, and with their consent, the Government of India accordingly decided that non-recruited assisted emigration to Malaya should be reopened.

In order, however, to ensure that this does not lead to over-supply of labour with the consequent depressing effect upon the level of wages in Malaya and possible unemployment, they have also decided that emigration shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Fresh emigration shall be restricted to 20,000 in the first year;

(2) An emigrant shall be repatriated free at any time within two years of his arrival in Malaya on reasonable grounds, for example ill-health, unsuitability of work, ill-treatment and inability to find work at standard rates of wages. Even after the expiration of two years repatriation will be allowed if conditions justify this.

It has also been arranged that the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya in Madras shall supply the Local Government monthly reports regarding the conditions of employment and that statements of information supplied to intending emigrants be corrected as frequently as circumstances may require. By this means it is hoped that only those persons will emigrate, who consider the conditions of employment in Malaya to be adequate.

Mauritius

MR. S. GHOORUNSINGH, O. B. E.

The first Indian in Mauritius to be made a member of the Order of the British Empire, Mr. S. Ghoorunsingh, has been further honoured by being allowed the privilege by His Majesty's Government of retaining his rank after retirement.

Mr. Ghoorunsingh, who retired as senior Inspector of Police, rose from the ranks and holds the distinction of being the first Indian in the Colony to rise to the post of Inspector.

Arabia

INDIAN PILGRIMS TO MECCA

Indian pilgrims far outnumbered the pilgrims of other nations on this year's journey to Mecca.

Official statistics show that they numbered more than double the Egyptians, who are always staunch supporters of the pilgrimages.

The figures are :

Indians	... 9,815
Egyptians	... 4,170
Japanese	... 3,188
Syrians	... 2,316
Algerians	... 1,915
Sudanese	... 1,322
Aden	... 450
East Africa	... 163
Total	... 23,339

Although a number of hardy individuals still prefer to do the pilgrimage in the traditional style on a camel, most pilgrims prefer motor transport.

Kenya

INDIANS IN KENYA COUNCIL

For the first time in the history of Kenya, Indians participated in the general election, through the communal roll, for the five Indian seats in the Kenya Legislative Council. There were eighteen Indian candidates for the five seats. The following were declared duly elected :

Mr. J. B. Pandya, (Mombasa).
Dr. A. C. L. DeSouza (Nairobi).
Mr. N. S. Mangat (Nairobi).
Mr. Shams-ud-din (Nairobi).
Mr. Isher Das (Nairobi).

East Africa

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

"I do not know of any Indian political opinion in East Africa which contemplates dethronement of the European from his position of administrative paramountcy. All that is desired is that narrow and unreasonable racialism shall give place to colonial patriotism," says a loyalist writing in the *Madras Mail*. The writer advocates the appointment of a Protector of Indian Immigrants in East Africa, who must take the task of settling the existing immigrants and the incoming Indians on such suitable land as it is possible to secure on neutral ground, that is, outside of the Highlands and the Native reserves.

It is absolutely necessary to find accommodation for Indians in the agricultural life of the colony, which will mean removal of all distasteful reservations. East Africa is a vast country with a native population of six millions. Except for a certain portion of Kenya and Tanganyika, the country is not suitable for European settlement. There is room for at least two million Indians to make a living by agriculture.

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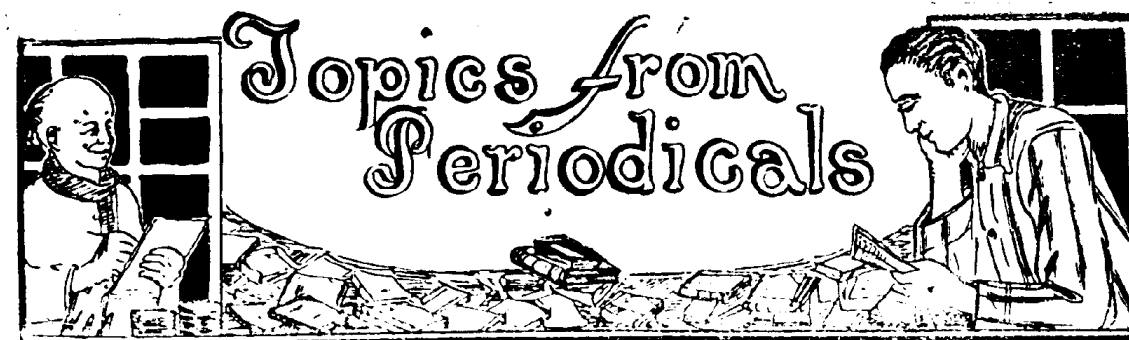
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E. June '34.



MORALITY AND MODERN LIFE

In the course of an interesting article in the *Hibbert Journal* on morality and modern life and what the real temper of youth to-day is, Prof. W. G. de Brugh says that he can only judge from what lies to his hand, i.e., the aspirations and behaviour of the young. The opinions of youth, even on its own age, cannot be accepted at their face value.

But they are evidence at least of this, that the young are profoundly disillusioned with the established order of society. They are not prepared, as were their fathers, to take the universe as they find it. Age and experience, on their view, have been weighed in the balance and been found wanting. We have but to look abroad, to Soviet Russia, to Fascist Italy, to the German Nazis, to realise the strength of this determination, on the part of youth, to come into its own in the reshaping of European society.

The voices that arrest attention are those of poets and novelists, together with the host of journalists and lecturers who provide on varying levels of distinction, intellectual goads for a responsive public. The writer has in mind D. H. Lawrence and among living teachers Bertrand Russell and Aldous and Julian Huxley.

But it is not easy to gauge from these authors the real temper of present-day youth.

There is a wide gulf between appreciation and actual behaviour. Youth is always intolerant of conventions that outrage its sincerity of feeling and eager to respond emotionally to new ideas. The young to-day are almost morbidly anxious to escape the reproach of insincerity, and are far less hampered than were their fathers by reticence in speech or action. There is always, too, a temptation to claim credit as advanced thinkers by the avowal of views of daring unconventionality.

Prof. de Brugh analyses the more positive features in the outlook of the younger generation. What is most distinctive is their astonishing

exuberant vitality. This shows itself in their thirst for new and thrilling experiences, their passion to be ever on the move, in any direction and at any cost, so long as the change is rapid and gives scope for their unwearying energy.

The young to-day are at once more alive and more, far more, ignorant than their progenitors. In so far as they are not content to live wholly in the present, their eyes are turned towards the future. Their desire is not for erudition, but for experiment. Here science, which is so rapidly transforming the conditions of civilisation, points the way; if man can thus win control over Nature shall he not, by the same method, win control over his own life?

The youth is within his rights; he takes the burden on his own shoulders and is prepared to stand or fall by the result. If he falls, the error is readily condoned; rather, the rebel excites the sympathy of his fellows, as does a scientist who has been misled in his researches by the lure of an ill-fated hypothesis. In life, as in science, failure may well prove more instructive than success. The modern age shows a large indulgence towards the victims of moral aberration.

In conclusion the professor observes that what the young generation demands is the chance to make or mar their own fortunes free from parental restraint or social obloquy.

ART FOR MINORITIES

"Art is the concern directly of only a minority in any country, and it is for this minority that all the books are written, all the pictures painted and all the music made," writes Mary M. Colum in the *Yale Review*. She continues :

There is nothing strange about this—all high products of the human mind, whether science or philosophy or theology are for minorities, and only interest the majority as something that will either amuse them or help them with the difference that from science they demand some form of material help; from art or literature, as from religion or philosophy, some form of immaterial help; from the one something for the body; from the other something for the spirit.

CHINA

Mr. Edward Brennan writing in the *Catholic World* for April points out that the whole history of China is epitomized in the bricks and marbles and plastered walls of Peking. It was an empire of practically forty centuries' standing which was swept away in the revolution of 1911. Up to this point in her history, China had been steadily accumulating her precious treasures of art and literature. The writer draws our attention to the fact that

there was a strong conservative element which made it a simple matter to protect her heirlooms of the past. What China needs to-day is this same conservative element. Witness in proof of this statement the throat-cutting of her military leaders and the radicalism of her youth who do not know yet what they want but are fairly well agreed that it's not a return to the past. The doctrine of a communistic life, painted in such glowing colors upon the imagination of this infant generation, is far too nearly allied to anarchy to be a healthful influence and certainly is not amicable to conservative guidance. The steady patient conservatism of the Chinese is precisely what it wishes to overthrow.

And finally, what of the effects of Western industrialism which are making themselves felt in many parts of the Orient? asks the writer—

"Has not Japan, for example, after sixty years' imitation of the material aspects of our civilization, begun to doubt the ugly efficiency of Western machinery? 'Back to Asia' is her newest slogan, and it is a cry that symbolizes both a loss of faith in the West and a belief that the Oriental must hark back to ideas more in harmony with his nature if he is really to progress. According to the standards of an older China, the husbandry were second in importance only to the scholars. To-day the ill-fortune of the Chinese peasant has become a national calamity and one of the most acute social problems that China has ever faced."

All this has a bearing on the culture of China, and what happens to her culture cannot fail to be of importance to the world. Let us not forget that it involves the civilization of a people who constitute a fifth of the world's population.

"China must suffer her travail; she must have her doubtful leaders of a doubtful enlightenment. Already she has witnessed the passing of old things that are good and the coming of new things that signify chaos and destruction. The cross-roads are reached and she must make her choice."

AFTER THE THREE GREAT ACHARYAS

To the *Guardian* a new monthly magazine started recently at Madras, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri contributes a very informing article on "Sanatan Dharma and Untouchability." After pointing out how incorrect and unreasonable is the attitude of Sanatanists in interpreting the principles of Hinduism Mr. Venkatarama Sastri rightly deplores the absence of any great religious movement in the South, particularly after the time of the Three Great Acharyas.*

Since the days of the three great acharyas, Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa there has been no great religious movement in the South. Whatever Sankara may have intended, his movement has fostered a certain intellectualism and attachment to strict Smriti traditional observances. It is not reformatory in tendency. Its iconoclasm was in that high altitude of speculative philosophy that its influence on conduct was easily put aside by a division of truths into those that apply to the work-a-day (*vyavaharika*) world and those that did not. Ramanuja's system had more place for emotion and his followers made attempts to uplift the lower classes in the social scale. It is difficult to say that Madhwacharya's *bhakti* school had the same urge of social uplift. Ramanuja's which had the most stress on uplifting social service by carrying the redemptive message to the depressed and the lowly, suffered by the overshadowing predominance of the Smarta School. It is ever the way in the contact of diverse schools. The weaker in influence—not necessarily the weaker in intrinsic quality, but the weaker in the place and at the time—grows apologetic and conformist by a process of interpretation. And there is also the familiar fact that on the death of acharyas with a new message the next generation slide back and interpret away the saving truth. The result is that so far as the South is concerned it has become intellectualistic and untouched by the higher human emotion. While the north has thrown out reform movements stressing human equality and the value of social service, the south remained self-satisfied, in love with its appraisal of its own higher purity and contemplating with satisfaction on its own uncontaminated isolation. And the west coast has carried it to the logical extreme bordering on insane obsession. Probably the longer contact with foreign religions and the great exposure to their powerful challenge which the north has had also accounts for the greater aliveness and reaction to the challenge to be found in the north.

The South is so self-satisfied that it has actually located the next coming avatar in South India and in the southern most part of it, farthest away from the impure north.

* THE THREE GREAT ACHARYAS: Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa. Gives a detailed account of their lives and their philosophy. Price Rs. 2. To Subs. of the *Indian Review*, Rs. 1-8. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

ASSAMESE LITERATURE

In the course of a very interesting article contributed to last Number of *The Journal of the Assam Research Society* on the subject of "The growth of Assamese Literature in the sixteenth century" Mr. Boli Narayan Deka, M.A., B.L., points out:—

Literature is the sum-total of a nation. It not only transpires the civilisation, culture, mode of living, and manners and customs of the people but also mirrors the innermost nature of human beings. Therefore, the importance of it is very great for a country. Assam was not poor in possession of that wealth from time immemorial. Generation after generation contributed something to the main stock of it. Poets, writers, historians, biographers, and dramatists were not wanting in any period Assamese literature. But the most inaudant impetus came in the Vaisnavita period.

Speaking of Sankara Deva the writer observes:

Sankara Deva was the prominent figure who loomed large in that age. He was, as it were, a pivot round which the whole group of literateurs revolved. His works were not only so many valuable documents in the evolution of his poetic genius or in the spread of his religious principles but also were in themselves works of extraordinary force and immense promise. Poetical works, dramas, descriptions, narratives, and songs—all were complete in his writings. Bhaktas find there the glory of God; laymen find there the solace in anxiety; linguists find there the command over language; prosodians find there the play upon prosody; literary men find there the beauties of poetry; and dramatists find there the characters of dramas. In short, his works afford manifold felicities to a reader. Even one, says an eminent writer, who wants to live away from an Assamese household must live with his eyes shut in a dense forest along with birds and beasts, and perhaps, living in that way also he cannot avoid the hearing of Sankaradeva's sonorous music that come floating from the voice of some unknown wood cutter in a distant forest. Such was our language-giver and literature-giver, Sankaradeva.

We next have an account of the contribution of Madhavadeva to Assamese literature.

Madhavadeva, the devoted and zealous follower of the Vaisnavya creed was a true disciple of Sankaradeva. Born of a non-Brahmin caste he was well-versed in Sanskrit and bereft of all worldly happiness he spent his whole life in writing books and carrying out the behest of his revered Guru. His works were held in the same estimation as his preceptor's. Nam-Ghosh was a classic on the philosophy of religion otherwise known as Vaisnavism.

The author then proceeds to narrate the literary activities of the other writers of the age.

Rama Saraswati and Ananta Kandali were equally celebrated in the history of Assamese literature. Their contributions were as great as Sankar's and Madhav's. It is due to their labour that we are now reaping the fruit of the Assamese Mahabharat and the Ramayana. Bhattadeva was the precursor of prose literature. Thanks are due to him that Assam knew the use of

prose literature four hundred years ago when many of her sister provinces were just in the threshold of it. There few more writers, such, Aniruddha, Kamsari, Gopal Misra, Ram Misra, Ramcharan Thakur, Sarva-bhauma Bhattacharyya etc., whose contributions were not negligible, everybody gave something of his own to his country's literature.

It is pathetic to read the concluding paragraph:

Besides these, there were some writers who died un-noticed and un-honoured like flowers blooming and fading in an inaccessible jungle. Many a manuscript has been discovered to-day which bears evidence to that effect. But it is a matter of great regret that many of these manuscripts do not disclose accurately by whom and when they were written. However, these are a valuable addition to our knowledge of literature. But alas! these too for the disregard of the literate class and the callousness of the illiterate owners are succumbing to the natural process of destruction of which time and insects are the main agencies. Further, Assam was one of those provinces which were the worst sufferers by vis major and at the hands of invaders. So many of her records, history, biographies, poetical works, fictions, dramas, etc., were either destroyed or taken away. The invasions of the Mahomedans and the Burmese were the notable calamities that Assam had over experienced. These together with great floods, outbreak of fire, earthquake and the removal of families due to adverse circumstances and the vicissitudes of fortune were the chief agents in destroying our old literary treasure.

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THE PARK MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

When the fathers of early American communities applied themselves to the laying out of their little towns, they paid special attention to the breathing spots. "The first town planners, who went to America from Spain, set the example by establishing the *plaza* to serve the public as a place for recreation and also upon special occasions to be made use of as a centre of culture and political life," writes Dr. J. M. Kumarappa in the *Field*, a sports monthly published in Madras.

Many of the Park Planning Commissions forecast a change of conditions in the big cities in the next few years. A decade back it was the smaller city that was best equipped for park acreage as compared with its population.

New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia all began park planning shortly after 1850; but none has ever caught up with its needs. Philadelphia is held to have made the best showing of the three. With a population of about 2,000,000, it has almost 8,000 acres in parks. Chicago, with about 3,000,000 people, has less than 5,000 acres set aside for recreation; but the programme upon which it has already entered for the development of a great outlying system of open spaces, accessible by automobile and trolley, will eventually make up for this scarcity within the city. The development of the great Cook County Forest Reserve, 31,600 acres, is said to exceed what has been done in any city in the world in recent times.

The writer characterises the importance of the Park Movement and also of the changes in the park junctions in America.

On the park properties of the country are now found club-houses, gymnasiums, field-houses, out-door theatres, band stands, conservatories and museums. There are grand stands, bath houses and dancing pavilions. Many of the parks have zoological gardens too. Besides, there are facilities for base-ball, foot-ball, soccer, horse-shoe pitching, basket-ball, field hockey, track and field events, volley ball, hand-ball and croquet. The most popular out-door games in America require a large amount of space and sufficient land available for such purposes cannot be found in modern cities. With the convenient means of travel, the Americans have, therefore, responded to the lure of distant places and have built up a pattern of recreation in which the values of neighbourhood play have largely been forgotten.

THE LURE OF INDIVIDUALITY

Everyone is anxious to preserve and assert his individuality. According to the modern conception the ideal man is one who has got individuality. So much so, every body is eager to develop this quality and it is considered a discredit to any man if he is told that he has no individuality of his own. Writing about this in the current Number of the *Prabuddha Bharata*, the Editor offers some interesting comments. People talk of individuality, but they have no definite conception about what individuality is.

"When they want to preserve their individuality, they desire only to have an opportunity to be self-assertive—right or wrong—and to have the satisfaction of wielding influence over a large number of people."

But if a man wants to have the satisfaction of wielding influence over others it can be done only through the building of character. The greater the strength of character, the greater the influence one will have over others.

Speaking philosophically, the writer observes that one does not know what constitutes 'individuality'. Man is eager to serve his own interest and develop his individuality but he does not know what he himself is.

"If a man analyses himself, he will find that neither his organs, limbs, mind, nor intellect—none of them separately or collectively constitute his real Self. His real Self is more than these things, and it is always unaffected by them. Man has got no separate existence from his neighbours, and in his desire to develop his own personality, he makes a vain attempt to live apart from the rest of humanity and, therefore, suffers."

But unfortunately, says the Editor, few are there who seek the real life. For,

"Man struggles and labours, fights and quarrels—though for what he does not know. Man fights for the preservation of his individuality, but does not know that his real individuality is found in losing himself in the One All-pervasive Reality."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VEDAS

The newly started magazine *Kalyanakalpataru*, which hails from Gorakhpur and which has for its object the main work of the propagation of spiritual ideas and love of God, publishes an interesting and well-informed article on "The Vedas and their significance to us" by Sahityopadhyaya Batuknath Sharma who says that even the new off-shoots of Hindu Religion like the Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj and others have only turned to the Vedas for their ideas. For, the life of a Hindu, howsoever detached he may appear for all outward purposes, is bound up with the Vedas. The writer says:—

"It is simply impossible to solve the basic problems of the religious and philosophical history of India without a proper study of the Vedas. Even for a literary mind, the study of the Vedas is no less essential. None who knows anything can deny the fact that the Sanskrit literature, besides possessing other unique and incomparable merits, represents the full glory of India, and it is the place where the soul of this sacred land is vividly revealed. But without the Vedas, the Sanskrit literature is like a body without its inner head and heart. It is like a machine without its fly-wheel, like a drama without its first act, like a philosophy without a central idea."

If we fall off from our natural position, we shall cease to be Hindus and then there can be little hope, says Mr. Sharma, for this branch of the Aryan race and scarcely any better fate for this land of ours. In guarding this rich legacy handed down to us by our ancient fathers, all Hindus irrespective of Sanatanists and others are one.

"Sanatanists and Aryasamajists have always differed, and they are bound to differ in certain points; but there is a common ground where they can walk hand in hand. That common ground is their unshaken belief in the infallibility of the Vedas. The difference of language, colour, creed, or any other thing that matter, in any way does not affect our unity even in the smallest degree. As Astikas or followers of the Vedas—as Hindus we shall remain one against so many odds and in spite of so many bars and barriers."

SHIVAJI AND NAPOLEON

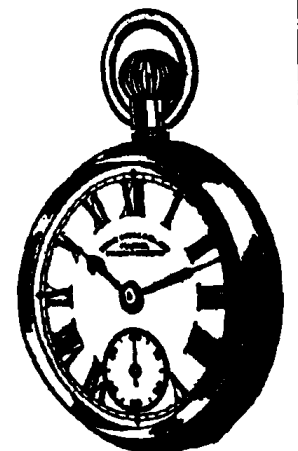
Comparing and contrasting Shivaji with Napoleon, Mr. A. V. Barve writes editorially in the *Prabodha* of Dhulia:

Napoleon's escape from Elba, and Shivaji's escape from Agra are equally the most romantic episodes in the lives of these two great men. But here the resemblance ends. In personal character Shivaji was a model Hindu, while Napoleon was no better than a profligate. While Shivaji lived and died for Hinduism and Swaraj, Napoleon made France a mighty nation which had conquered and subdued Corsica—Napoleon's mother country—and hated Corsican patriots. While nothing but imperialistic greed spurred Napoleon's conquests, the defence of Hinduism was the only inspiring motive behind Shivaji's aspirations. While Napoleon's life was full of condemnable personal ambition for power and glory, his end was equally pitiable. The pride of French soldiers but the terror of Europe for more than 15 years was conquered and closed in a distant island. He himself witnessed the rise and fall of his glory. If Shivaji had no conquests to his credit as great as Napoleon's Austerlitz, he had no Waterloos and Leipzigs also. While Napoleon, himself disgraced, abandoned a ruined France, Shivaji died at the height of his glory and left a kingdom which developed into an empire and lasted for a 150 years.

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THE CRIME OF COLOUR

Under the above title Mr. Nagendra Nath Gupta contributes an article to the May Number of the *Modern Review*. The writer says there is no meaning in the vaunted superiority of the white races over the coloured races of the human family. Curiously enough contempt for the coloured races never assumes an aggressive form in places where the white man actually depends for everything on the coloured man. Mr. Gupta says:—

The contemptuousness for coloured races never assumes that form for the colour of their money is quite good and entirely acceptable. Coloured people are despised by white people in books, in conversation and when they meet, but white races have no objection to trade with coloured races.

Since white races consider themselves superior to coloured races it may be reasonably expected that there should be no connubial relations but no such distinction has been observed anywhere.

Men belonging to white races have consorted indiscriminately with women of black, brown, yellow and red races, and white women have taken coloured men for their husbands. These men are not always the dregs of society, or wastrels and beach combers. It has been found necessary to issue strict orders prohibiting alliances between officers belonging to a white race and coloured women. Men of white races may be found living with coloured women in every part of the world.

Wherein then lies the superiority of the white races over the coloured races of the human family? The writer satisfies the readers as follows:—

True, several coloured races are at present ruled by white races, but that is merely a turn of the whirligig of time. No race rules for ever, or for long, by virtue of its skin. Some of the most powerful nations of ancient times were not white-skinned and they often conquered white races and held dominion over them. In trade relations with coloured races white people have frequently shown that they have no commercial honesty, and they are notoriously lax in sex relations with people of coloured races.

The claim of superiority as put forward for white races in works of fiction and other books as well as the disparagement of coloured races, says the writer, are unfounded and untenable.

THE INDIAN NAVY

"The Indian Navy" is the subject of an interesting article in the April Number of the *Indian State Railways Magazine* by a writer who remains anonymous. The writer has freely drawn from Low's *History of the Indian Navy* and Government reports. The article gives a history of the Indian Navy even before the British advent. We summarise below the growth of the present navy after the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms:

Reforms in the internal Government of India engendered a desire that the Indian Empire should have a Navy of her own, such force to be used for the purpose of the Indian Empire alone, except if a state of emergency be declared, when all or any of the ships might be placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty. In this scheme Indians became eligible as officers.

The formation of the new Navy was delayed in 1927, but the Government of India has proceeded with the organization of the Royal Indian Marine with a view to its conversion in due course into the Royal Indian Navy. In 1928 a British Rear Admiral was appointed to command the new force and the training of a few Indian officers was commenced.

The functions of the Royal Indian Marine now are the training of personnel for service in war, the organization of the naval defences at ports which are under the control of the Government of India, marine survey work and marine transport work. The force consists of four sloops, two patrol craft vessels, five trawlers, two survey ships, a depot ship, and the necessary ancillary craft.

The Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Royal Indian Marine, in his Report for 1930-32 was able to state that the *esprit-de-corps* was excellent, discipline particularly good and generally that the force was progressing excellently. The change to Royal Naval uniform for officers has been much appreciated.

Speaking in high terms of the Indian Mercantile Training ship *Dufferin* he said he saw a great future for the Indian youth "who joins this service with his heart in it."

THE CONTROL OF THE ARMY

"An example," says a writer in a recent Number of the *Saturday Review*, "of the insolence of their (Indians) demands is their claim to control of the army . . ." We suppose, says the *Leader*, that among others who have encouraged the Indians to be so insolent was the late Queen Victoria who, in her memorable proclamation, said that no person by reason of his caste, creed, etc.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Austin Hopkinson, M.P., writing in the latest issue of *Fortnightly Review* refers to the Prime Minister as the "Supreme Paradox". There are really two Premiers in England, he says, the other one being Mr. Baldwin who has got a strong hold on his Labour colleague.

The pretence that the present Government is national and non-party need not be maintained, for it deceives no one. It is, and has been from the beginning, a Conservative Party Government, whose first care on taking office was to introduce a cut-and-dried scheme of Protection, of which the details had been lying ready in the party offices for some time before the General Election of 1931. The failure of Protection to restore prosperity to our industries, and the insuperable bar presented by the Ottawa Agreements to any rational system of international trade reciprocity have naturally given rise to a search for a scapegoat.

The writer goes on to observe that the Cabinet, as it is, certainly does not evoke enthusiasm and he pleads for one which will at least inspire confidence. He says that it will be difficult to account for the presence of Mr. J. H. Thomas in the Cabinet. Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade is the mystery-man of the Cabinet, full of inconsistencies and who "indulges very often in incomprehensible actions." There is the Minister of Health who has "conceived a strong distaste for our system of local government." Last but of great importance is Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, "the policies pursued by whom have invariably failed—policies based on meaningless internationalism and bound to fail however much one strives hard to carry them out." And he concludes by warning thus:

Prophecy in political affairs is a dangerous occupation; but few who have studied the working of the political cycle in other countries can doubt that a Socialist victory at the next General Election will almost certainly start a train of events culminating in civil war. Hence the one criterion by which Ministers and policies must be assessed is clear. If the continuance in office of any particular Minister renders a Socialist administration more likely, he must be ruthlessly thrown aside. If the continuance of any particular policy has that same effect, it must be dropped. Above all, nothing should be done which in any way conduces to the growth of a lack of respect for Parliament.

MANCHUOKO

"With a view to see justice being done to Japan" Mr. J. Morewood Dowsett contributes an article to the April Number of the *English Review*. The writer claims to base his knowledge on his own experience while travelling in the East and in his own words the sole reason for writing being his anxiety to show the genuineness of Manchuoko's claim to independence." He contends that the views expressed in the Lytton Report are more often than not inconsistent with the actual state of affairs that exist in Manchuria.

For instance it has been urged in the Report that the Manchurians are not greatly desirous of an independent Government. The writer disproves this allegation and summons to his aid the numerous mass meetings that were held throughout the country in the early months of 1932, wherein they expressed their feelings in unmistakable terms in favour of independence. The people were always in terror of bandits during the reign of the Changs. He quotes extensively from the proclamation issued by the Provisional Government which was formed in 1932 wherein it is said "the laxity of police administration afforded golden opportunities to the gangs of bandits that wandered about the country, while all sorts of crimes went unpunished." The terrified population preferred to submit to violence or death by starvation rather than bring forward complaints that would only have entailed summary retribution.

After all, what did Manchuria gain because of her unity with China? Mr. Dowsett says it resulted in "nothing but the privilege of participation in interminable civil wars." The parties that promised help to the State were corrupt to the core and nothing could be expected of them. Taking into consideration all these things it is quite conceivable he says that Manchuoko itself wanted independence and sought aid to fulfil its object and it so happened it was outside help.

TAOISM AND VEDANTA

Writing in the *Biosophical Review*, the organ of the Biosophical Institute of New York, Swami Jagadiswarananda compares the philosophy of Lao-tze, the oldest known Chinese prophet with the Vedanta. The fundamental principle and corner-stone of Lao-tze's philosophy is contained in the word Tao. Like Buddhist *nirvana*, Tao is called "Abyss of non-existence." Vedanta is the oldest religion of the world and its sacred scriptures, the Vedas are the most ancient known records of the human race. The Swamiji compares, as follows, the two great philosophies by pointing out the similarities between them:

Like the metaphysical ethics of Vedanta, the ideal of Lao-tze's ethics is that, through the Tao, the imperfect becomes complete. Thus the Tao resembles water, having no fixed form. It demands the surrender of personal ambition and all selfish striving. Virtue is nothing but the imitation of the Tao. In a word, the ideal of ethics consists in realizing the simplicity of the ineffable, nameless, or un-namable, Tao.

Lao-tze further defines his ethics as a wending home or reverting. "Returning is the Tao's movements," he says, and by reverting homeward is meant rest, quietude, stillness, tranquillity, peace and equanimity. To move and act like Heaven (Tao), unattached, is the ethical idea of Taoists. Vedanta also says that the ideal of ethics is to go beyond the pair of opposites.

Lao-tze declares that the sage is above death when he is one with Tao. In Vedanta, also, the knower of Brahman alone is the conqueror of death, and the master of fearlessness. Death and life cannot effect any change in the knowers of Tao. Though heaven and earth were to be overturned and fall, they would occasion him no loss.

The philosophy of the Vedas, otherwise known as the Vedanta, contains the highest truths of Tao-Teh-king and the Tripitaka, the Kabala and the Koran, the Talmud, and the Testament.

THE NEW INDIA

To the January Number of *The New Atlantis* Mr. J. R. Glorney Bolton contributes an article on "New India" which he concludes with the following suggestive remarks:

Knowledge shall teach us the ways of peace. All those who seek the ways of peace can learn from the New India. The modern world, says William James, is seeking "a moral equivalent for War". Suppose Gandhi's *Satyagraha* supplies this "moral equivalent"?

COMMUNISM: THE GOSPEL OF SLAVERY

The April issue of *Cavalcade* has an article on "Communism, the New Gospel of Slavery." Communism is defined as a "social theory which advocates the creation of a human society in which the community as a whole is sole proprietor of both labour and the fruits thereof." It is opposed to private and individual ownership.

The writer explains how liberty of occupation cannot exist in a communist state and this reduces one to slavery. Because everyone is a slave in such a country, one is not called as such. The whole theory of Communism is based on a hatred of the bourgeoisie and everything that pertains to it. N. S. S. R. is cited to us as an illustration of the author's proposition. Communism has been tried both by insects like the ants who are great "social biologists" and by savages.

The author next says that "the form of Society to aim at, should be that of a highly individualistic character, and for harmony should depend not on the system, but on the ethical, intellectual and physical excellence of its members." He says that communism is a "System by which the have-nots propose to avenge themselves on the more fortunate." And he concludes by pointing out how Russia is reverting to individualism.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

THE NEW DELHI CONFERENCE. By TANZAN ISHTHAAHI. [Contemporary Japan, March, 1934.]

LITERATURE, LEARNING AND LIBRARIES IN ANCIENT INDIA. By M. O. THOMAS, M.A. Ph.D. [Journal of the Admalai University, April, 1934.]

SOME MYSORE TEMPLES: BEUR AND HALEBID. By L. COL. R. W. BURTON. [Indian State Railways Magazine, April, 1934.]

THE BEHAR EARTHQUAKE AND AFTER. By NORAH HILL. [The Red Cross, April, 1934.]

LATER INDIAN METAPHYSICS: SAIVA SIDDHANTA. By K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI, B.A., B.L. [Vedanta Kesari, May, 1934.]

PRALAYA IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN SCIENCE. By IVOR B. HART. [The Aryan Path, May, 1934.]

INDIA IN SHACKLES. By MAJOR GRAHAM POLE. [The Modern Review, May, 1934.]

THE RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND OF THE INDIAN STUDENT. By REV. J. KELLOCK, M.A., B.D. [The National Christian Council Review, May, 1934.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

+ DEPARTMENTAL

+ NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE RANCHI RESOLUTIONS

The Swarajist Conference which met at Ranchi last month, prior to the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress, passed a lengthy resolution touching the constitution and programme of the Swarajya Party. The following resolutions chalking out a definite economic programme were also adopted:

1. To follow a definite economic policy which would prevent the drain of wealth of the country and the exploitation of one class by another and in particular to prevent or oppose any form of Imperial Preference.
2. To organise the economic life conformable to the principle of justice to the end that every worker may be assured of a decent living.
3. To safeguard the interests of workers, industrial and agricultural and to secure for them by suitable legislation and in other ways a living wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workers, landlords and tenants, protection against economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment and adequate provision for women during the maternity period.
4. To free labour from all serfdom and conditions bordering on serfdom.
5. To secure rights for peasants and workers, to form unions and to protect their interests.
6. To regulate currency and exchange solely in the national interest.
7. To secure relief from agricultural indebtedness.
8. To work for inter-communal unity.
9. To bring about the removal of untouchability and the raising of the so-called depressed classes.
10. To work for village organisation.
11. To acquire economic control of the country.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS

The Working Committee of the Congress which met at Patna on the 20th of last month passed the following resolutions:

(1) The Working Committee sympathises with the textile workers, who are on strike in Bombay, Nagpur, Sholapur, Delhi and other places in the sufferings and privations which they have undergone, and are undergoing, and hopes that employers will take early steps to give them satisfaction and arrive at an equitable settlement with the workers.

(2) The Working Committee invites the attention of all Congressmen to the resolution of the All-India

Congress Committee adopted at Patna on May 18 accepting Mr. Gandhi's advice regarding the suspension of civil resistance, contained in his statement dated April 7, and calls upon all Congressmen loyally to abide by the said resolution.

(3) In modification of the instructions issued by the Acting President at Poona in July 1933, all Congressmen are hereby called upon to reorganise all Congress Committees for the purpose of carrying on normal congress activities.

(4) All Congress organisations are called upon to enrol members and complete the elections to the various committees before August 31, 1934. Newly-constituted provincial committees shall suggest to the Reception Committee to be formed at Bombay names for the Presidentship of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress on or before September 15, 1934.

(5) Resolved that Seth Jamnadal Bajaj shall act as Chairman of the Working Committee and exercise all the powers of the President till the ensuing session of the Congress.

THE CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

The Congress Working Committee which met on the 20th of last month appointed the personnel of the Congress Parliamentary Board. The following are the members:

Dr. M. A. Ansari, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. B. C. Roy, Messrs. J. C. Gupta, M. S. Aney, K. F. Nariman, T. A. K. Sherwani, Khaliquzzaman, Govind Ballabh Pant, Gopichand Bhargava, S. Satyamurthi, T. Prakasam, Sri Krishna Singh, Asaf Ali, Govind Das, K. M. Munshi, Bhulabhai Desai, Abdul Kalam Azad, Sri Prakash, Muthuranga Mudaliar and Dr. Satyapal and Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu.

Dr. Ansari will be President of the Board and, in his absence, Pundit Malaviya.

General Secretaries: Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

Secretaries: Messrs. S. Satyamurthi, Asaf Ali, Kiran Shanker Roy and K. M. Munshi.

The following will be the Sub-Committees of the Board:

Finance Committee: Dr. Ansari, Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar and Dr. B. C. Roy.

Propaganda Committee: Pundit Malaviya, the two General Secretaries and Messrs. Satyamurthi, Munshi, Asaf Ali, T. A. K. Sherwani, Govind Ballabh Pant and Aney.

There will also be a committee to frame the rules and programme and draft a manifesto.

DR. ANSARI ON SWARAJIST PROGRAMME

Presiding over the Conference of the Swarajists which met at Ranchi on the 2nd of last month Dr. Ansari said:

The purpose and policy we have in view demand that we should be in a position to claim all the prestige that the Indian National Congress commands in the country as the premier political organisation, and for that purpose we felt that the best course would be to secure the early recognition of our party as an autonomous parliamentary section of the Congress to implement the policy of the Congress in relation to work in the legislatures and other elective institutions in the country.

For the present the Swaraj Party, in my opinion, should concentrate just on one front, namely, the dual policy of the Government. I feel that it is one of the supreme demands of the present situation that we, on behalf of the Congress, should supply an effective reply to the repressive policy which the Government have relentlessly pursued to suppress the national spirit in the country and to register the country's verdict against the monstrous proposals which, in the guise of a representative constitution, are really intended to perpetuate the subjection of the Indian nation to Great Britain and a bureaucracy.

The opportunities we have under the existing electoral machinery to secure this result are undoubtedly extremely restricted in as much as the electorate to the Assembly is confined to about 1,500,000 people whereas the adult population of British India exceeds 130,000,000. I however, feel that, even through the limited opportunities we have we can achieve considerable results in reflecting the mind of this electorate in regard to the two definite issues I have mentioned.

That in itself will be an achievement which will be more easily understood in England and, at the same time, it will give us an opportunity of conducting a raging campaign throughout the country, which would be ineffectual if it were robbed of its logical consequence of defeating the election of those in regard to whom it is claimed by the Government that they speak in the name of the country in the Central Legislature.

MR. SASTRI'S WARNING

Addressing a meeting at Coimbatore recently the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri condemned the Swarajist tactics of wrecking the reforms by virtue of their majority. He said:

"If federation is not denied in the end it will at least be postponed indefinitely. And that is the thing that is going to happen. If, when the new Swarajya Party gets a majority, it uses the majority to reject the White Paper and to broach the idea of a constituent assembly the chain of untoward events which I am now saying to you drawn from my imagination will come several steps nearer to reality. Instead of a mere imagination it will become a first class actuality. The idea of your constituent assembly will be used for the very purpose of delaying and defeating the thing which you think to get without the co-operation, without the countenance, and without, it may be, the reluctant co-operation of the Government."

MAHATMAJI ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

In his speech on the resolution, which was carried without a division, suspending Civil Disobedience Mahatma Gandhi spoke as follows:

It is open to you to accept or reject the advice of your General. In a non-violent struggle it is not the General who can dismiss his soldiers; the latter can dismiss him.

This is no threat. In any case, I will continue to be a member of the Congress but will not claim to be its representative. What would it matter if a year or two more elapse before your faith in him is restored? The General in a non-violent struggle has no powers of punishment. He has no authority to compel obedience to his command. His authority rests on his power of persuasion alone.

To ask such a General to alter his course of action is to force him to act against his judgment. You are at perfect liberty to dismiss the General if his commands are obnoxious to you. I do not say it out of anger. If I were to be angry with you for rejecting my advice I should be unfair to the offer of civil disobedience. I claim to be amenable to reason.

Even children have shed all fear of me and have been able to bend me to their will. I have not harmed flies, even when pestered by them. Why should you be afraid to order such a man to vacate the place if that is your desire? I tell you it will not pain me. On the contrary I will thank you for your frankness; but if you decide to retain your General you should cease to demur and should follow his discipline.

It is open to you not to accept his discipline, but once you accept it you should feel yourself bound to obey his commands. One of the speakers has told me that spirituality is a thing I have newly introduced in politics on this occasion. A friend here reminds me of a resolution passed by the Working Committee on the eve of the Dandi march in 1930, and the preamble to that resolution contains the same thing as I have said in this statement. And it was there with the approval of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru.

The preamble lays down in clear terms that the struggle should be started and carried on by those who believe in truth and non-violence not as a policy but as a creed. And, therefore, I was authorised to start and carry on the struggle and Congressmen were ordered to assist in it.

What I say to-day is not far from what was said in that preamble. Of course, those who took up civil resistance as a political weapon came to the struggle, but they were expected to be loyal to the creed and the discipline required of them while they remained in the struggle.

I expected them to be loyal to it in the same manner as a jailor protects in thought, word, and deed, a prisoner who may be guilty of murder and is in his charge for the time being.

If you choose to follow my lead you have to accept my conditions. If not, you will leave me free to follow the course I consider best, no matter even if I am alone.

THE LIBERALS AND THE CONGRESS

A statement of his attitude with regard to the newly formed Swaraj Party was made by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Liberal leader, in an interview to the *Associated Press* on May 2.

Sir Chimanlal pointed out that Liberals had no intention whatever of merging themselves in the Congress or any other organization. They were determined to maintain their principles and their separate existence as a party, although they may, and would, gladly co-operate with any other party on any issue or occasion that might arise, if such co-operation was deemed desirable in the best interests of the country. He made it clear that such co-operation with the Congress would be possible if the Congress definitely abandoned civil disobedience and methods of direct action.

Sir Chimanlal, further clarifying the Liberal policy in regard to the issue of complete independence for India, stated that there could be no question of Liberals joining the Congress with the objective of complete independence. The Liberal Party had always stood, and would continue to stand for Dominion Status for India within the British Commonwealth, as they were convinced that India's interest would be better served by securing the internal freedom enjoyed by Dominions than by severing British connexion and losing all protection from foreign aggression that such connexion secures.

THE PRESENT ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly concluded its budget session in April last. In a message to the House read by the President, His Excellency the Viceroy told the Assembly that the question of extension of the term of the House was not decided then. He was in communication with White Hall on the subject. But later it has been decided by the Government of India to dissolve the Assembly after its Simla Session in July.

THE MAYORAL ELECTION IN CALCUTTA

The Calcutta Corporation has elected two Mayors and two Deputy Mayors, at what was probably the most farcical meeting in its history. The meeting opened with an unseemly dispute over the chairmanship and when, after much bickering, a chairman was eventually installed another dispute arose as to whether he had been chosen to preside over the proceedings for the election of a chairman or the election of a Mayor.

When it was decided to elect a chairman for the meeting, a new dispute arose as to whether the nominated members were entitled to vote.

With the nominated members voting a chairman was elected, but the supporters of Mr. Fazlul Haq, the dethroned Mayor, protested strongly.

Eventually, amid great confusion, two meetings were held by the supporters of the rival candidates, one group electing Mr. Fazlul Haq Mayor and Mr. S. C. Ghose Deputy Mayor and the other group electing Mr. N. R. Sarkar Mayor and Mr. B. N. Roy Chowdhury Deputy Mayor.

A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FOR INDIA

The Swarajist Conference at Ranchi unanimously adopted Mr. Bhalubhai Desai's comprehensive resolution rejecting the White Paper proposal "as calculated to perpetuate political subjection and exploitation of the Indian people," and claiming for India the right of the self-determination which is to be exercised by convening a constituent assembly.

What is meant by the Constituent Assembly, which according to the Swarajist programme will draw up the national demand, is explained by Mr. S. Satyamurthi. He says:

What is meant is not a Constituent Assembly called, after a successful revolution, to assume the reins of Government, but an Assembly chosen on the widest possible franchise to formulate the national demand. For my purposes, the Lothian franchise giving the vote to about 35 million people is wide enough for electing such an Assembly, but if the Congress so wishes it can call a constituent Assembly through adult suffrage according to Mr. Gandhi's scheme under which village units will elect district representatives who, in turn, will elect delegates to the Constituent Assembly.

OUR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

The Rt. Hon. Sastri was a teacher before he became a politician and his authority on matters of teaching and education has always been respected. Speaking at the ninth annual Conference of the Teachers of the Madras Presidency Mr. Sastri urged the need of consolidation and security of tenure in the profession on the lines of the system in vogue in Germany and France. In his opinion the best help for the coming generation was a well thought-out scheme of elementary education

"which should be compulsory to all boys and girls and should comprehend all classes in the country—poor and rich, Harijan and Brahmin alike."

What is the basis of elementary education? If private effort by itself is unable to tackle this huge problem in a country like England, it is not likely to be done in this land, torn piecemeal, by interest and minorities and communities. Therefore

"the State must find the money, the State must fix the minimum requisites and the State by its own inspecting agency see that full use was obtained for the money which it took from the poor in this country. No other solution was going to meet this problem of elementary education. The paramount duty of the State was to establish a comprehensive and thoroughly satisfactory system of elementary education."

Elementary education alone could hardly cope with the requirements of the situation.

"We want schools for Municipal Councillors, for District Board members; we want schools for politicians, for we have schools for teachers. We get trained in our profession but many of our people who sit over our heads and regulate our work remain un-educated in the fundamental and elementary things of their own subjects."

We should teach the pupils to consider the problem of local self-government not merely from the point of view of the rate-payer but

"from the point of view of the municipalities, from the point of view of the sanitation and from the point of view of the educationist, the engineer and so on."

AN EXHORTATION TO YOUTH

We commend Mr. N. S. Varadachari's exhortation to the Youth Conference at Madras for its clarity of thought and practical counsel. There can be no such thing as defeat or depression to youth.

An alertness in taking advantage of situations, a buoyancy of spirit, a certain resilience of mind, an enduring persistence in action and an attitude of irrepressible optimism towards life generally and its problems, ought to characterise the youth of any land.

Mr. Varadachari is a confirmed Satyagrahi and he held that the emergence of the Swarajya Party does not mean the failure of Gandhiji's lead. It is rather its fulfilment as the "Congress Parliamentarians" are fired by the same zeal for the emancipation of the country. He therefore put in a vigorous plea for the union of all ranks in the service of the nation and called on the youth of the country to go forward with the work of rural reconstruction. For obviously all cannot go into the Councils. The vast majority has to remain out and work among the people. And what a lot of work remains to be done?

The economic position is so distressing that the villager is virtually on the brink of ruin. The over-taxed peasant finds that cultivation has ceased to pay. The prices that he gets for his exertions are ridiculously low and give him less and less subsistence. His houses are in dilapidation, his health is in constant danger of being impaired, and his children are uncared for. Unless he is helped by getting his tax burdens reduced, he will sink in despair. His capacity for production must be raised in all directions. His products must be made to get better prices. He must be taught methods by which he will be enabled to grow two blades of corn where one grew formerly. He must be saved from the drink curae which takes more of his income as the depression thickens. It is the Government that must be compelled to take all steps in its power to promote his happiness and this cannot be until in him is developed the ability to resist tyranny and oppression. The so-called untouchable has to be lifted out of his low social position. The breath of dignity has to be imparted to his life. Congress forces must be distributed amongst these people that they will become the virtual spokesmen of their grievances.

In fact we should have what may be called a Village Service Corps and Mr. Varadachari suggests "a short-term recruitment," not to exceed two or three years for national service by youngmen.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW MULLA

Yet another great name must now be added to the list of worthies who have left the country the poorer for their death. For the Rt. Hon. Sir Dinshaw Mulla had made a great name



SIR D. F. MULLA

for himself as scholar and jurist and was undoubtedly one of the ablest lawyers in the country, who filled many important positions with distinction. As a Solicitor and Advocate of the Bombay High Court, as Professor and Principal of the Law School, as Advocate-General, as a Judge, as Law Member of the Government of India, as Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the late Sir Dinshaw had made a great name for himself. Sir Dinshaw was a great authority on Hindu and Mahomedan law.

The Acting Chief Justice of Bombay Mr. Murphy, truly summed up the work of the late Sir Dinshaw when he said: "If few can be said to have filled each minute with sixty seconds worth of distance run he is certainly one of the few."

BENGAL ORDINANCE RULE

The *Hindustan Times* writes:

A man who was wanted by the police had been photographed in six positions and the pictures sent out to the district police. In a few days headquarters received this from a small-town chief: "I duly received the pictures of the six miscreants wanted. Five of them have been captured and we are on the trail of the sixth."

SIR SHADI LAL ON BRITISH JUSTICE

A reference to the working out of the traditions of British justice in India was made by the Chief Justice Sir Shadi Lal, in reply to tributes paid by the Bench and Bar of the Lahore High Court on the occasion of his retirement on the 7th of last month.

The essence of political liberty as recognised by British courts, observed Sir Shadi Lal, was that justice should be administered with complete impartiality and that those who were innocent should receive and enjoy freedom. Sir Shadi Lal mentioned a recent English case in which a Communist who had been convicted of a breach of the law, claimed damages against the head of the London Police on the ground that a bundle of papers which the police had lawfully seized had been detained longer than was justified. The case was tried before the High Court and he was awarded "for this ordinary mistake £30 damages." Sir Shadi Lal continued:

Would it be improper to ask, what would be thought of a judge in India who, imbued with the traditions of British justice, acted in a similar manner? Would he not thereby subject himself to disfavour and even resentment which would be manifested in no uncertain manner? These and other disadvantages have sometimes to be borne silently by a person who is true to the oath which he solemnly takes on accepting the office of His Majesty's Judge.

THE MADRAS CONSPIRACY CASE

Mr. Justice Pakenham Walsh presiding over the special sessions of the Madras High Court delivered judgment last month in the Madras Conspiracy Case in which 20 persons were charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government, collect fire arms and to assassinate Government officials. Three accused—Sabapathy, Balureddy and Audiseshayya were found not guilty by the jury by 7 to 2, and agreeing with their verdict His Lordship acquitted them. The rest of the accused were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

ORIENTAL'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

On 5th May last, the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company completed its sixtieth year and celebrated its Diamond Jubilee. The Souvenir issued by the Company shows a proud record of achievement in the decade since it celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1924. The number of new policies in 1933 was 38, 191 against 10,260 in 1924, the sum assured 7 crores against 2.4 crores and the premium income Rs. 219 lakhs against Rs. 79 lakhs. During the decade 2,42,120 policies were issued to the total value of Rs. 50 crores and the rate of progress compared to the previous decade fully justifies the hopes of the management that in the current decade both figures will be doubled. The Oriental is the First Indian Insurance Company and we not only congratulate it on its fine record but also hope that it will keep up its premier position in the world of Indian Insurance.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

The 63rd Annual General Meeting of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada was held in Montreal on February 13, 1934, when the Company's operations during 1933 were reviewed by Mr. Arthur B. Wood, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Company. The total assurances in force at the end of the year amounted to £560.5 millions. The total income for the year was £30.75 millions which exceeded the disbursements by nearly £5 millions. The total assets of the Company increased to £128.3 millions. The cash profits allotted to the policyholders during the year amounted to £3.3 millions. The Company has considerably increased its holdings in Government bonds. Its careful selection of lives was again reflected in the favourable mortality rate experienced during the year, the actual death claims being only 58 per cent. of the expected. Expenses of management showed a further reduction.

UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The twenty-eighth annual general meeting of the Company which was held in Madras on the 14th of April last presented the report for the year 1933 which shows that the record for the Company's New Business during the Year was most satisfactory. As against 3,325 policies for sums aggregating to Rs. 49,65,750 issued during the Year ended 31st December 1932, the Company issued during the year under review, 4774 Policies for a total sum assured of Rs. 66,40,918-8-0 an increase over the previous year's business by more than 30 per cent. Considering the acute economic depression which continued throughout the year and the fact that the competition for business has been very severe, the Directors feel justified in considering that the results achieved are a striking proof of the growing popularity of the Company among the insuring public. In spite of the fact that the Company's payments during the year on account of claims, bonuses, etc. exceeded Rs. 3½ Lakhs, the Policyholders' Trust Fund had a net addition at the end of the year of nearly Rupees Six Lakhs. This is really a proud record.

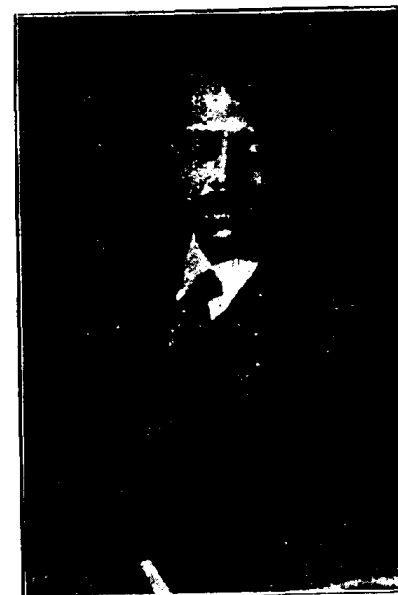
MR. G. S. WADYA ON INSURANCE

Writing in a recent Number of the *Insurance World*, Mr. G. S. Wadya says that Indians, of all other people, must necessarily insure their lives. He gives his reasons below :

In India generally a man after his death leaves behind him at least 4 children along with his wife and asks the society (indirectly of course) to take care of them. If so many heads of so many families die, imagine then how many parasites they will leave behind in society. It is well and good if the society is rich enough to support them. But a sane man should not expect so much help from society. Parasitism is not only a danger but also a heavy burden to the society and the country cannot be called prosperous at all in which parasitism prevails. Life insurance is a sure weapon against it. It will decrease parasitism and it will help society so much so that the latter may not feel the burden of the former. Thus life insurance is a social activity.

THE INDO-JAPANESE PACT

The initialling of the agreed drafts of the Convention and Protocol by the Indian and Japanese delegation on the 19th April marks the termination of protracted negotiation between the two Governments during the last seven months. The two delegations had in fact worked



SIR JOSEPH BHOKE

together in closest co-operation and hammered out an agreement safeguarding the interests of either of the high contracting parties. The credit for this goes to the fine temper and indefatigable industry and patience which the plenipotentiaries brought to their difficult and delicate task. As every one knows the difficulty over the interpretation of "the most favoured nation clause" was at last surmounted by the patience and skill with which the Indian delegation under the leadership of Sir Joseph Bhore urged the reasonableness of our case. The importance of the occasion cannot however be measured in terms of a commercial bargain. As Sir Maneckji Dadhabhai observed in the Council of State "Our pride is greater in that the negotiations with a foreign power were conducted for the first time

in India and that they were brought to a conclusion by the first Indian Commerce Member." In this respect it is certainly a landmark in our history. Of course no agreement could have been possible without good will and patience on either side but it was no empty rhetoric when H. E. Sawada acknowledged the part played by the Indian delegation in completing the negotiations and the tact and courtesy they brought to bear upon the momentous transaction :

Particularly I was very happy in having a very able collaborator in the person of the leader of the Indian Delegation, Sir Joseph Bhore. From the beginning to the end he conducted the negotiations in a spirit of fair play and accommodation in spite of many difficulties.

FABRICS MADE OF INDIAN COTTON

That the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee's exhibit of fabrics manufactured in Lancashire from Indian cotton in the textile section of the Industries Fair had been an eye-opener to trade was the opinion expressed to "Reuter" by interested circles on the closing day after a fortnight's exhibition. The diversity and quality of the fabrics included in the exhibit, which was a most comprehensive collection of yarn and cloth ever shown, had aroused the keen interest of the manufacturers and the immediate result was that they frequently sent technical experts from Lancashire. In fact, there was already a demand that the exhibit should be repeated at Manchester.

INDIA AND OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Evidence of the value of the Ottawa Agreement to British trade is afforded by the figures of India's imports prepared by the Department of Overseas Trade, states the *Daily Telegraph*. In nine months ended December 31, the total of India's buying was less than 1932, but the proportion of goods supplied by Great Britain increased 5½ per cent. which is a matter for congratulation. The majority of motor cars now sold in India are of British make and the market is capable of enormous expansion if cars for India's need are designed and supplied,

WOMEN AND LABOUR

The National Council of Women in India is interesting itself in labour welfare. It was in Bombay that in September last a Provincial Women's Conference on Labour was held under the Presidentship of Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth of Ahmedabad. The Labour Group in the Bombay Council is outlining a programme which includes the following:

(1) To form a study circle in order to study labour problems, (2) to persuade the employers to engage educated women in place of the 'Naikins' (Women-Jobbers) in mills with decent salaries, after a few months' training of the work, in order to create better atmosphere in the women's departments in the mills (3) to create public opinion in support of the Bill for reducing working hours in the factories and also to support other labour legislation and (4) to request the removal of liquor shops from mill areas with a view to diverting the attention of the workers to some better and useful attractions during their leisure time.

These activities will gradually form a very important branch of the Council's work.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

The wisdom of women competing with men for positions in public life was considered recently in the Punjab Legislative Council, as a sequel to a resolution moved by the first elected woman member of the Council. The resolution was to the effect that the sex disqualification in respect of candidature for election to Municipalities and District Boards be removed. The Leader of the Opposition opposed the motion, while a male member emphasised that the proper function of women was to bring up children and maintain the home. Further discussion was adjourned.

MISS C. K. ROHATGI

Miss Chandrakanta Rohatgi is the first Hindu lady of the United Provinces to pass the M.B.B.S. Examination with honours in Midwifery and diseases of women. She got the first position in the whole of Bombay University. She was awarded quite a number of medals and scholarships. She is the daughter of Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi.

SHRIMATI KRISHNABAI WAGH

Shrimati Krishnabai Wagh, senior Lady Investigator, Government Labour Office, Bombay, recently sailed for London for further studies in Social Economics and Labour, at the London School of Economics. She intends staying in Europe for a year and to visit the various European countries for studying Labour conditions and problems obtaining over there. Mrs. Wagh is, in fact, the first Deccani woman proceeding to Europe for this purpose.

Srimati Krishnabai Wagh, says the *Mahratta*, possesses very liberal and rational views on social reform. Her love for originality is evident from the fact that she took up service in the Labour Office, not liking to follow the trodden path of either becoming a nurse, a midwife, a teacher, a doctor, a lawyer or a clerk, as other educated Deccani women are seen to be doing.

MRS. H. M. DESAI'S CHARITY

Mrs. Hirawatiben Mansukh Lal Desai of Bombay, has donated Rs. 50,000 from the trust left by her late husband to the Arya Kumar Mahasabha of Baroda for a Widows' Rescue Home known after the name of her husband Seth Mansukh Lal.

WOMEN AS BAR MAIDS IN BURMA

The Burma Legislative Council passed on Feb. 24 the Burma Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1934, permitting the employment of women in places where foreign liquor is sold or served under certain conditions subject to the approval of the Excise Commissioner.

DR. (MISS) SPIEGAL

Dr. Spiegel, Gandhiji's German disciple, who is staying in Sabarmati Ashram, has decided to devote her life to the cause of Harijans. She is learning Gujarati and looking after a boarding school for Harijan girls.

LITERARY

INDIA'S LANGUAGE PROBLEM

That language barriers have stood in the way of national unification has long been recognised in this country, and efforts have not been wanting in recent years to make Hindi the *lingua franca* of India. But claims of English and the Vernaculars can hardly be overlooked. South India has taken to English with surprising alacrity while the up-country is in favour of Hindi. At the recent conference at Delhi, H. H. the Gaekwar discussed the relative merits of the two schools of thought and expressed his own view in unflinching accents:

For Imperial Affairs	... English.
For Cultural Life	... English and Sanskrit.
For National Life	... Hindi.
For Home Life	... The Vernacular.

The Gaekwar rightly took into consideration the cultural value of our own classical and vernacular literatures, but then the demands of enlightened patriotism are no less insistent. He, therefore, pleaded for a national tongue and a universal script.

CAREERS

This is an English monthly of vocational guidance, edited by Mr. M. C. Mohan, B.A., Mohini Road, Lahore. *Careers* represents a pioneer to provide a link between the employers and the vast army of the unemployed to turn the activities of our young men to new, healthy and fruitful channels.

A section of the periodical is devoted to what is practically a service procuring agency as well as an unemployment directory. One commendable feature is its Business Forum designed for investors to evolve or develop, by exchange of views, commercial and industrial schemes as well as calculated to serve the interests of those who might be in search of profitable investments or gainful occupation.

JAPANESE JOURNALISM

According to recent travellers back from Japan, the Japanese reporter beats every one else in the world in the matter of journalistic enterprise. He boards incoming ocean boats with the port doctor, carrying a camera, and a basket of carrier pigeons.

The Jap reporter photographs the prominent passengers, interviews them, types the result, photographs it, reduces the whole to the dimensions of a postage stamp and fastens it to one of his pigeons. The carrier pigeon flies to the newspaper office in time to have the article published and sold to passengers as they get off the boat.

PERSONAL

SIR ROMESH CHANDRA MITTER

A marble bust of the late Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter who was a judge of the Calcutta High Court from 1874-1890 and the first Indian to have the distinction of twice officiating as the Chief Justice of Bengal was unveiled at the High Court by Sir Philip Buckland, Acting Chief Justice. In requesting the Chief Justice to accept the bust and to unveil it, Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar said:—

"It was the constant effort of Sir Romesh to administer justice on broad and equitable principles. Even now when many years have passed since he is gone his decisions are cited by their lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in terms of the greatest approbation.

The Independence political or otherwise of the judicial Bench is one of the precious traditions of the High Courts of this country and Sir Romesh maintained those traditions in an eminent degree. He was a Judge of the most inflexible integrity. He had the peculiar felicity to combine in himself those contrary qualities so rare to be met in the same person, the mildest disposition with great firmness of mind."



The Hon. Rai Bahadur Promoda Charan Dutt, C.I.E.,
Judicial Member of the Government of Assam.

SIR HARRY HAIG AS GOVERNOR OF U. P.

A communique dated 24th April says that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon. Sir Henry Graham Haig, I.C.S., at present Home Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Executive Council, as Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in succession to His Excellency Sir Malcolm Halley, I. C. S., who has been permitted to resign on or about December 1, 1934.

ARTIFICIAL HEARTS

The greatest danger in a blood-transfusion operation is the coagulation of the blood in the syringe. This results in the injection of a clot into the patient's veins which on reaching the heart causes sudden death.

A French doctor has now invented what he terms an "Artificial Heart." This artificial heart is a tiny electric pump which can be held in the hollow of the hand. Its speed can be so regulated that it is possible to pump blood from the volunteer into the patient's veins at exactly the same rhythm as the patient's heart-beat. The "heart" automatically stops when a sufficient quantity of blood has been injected.

It has even been suggested that it may be possible to drain a person's body completely in cases of serious intoxication of the blood, keeping the heart in motion and at the same time refilling the veins with pure blood by means of the artificial heart.

CURE FOR INFLUENZA

The opening of an apparently promising new line of attack on the Influenza problem is mentioned in the annual report of the Medical Research Council of England. A new hope for the ultimate solution of the problem is justified by the discovery of a virus, which acts as a primary infective agent in human influenza and can be transmitted to animals. Investigators at the National Institute of Medical Research have succeeded in conveying human influenza to ferrets, thus bringing it within the scope of experimental science. Recent work has shown how distempered viruses may be rendered non-dangerous by inactivation through exposure to the action of methylene blue in the presence of light and free oxygen.

"TEST TUBE" BABIES

The New York correspondent of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* cabled on April 30 as follows: "The birth of what is claimed to be the 'test tube' twins to a couple, living in Long Island has been brought to the attention of the public by two obstetricians, including a prominent woman doctor, who have been experimenting for some time with ectogenesis (birth without being carried in the womb for the full period beginning with conception). Impregnation was entirely scientific and, out of 13 experiments eight resulted in childbirth."

The doctors also claim that two prominent unmarried business women recently desired children by the new method. One has now a baby nine months' old and the other is expecting a "test tube" baby in a few months.

WAR ON MALARIA

There were 17,750 cases of malaria under treatment in one year, according to the report of the health section of the League of Nations which deals with the ten years of work in the prevention and cure of malaria.

The report adds that there are eight countries where malaria is an epidemic. It is estimated that the world requirements of quinine amount annually to 1,387 metric tons but owing presumably to the expense, the consumption of quinine is barely half that.

Quinine is still the best remedy but it is hoped, by a more rational use of the various alkaloids of Cinchona, to provide the drug cheaper than quinine and equally efficaciously. A course of treatment was begun in Singapore on April 30 to be followed by field work in Indo-China, Motherlands, Malaya and East Indies.

MEMORY

"A man's memory cannot be improved by sheer exercise," stated Dr. Cyril Burt, Professor of Psychology at London University, in a lecture.

"Memory," he said, "is not a muscle that can be enlarged by daily exercise. The old notion that you should keep a child doing mental gymnastics day by day is entirely erroneous, according to modern theories. Experiments and tests by ingenious devices show that memory, as such, never does improve."

He added that people could be trained, however, to make better use of what material they possessed.

CURE FOR BALDNESS

The Institute of Ray Therapy and Electro-Therapy, London, has conquered baldness by electric treatment. The conquest is described as follows:

One patient admitted to the institute has been bald for nine years, another for twelve years, and others for shorter periods. All these patients had tried every known form of treatment for baldness. Every one of those patients in less than nine months had a good growth of hair, and the majority had to have a 'hair cut.'

TREATMENT BY SUN BATH

A solarium for the treatment of various diseases, such as tuberculosis and rheumatism by sun bath is being constructed in Jamnagar. Its plan was originally devised by the late Prince Ranjitsinghji and it is being worked out by the present ruler with great care. He has called Dr. Sedmeue from Paris to start the working of the solarium which is the first of its kind in India.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

While presiding over the Eightieth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, held at London, Mr. Arthur Willis (the Chairman), in the course of his speech, said:

"The past year in India has been one of slow but steady progress due in a great measure to a more tranquil political atmosphere, and the financial position of the Central Government, though still requiring great care, is extremely sound. Recent statistics indicate that, taking the eight major Provinces together the fall in agricultural income at present, compared with 1923-29, is in the neighbourhood of 47 per cent. Bengal heading the list with 54 per cent. Shipments of raw and manufactured jute, raw cotton, rice and manufactured jute, raw cotton, rice and oil seeds have all shown advances in value, as well as volume, in recent months, a recovery which is satisfactory as far as it goes, but it is well to remember that India's favourable balance of trade is still very largely dependent on gold shipments, which have now reached the gigantic figure of over £135,000,000 since Great Britain left the gold standard. The releasing of these hoards has in effect been like the tapping of an unexpected gold mine; they have been an incalculable boon both to the Government and to the peasantry, but it is obvious that this source of potential export cannot continue for ever."

SIR M. DE P. WEBB ON THE RUPEE

Sir M. de P. Webb has republished at one rupee and under the title *India's Plight* the arguments used by him in the course of his recent tour around India, in support of an immediate de-rating of the rupee pending negotiations with the U.S.A. for the re-opening of the American and Indian Mints to the unrestricted free coinage of silver.

The latter he states is by far the more important reform to ensure India's speedy, and permanent recovery.

BANKING IN CEYLON

The Ceylon Government have appointed a commission to enquire into the condition of banking and the desirability of forming a State Bank in Ceylon. Mr. S. N. Poochkhawallah, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, will be the chairman of the commission.

MR. C. S. RANGASWAMI'S LECTURES

Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, Editor of *Indian Finance*, Calcutta, has accepted the invitation of the Annamalai University to deliver a course of special lectures in July on problems of Indian finance and connected topics.

RAILWAYS AND COMMERCE

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board, has addressed the Agents of different railways on the question of establishing closer contact between the railway administrations and commercial interests with the object of affording better facilities to the public in the matter of railway transport.

It is hoped by this to secure better co-operation and understanding between railways and public and proper appreciation by the railways of the need of commercial interests.

Sir Guthrie Russell's action is in harmony with the speech which he delivered at the last Road and Railway Conference in Simla, when he said that he was prepared to place at the disposal of the Provincial Governments all information concerning new railway projects.

Sir Guthrie also pleaded for a better co-ordinated transport system for India.

It was felt that the Railway Board should take concerted action through the medium of various railways in appraising the need of commercial interests.

As a result of this communication from the Chief Commissioner, the Agents of certain railway administrations have held private conferences at which both railway administrations and mercantile interests have put their views forward.

It has been found that in addition to meetings of railway authorities with local railway advisory committees, this new method of exchanging ideas with a view to exploring methods of better transport is also proving very useful.

Commercial interests have fully recognized the benefits of these conferences and are taking full advantage of the request of railway administrations for suggestion for the better and quicker transport of goods.

AGENCY CHANGES IN THE RAILWAYS

Sir Hugh Hannay, Agent of the E. I. Railways retired from service on April 29. He was succeeded by Mr. A. V. Venables, Chief Auditor, E. I. Railway.

Mr. Braysbay, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has proceeded on six months' leave. Mr. Harrison, Chief Auditor, officiates as Agent.

Mr. H. N. Colam, Agent, M. and S. M. Railway, is also proceeding on six months' leave and Col. Stallard, Deputy Agent, will officiate as Agent.

Mr. Patterson, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, is proceeding on short leave from the end of this month and Mr. L. Wilson, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, will officiate as Agent.

MR. NEVINSON ON ART IN MODERN LIFE

Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, speaking on art in education before the London Schools' Guild of Arts and Crafts, said that the curse of this particular century had been that art had moved away from its function and become almost scientific in the study of ornamentation. Great art needed no education either from the creator or participant, and education in art should rather tend towards de-education. Our present education had built a gulf between the creator and the audience.

"It has been my bitter lot to experience that a great many of our artists and critics are more profoundly uneducated than the audience which professes nowadays to know nothing about art."

"I would like to see nothing taught in art schools except craft," said Mr. Nevinson.

HINDU-JAVANESE ART

A lecture on Hindu-Javanese Bronzes was delivered before the India Society by Dr. A. J. Bernet Kempers, Reader in Comparative Archaeology of Greater India in the University of Leyden. He explained that Hindu-Javanese art was created and developed by a people descended partly from Indians and partly from Indonesians. Consequently it contains elements from two distinct cultures. One of the most interesting problems of Javanese history is the study of the ways in which these elements became forged into a new entity. Compared with the abundance of Indian elements the Indonesian ones, which are found in some examples, are of little importance. The cause of the peculiar character of the ancient Javanese bronzes, therefore, is not the presence of Indonesian features but the fact that the elements inherited or received from India have been combined, changed, modified, and above all elevated into a perfect and harmonious fullness.

UDAY SHANKAR IN AMERICA

Uday Shankar, who is now touring America, had a delightful welcome at the Hollywood studios.

Shankar and party visited Van Dyke, the famous director at his studio, where he was directing the *Laughing Boy*, featuring Ramon Novarro and Lupe Valez.

There were many Red Indians too to lend a true colour, writes Mr. Rajendra Shankar from Chicago in the *Patrika*, and "we had an amusing conversation with them. We explained how we too were from India where Columbus was actually heading for."

"Ramon was very interested in our work and talked on with Shankar. Lupe was resting on a big divan, laughing and singing for no reason. She is one of those active, wild and impetuous persons who can never be quiet, and that is why she stays where she is."

A SWIMMING RECORD

Mr. P. K. Ghosh of Calcutta, the world's endurance swimming champion, added to his already great popularity when he succeeded in swimming handcuffed for 24 hours in Cornwallis Square tank in Calcutta last month. There could not have been less than 20,000 people thronging the four sides of the tank when he completed his task and walked out of the tank seemingly none the worse for his experience.

It was, indeed, no great feat for the man who swam for nearly 80 hours in the cold waters of the Royal Lakes in Rangoon not many months ago. Doubtless the time limit of 24 hours was set as an experiment. Ghosh will probably be able to swim handcuffed for 50 hours or more in the near future.

MR. GHOSH'S FEATS AT GLANCE

1921—13 miles swim (2 hrs. 10 min.)
1928—440 yds. swim (4 min. 49 secs.)
1924—13 miles swim (2 hrs. 19 mins.)
1924—110 yds. swim (1 min. 9 secs.)
1928—15 miles swim at Chittagong.
1929—28 hours' endurance swim (Calcutta).
1930—67 hrs. 10 mins. Endurance swim. (Calcutta).
1931—66 hrs. 18 mins.
1933—72 hrs. 18 mins. Endurance Swim. (Calcutta).
1933—79 hrs. 24 mins. Endurance Swim. (Rangoon).

PRIZE FOR FASTEST CENTURY

Like all good ideas, the wonder is that someone didn't think of a prize for the season's fastest century in first class cricket before.

The trophy and order for 100 guineas presented by Sir Walter Lawrence, the Hertfordshire cricket enthusiast, should find nothing but praise among cricketers (says a report in the *Daily Mirror* of May 2)

"It should provide a big incentive to the 'brighter cricket' we are looking forward to this season.

Like the guineas for 6's offered our men Australia last year, the "Lawrence prize" will probably produce some big hitting and that, after all, is one of the best ways of pleasing the cricket crowd."

GAMES IN JAMSHEDPUR

The Governing Body of the Jamshedpur Sporting Association recently met and appointed a committee to consider the possibilities of starting a Workmen's Club with a view to discover new talent and to give players regular training and thus build up strong teams in hockey, football and cricket to represent the Tata Iron & Steel Company in the better known tournaments in Calcutta and elsewhere.

DR. SIR C. V. RAMAN

Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, Director of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore has been invited to deliver the opening of the inaugural scientific address at the First International Congress of Radiobiology which will be held in the historical palace of Doges in Venice on 10th September.

The Council of Indian Institute have sanctioned Sir C. V. Raman's services being placed on a special deputation out of India for this purpose.

Sir C. V. Raman will visit some of the chief centres where research work on the Atomic Disintegration is being carried on.

SYNTHETIC RADIUM

The manufacture of radio active substance from two simple substances like carbon and hydrogen is the latest achievement of atomic physics.

Three scientists of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, found that when a piece of graphite was bombarded by atoms of hydrogen under an electric pressure of 600,000 volts, it was found to have abnormal radio-active properties. The intensity of the emanation diminished to one-half of its initial intensity after about 10 minutes.

LIVES OF ANIMALS

For the horse and the ass the extreme limit of life is about 35 years and for horned cattle about 30. For the dog it is given at 25 while sheep, goats, pigs and cats are grouped at 15. While a goose may live 30 years, a sparrow 25 and a crow as many as 100, ducks, fowls, and turkeys die of old age at 12 years. The distinction of greatest longevity is shared between the elephant and the parrot. Both pass the century mark.

THE AUTO-SWITCH

Mr. S. C. Roy Choudhury, Electric Inspector, Corporation of Calcutta, has invented a new type of switch, called the Auto-switch.

It is a novel electrical design by which the light is automatically extinguished. It has the advantage to keep the light burning so long as it is required by proper manipulation of a key attached to the switch.

A FREAK OF NATURE

A baby born with a curly tail, which has grown to a length of two inches, is attracting attention at a London hospital. According to Sir Arthur Keith, such a phenomenon, further proof of man's animal ancestry, is not uncommon.

SALARIES OF CINEMA STARS

For the first time an authoritative statement on the salaries paid to fifteen of the leading movie stars has been made by Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, who says that, although the fans will have some surprises there is no argument about it, because he has signed most of the cheques.

Here is Mr. Goldwyn's list of fourteen stars and their average weekly salaries based on a forty-week year which has been published in an American magazine:

	£
William Rogers	... 1,500
Maurice Chevalier	... 1,500
Constance Bennett	... 1,500
John Barrymore	... 1,300
Norma Shearer	... 1,200
Richard Barthelmess	... 1,200
Ann Harding	... 1,200
Wallace Beery	... 1,000
William Powell	... 900
Joan Crawford	... 800
Janet Gaynor	... 750
Edward G. Robinson	... 600
James Cagney	... 560
Clark Gable	... 500

THE VEL PICTURES

Work is proceeding apace at the studio of Vel Pictures Ltd., Madras, says a correspondent in the *Hindu*. Moulders are at work creating life-like statues and floral ornaments which will add a wealth and richness, unequalled so far, to their settings, the first of which serving as the opening scene has been completed at an enormous cost. So far as the dress is concerned, Vel Pictures are chalking out a new programme. They will discard the usual custom of using any kind of dress, but will create dresses to suit the personality of the wearers and in accordance with the dramatic requirements of the story. There is evident in every activity an attempt to go out of the beaten track and provide not only solid entertainment to cinema-goers but to raise the standard of Indian productions.

SCREEN BIOGRAPHY OF THE KING

British Newspapers state that a screen biography of the King opening with His Majesty's coronation and reviewing his varied life in peace and war is nearing completion and will be shown shortly. Mr. John Drinkwater, the famous poet and dramatist, has written the prologue in addition to the commentary, which he has written for the film.

MODERN MOTOR CAR DESIGNS

The meetings of the Society of Automotive Engineers, recently held in Chicago, discussed several points of interest to automobile manufacturers, particularly those relating to the modern motor car designs. The most noteworthy contribution came from Dr. Moos, of George Washington University, who made an eloquent appeal for greater attention being paid to health considerations in the designs of motor cars in the future. He laid special emphasis on the composition of the air inside the car, on the strain on the eyes of the driver and on his posture. He suggests a thorough examination of the carbon monoxide level at various positions inside the car as also the amount of the draught. Control of the temperature and humidity inside a closed car are equally important in the preservation of the health of the occupants of the car. Adverting to accidents, statistics reveal that they are more likely to occur after a long journey, which is attributed mainly to eye strain. Experimental tests carried out with various types and makes of cars show that continuous driving decreases the visual acuity considerably, decrease being pronounced after a drive for about 400 miles. Again, bodily posture is an important factor in the health and the safety of the driver. Dr. Moos has also provoked discussion and thought on the relative merits of hard and soft cushions, and cloth and leather upholstery. We are of opinion that attempts calculated to bring about improvement in these respects will amply reward the motor car industry.

SOLID MOTOR FUEL

The remarkable feat of running motor vehicles from London to Afghanistan without petrol has just been accomplished by four Englishmen.

Last autumn, two fully-loaded motor-vans left London for the East. These vehicles were fitted with a novel device by means of which cheap solid fuel, wood-charcoal, is used as motor fuel in place of petrol. The device is an English invention, and consists of a portable gas-generating plant operated by the motor engine; in fact, vehicles fitted with this equipment manufacture their own fuel supply as they run along the road. The operation of the gas generator is simple and consists of drawing air through incandescent charcoal, is then converted into gas.

The motor vehicles proceeded to Dover, thence from Calais to Marseilles. After proceeding by sea to Beirut they crossed the Syrian desert, and then made a thrilling trek across Iraq and Persia, and finally through Afghanistan to Kabul.

A WINGLESS AEROPLANE

We understand that a new type of *wingless* aeroplane which is claimed to make passenger carrying autogiros a commercial possibility is being manufactured by a firm of British aircraft constructors. The Air Ministry has ordered one of these machines for testing. They have seating accommodation for four people in an enclosed cabin. They can fly at more than 100 miles an hour or hover almost stationary in the air and are practically "crashproof". An important feature is the simplicity of the controls, which consist of one hanging stick and a throttle. Revolving vanes provide the lifting power. The angle of these vanes determines the direction of the autogiro's flight. Although the Air Ministry are to test these autogiros solely for commercial purpose, it is thought that they may later be adopted by the Royal Air Force as a means of co-operating with the Army and Navy.

NEW AIR LINER

The world's fastest four-engined air liner has just passed its official Air Ministry flying trials.

The machine, which is a biplane and has a top-speed of over 170 miles per hour, has been built by the De Havilland Company for the Imperial Airways and the Qantas Empire Airways and will be offered in their tenders for extension of the Empire Air Mail from Singapore to Port Darwin and thence to the terminal at Cootamundra. Its 200 horse-power engines are arranged, two on each side of the body in which there is accommodation for ten passengers. The enclosed control cabin in the extreme nose of the aircraft is equipped with powerful wireless sending and receiving installations. It is capable of flying on any two of its four engines and with full engine power it can attain a height of nearly four miles, climbing to 1,200 feet within one minute of leaving the ground.

COST OF AVIATION IN INDIA

"The air force in India ought to be at least doubled," says the *Statesman* in an editorial, defending the speech of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Air defence of India, it says, is hopelessly inadequate.

There is only one prudent way to deal with the situation—to increase the air squadrons in India. We should like to see it at least doubled. That would only cost India about a crore, but it would be well worth it.

AIR TRANSPORT IN BRITAIN

A £1,000,000 scheme for the complete reorganisation of air transport in Britain is now being worked out in detail by a group of experts.

RURAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

A broad measure of rural economic planning was announced by the Government of India in a Resolution issued by the Finance Department last month.

The decisions are based on the recommendations of the provincial economic conference which was held in Delhi under the chairmanship of Sir George Schuster.

The main conclusions reached by the Government of India are:

- (1) Marketing surveys by the Central Marketing officer, just appointed, and by provincial marketing officers, to be appointed, to increase the cultivators' selling power;
- (2) improvement of grade standards by special committees in respect of particular commodities, including dairying;
- (3) co-ordination of agricultural production;
- (4) appointment of additional Trade Commissioners abroad; and
- (5) establishment of a central bureau for industrial research.

Rural indebtedness loomed large in the discussions at the Delhi Conference and it was felt that legislation should be left to the initiative of the provinces. Some of the provinces have already legislated in the matter of usurious loans and the establishment of land mortgage banks. The Government of India have decided to appoint an expert officer to report on the functions of the agricultural credit department of the Reserve Bank.

DAMAGES CAUSED BY INUNDATION

The Calcutta High Court has upheld a custom prevailing in certain districts of the Bengal Presidency, known as *Hujabad* under which a tenant of agricultural lands is not liable to pay rent to his landlord for the year in which there is inundation. The Court held that such a custom was not unreasonable, having regard to the character of the lands let out, and to the fact that the true source of the wealth of the tenants is often sapped by inundations to which the lands are subject, and the tenants are left without any wherewithal to pay the rents. The Court also held that the custom had existed from "times immemorial"; and that "times immemorial", so far as India is concerned, would mean for all practical purposes the year in which Pitt's India Act—ordinarily known as the Regulating Act of 1773—was passed; or at any rate the year of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.

INTERNATIONAL SURVEY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

This Survey is the first result of an investigation undertaken by the International Labour Office, (Geneva) at the suggestion of the British Government, into the cost of social services in a number of countries which would cover different forms of social insurance and assistance services, excluding war-pensions and education. A meeting of certain members of the correspondence Committee on Social Insurance was held at Geneva in July 1926 in order to indicate the scope of an inquiry into the costs of social services and into the methods of comparing these costs internationally. It was of the view that any attempt to assess the economic value of social legislation would meet with insuperable difficulties and classified social charges according to their origin, like physical risks, economic risks and assistance to large families and according as they concerned the classes of wage-earners and persons of small means working on their own account. The scope of the national monographs on social charges incurred on these lines was next fixed, as being embodied in a kind of periodical year-book which should be of great value to administrative departments and associations of employers and workers.

The analyses of legislation and the statistics collected refer to the working of social services in 1930 and have been checked by their respective governments. These refer to 24 countries, including India whose material just covers ten pages. Reference is made to workmen's compensation, famine relief, medical and maternity assistance, assistance for blind children, ship-owners' liability towards sick or injured seamen and regulations as to holidays with pay.

THE BOMBAY MILL STRIKE

The strike of textile workers in Bombay continues. The Municipal Corporation passed a resolution, asking Government to appoint a conciliation Committee, against the opposition of the Chairman of the Millowners' Association. The low standard of living and the much-abused caste and joint family systems, are enabling the workers to hold out against being starved into submission. They aver that they would rather die than submit. But it is not such a simple matter says the *Indian Social Reformer*. "A stage will be reached when the pressure of wife and children will oblige the men to pocket their pride and go to work on the terms of employers. But this will hardly improve either the efficiency or the stability of the industry which will continue to be on the verge of dislocation."

POSTAL TUITION

The India School of Accountancy, Calcutta, the premier correspondence school in India, was founded by Mr. S. L. Banerjee, F.I.C.A., in 1920, with a view to teach Book-keeping and Accountancy by correspondence. He was joined later on by Mr. J. L. Bose, F.I.C.A., at present of P. 138, Jatindas Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta. Postal Tuition was not viewed with favour at that time. Many were in doubt about the efficiency of the correspondence in India. Within the last 14 years of its existence, the India School of Accountancy has proved beyond doubt that the Postal Tuition is not only successful, but better than the class tuition in many respects. The subject of Book-keeping and Accountancy, is not to be studied by all the responsible officers of the Income-Tax Department, Railway accounts sections and also of the subordinate accounts service preparing for the department Examination, since the mercantile accountancy is now introduced into many Government establishments. It is by these officers, whose social position and time do not permit them to take their lessons in a class, this system is greatly sought after. There are also many students who live far from the towns, who are equally benefitted by this course.

We are glad to announce that this Institution will be celebrating its 15th anniversary in 1935 in the new building of the Founder Principal at P. 254, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta.

A GIRL'S 50-DAYS' FAST

A British girl, Miss Clifford, has just broken the fasting record by remaining without food for 50 days at a Fair at Gravesend. She was lying in a cabinet which was sealed, though there was free light and air in it. The previous record is said to be 47 days and for breaking it, she has been awarded a prize of £100.

WALKING AS A HOBBY

With the ambition of covering 52,000 miles on foot in four years, a Rajkot youth, T. M. Cassim, has undertaken a world tour starting from Calcutta. He has visited Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab, Rajputana and Guzerat. He wants to visit all European countries.

WORLD'S TALLEST WOODEN TOWER

The world's tallest wooden tower has just been completed at the Muhlacker broadcasting station at Stuttgart. It is 323 feet 5 inches high.

LITTLE TOMMY: "Father, I think I should like to get married."

FATHER: "And who would you like to marry?"

LITTLE TOMMY: I "I'd like to marry my grandmother."

FATHER: "Nonsense. Do you think I'd let you marry my mother?"

LITTLE TOMMY: "Well, why shouldn't I? You married mine!"

"Jimmy, I wish you'd learn better table manners. You are a regular pig at the table."

Deep silence on Jimmy's part.

Father, in order to impress him more: "Jimmy, do you know what a pig is?"

"Yes, Father!" replied Jimmy meekly. "It is a hog's little boy."

The following correction appeared in a small town paper:

"Our paper carried the notice last week that Mr. John Doe is a defective in the police force. This was a typographical error. Mrs. Doe is really a detective in the police force."

A PRISONER was giving evidence on his own behalf, and making a bad job of it.

At last the judge stopped him. "You are lying so clumsily," he said, "that I should advise you to get a lawyer."

LAWYER (DICTATING LETTER): "Sir, my typist being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you; I being a gentleman cannot even think it, but you being neither, can easily guess my thoughts."

"Dear Teacher" wrote little Bobby's mother, "Kindly excuse Bobby's absence from school yesterday afternoon, as he fell into the river. By doing the same, you will greatly oblige."

POLICE SERGEANT: "Is the man dangerously wounded?"

PATROLMAN: "Two of the wounds are fatal, but the other one isn't so bad."

DINNER: "I see that tips are forbidden here."

WAITER: "Lor bless yer, mun, so was the apples in the garden of Eden."

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SOME ASPECTS OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

BY PRINCIPAL K. ZACHARIAH, M.A.

NOT many years ago, there were only a few large universities in India which were all of the same type. Each had jurisdiction over an extensive area comprising one or more provinces and each was of the affiliating type with numerous attached colleges. The university confined itself to the functions of laying down general rules, prescribing courses of studies and lists of books and conducting examinations, while the work of teaching was performed almost entirely by the colleges. The Report of the Calcutta University Commission was followed, largely as a result of its recommendations, by a striking growth in university activities, which has assumed two forms in particular. On the one hand, a considerable number of new universities have arisen, many of which are of the unitary type, in which there are no affiliated or constituent colleges and all the aspects of academic administration and instruction are under the immediate control of the university itself. On the other hand, the affiliating universities themselves, both old and new, have undertaken a large part of the teaching work, especially of post-graduate teaching. The Indian university system in 1934 is, in many respects, very different to the system as it was twenty years ago. It would, therefore, not be amiss to attempt to assess the results and tendencies of these recent developments.

1. The creation of new universities has, to a certain extent, diminished the burden on the older universities which was becoming almost intolerable. The University of Calcutta

has been relieved by the separation of the areas now under the Universities of Patna, Rangoon, and Dacca. The United Provinces have five universities in place of one. The Andhra and Annamalai Universities have lightened the load of Madras. But, since the new universities are for the most part unitary institutions and, consequently, incapable of absorbing any large number of students, the amount of relief has not been proportionate. The Calcutta University has still to deal with an unwieldy number of students.

2. The new universities meet administrative, linguistic or communal demands. The two great states of Hyderabad and Mysore has now each its own university. So have the administrative units of Bihar, Burma, Delhi, and the Central Provinces. Benares is a Hindu, and Aligarh a Moslem university. The Andhra University extends over the Telugu-speaking areas. It is not unlikely that the process will be carried much further. The existing province of Assam and the proposed province of Orissa each asks for a university. Plans have been suggested for a university for Travancore or at least for Kerala. Even private munificence may be devoted to the creation of a new, rather than to the enrichment of an existing university—such, for instance, is Annamalai.

Thoughtful minds may well question whether this multiplication of universities is or will be an unmixed good. Against the common argument of the need of a university for the development of a distinctive provincial or linguistic culture, there are at least two considerations that might

make a wise man pause. In the first place, a university is an expensive luxury and it is doubtful whether comparatively poor provinces like Assam or Orissa will be able to maintain efficient or complete universities including professional colleges of university standard. In the second place, the essence of a university is that it should be a *universitas* rather than merely a *unitas*, that it should comprehend and synthesize a variety of cultures and points of view rather than be parochial and narrowly exclusive. Already in India, provincial jealousies are being added to communal and a multitude of universities will tend to strengthen the fissiparous and divisive tendencies in our national life. The meeting and mingling of students and teachers from different parts of the country in our universities have hitherto been one of their most attractive features—but this will probably be effaced with the rise of strictly provincial universities.

3. The concentration of higher teaching in the universities of the affiliating type has perhaps been most complete in Calcutta, where the post-graduate teaching is entirely under the control of the university and almost entirely imparted by special university teachers, but the tendency is growing stronger everywhere. There are obvious advantages in this development, as duplication and over-lapping are avoided. But, on the other hand, the standard of college teaching and the status of the college teacher tend to be lowered and an unhealthy antagonism may arise between colleges and the university.

4. Each university aims, at present, at offering as comprehensive a course of studies and subjects as possible and occasionally this ambition is carried to ridiculous limits. In one university, scholarships were offered to attract pupils to the study of Vernaculars which were not spoken within a thousand miles of it. There is no need for the provision in each university of expensive courses in the more recondite and less popular scientific, technical

or professional subjects. It would be far more economical and satisfactory to give scholarships tenable in other universities to students of such subjects than to maintain staffs of teachers in them. Each university might, to the general advantage, specialise in one or more of these subjects.

5. Specialisation and co-operation of this kind is, perhaps, even more necessary for colleges than for universities. At present, all colleges teach more or less the same subjects and there is a great deal of unnecessary duplication and competition. In Bengal, there are, to take one instance at random, about twenty colleges affiliated to the B. A. Honours standard in Sanskrit and there are not twenty candidates offering the subject each year; two of these colleges are within a hundred yards of each other and six are within a radius of a mile. A college has to maintain a self-complete staff, library and laboratory and the inevitable result is that staff, library and laboratory are all wholly inadequate. And every year, the position is made worse rather than better by the steady increase in the number of colleges, for the existence of some of which there is no justification except local pride or communal interests.

6. In another respect also the last twenty years have witnessed a steady deterioration. Except in a few areas, no successful attempt has been made to raise the standard of admission to the university so as to limit the higher ranges of studies to those capable of profiting by them. On the contrary, it is generally admitted that the Matriculation or Entrance examinations of the present day do not provide as wide and useful a general training or as thorough a preparation for university studies as the examinations of a generation ago. The lowering of Matriculation standards has cumbered the colleges and universities with numbers of students who should never be there, rendered largely futile the attempt to improve higher

teaching and intensified the problem of 'educated unemployment'.

Perhaps the two most fundamental and important recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission were, first, that students should be allowed to enter the university only after the intermediate stage, and, secondly, that there should be close co-operation in teaching between neighbouring colleges and between the colleges and the university. Little effort has been made to translate either of these suggestions into practice.

Recently, with special reference to the Delhi University, the Government of India have put forward almost the same proposals, which have attracted considerable attention. At present, in most universities, the ordinary course of study extends over four years, bisected by the Intermediate Examination. The Government of India suggest that the normal school course should be followed by a special three years' course for those intending to enter the university and that the university course itself should extend over three years uninterrupted by any examination except the final test. I have no space here to discuss all the implications of this scheme, but it has manifest advantages. It would relieve the colleges and universities of the distraction of dealing with immature students such as now throng the Intermediate Classes. And in three

unbroken years the work of the existing four could be easily done. It is, I believe, the opinion of those who have had opportunities of comparing that the Honours graduate of, say, Madras, who has had three years after the Intermediate is in no way inferior to the M. A. of, say, Calcutta, who has had to spend four years. At present, the examination is always imminent and the cloud of its threat is never lifted from the minds of students.

The Government of India also suggest that where colleges are close to each other, there should be the closest co-operation between them and the university. At Oxford, for instance, the college teachers are responsible for almost all the university teaching, and lectures in any college are open to all students. In the larger cities in India, and especially in Calcutta, something of the same kind would probably not be impracticable and it would at once raise the level of college teaching and perhaps reduce the financial burdens of the university.

It has been possible in this short survey to sketch only some of the problems of university education in the country and that only in outline. But perhaps enough has been said to show that there is need for a fresh examination of the objects and methods of university organisation and of the tendencies of recent university developments.

The Buddha and the Christ

BY DR. KENNETH J. SAUNDERS, M.A.

THIS is a difficult book* to review. While, as we should expect, it has some admirable chapters upon questions raised by the grand figures of the founders, its attempts to portray them are weak and uncritical. In other words what we have a right to ask of a book with this title and from the pen of the Professor of Exegesis at Oxford, we do not get. This is

* BOMPTON LECTURES. By Canon B. H. Streeter. Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net.

disappointing. For, Dr. Streeter is well qualified to give it to us. Most books on Buddhism lack the critical work of Exegesis so essential to success.

Lecturing to the assembled University from a famous pulpit, Canon Streeter gave it much food for thought, especially in his frank statement that "the history of Christian theology is in the main the history of an *unsuccessful* attempt to express in terms of an intellectual philosophy the belief: "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father."

To many of us it is apparent that the attempt made in the prologue and summaries of the fourth gospel are less unsuccessful than those of the Church councils. Bishops are not all apostles! But in a suggestive foot-note our author hints that what St. John did for the intellectual world such myths as that of the Virgin-birth did for the popular imagination. Bishops have to keep both in mind.

If he had followed up this line of thought, and traced the two main lines of Buddhology, the book would have been of great value. He gives us some hints on this, but we are baffled by his uncritical acceptance of the Buddha-legend, by finding a document like "The Awakening of Faith" (which belongs to a very late stage some thousand years after Buddha) used to provide the Indian background of his person, and contrasted with "Genesis" and "Psalms"—as the Jewish background of Jesus. Do not "Amos" and the later Isaiah provide a truer setting? And for true understanding of the Buddha, it is to Upanishads and Rig Veda that we must look. In the same rather careless vein comes the naive statement that "No systematic attempt has been made to think out the theology of the person of Amida."

All Buddhist scriptures are an attempt—also unsuccessful—to work out an intellectual explanation of Sakyamuni. Amida, a mythical figure, did not call for explanation. But Gautama, like Jesus, does: and it is precisely in the recovery of these historic founders—the two Himalayan peaks of History—that scholarship has its most fruitful and most exacting task.

There is something pathetic in the picture of Oxford—fifty years after, Max Muller gave it so noble a start in this field—listening to this naive and rather unsound exposition of *Hormons* in Asia: Hormon is throughout strangely used for *Hoben*, i.e., Upayapaedagogic accommodation of truth. Yet Oxford did get illumination on science and religion, magic and mysticism, pain and evil,

life and immortality from these lecture-sermons, and something also upon the Buddhist and Christian views on such great questions.

But till we know what Buddhism and Christianity have developed from, we are in the dark as to the real questions here raised! "What is the unseen power behind the Universe? How do the two great Sons of Time reveal the nature of the Eternal?"

The following is a typical and illuminating passage:

"In the Public Gallery at Brussels is a large picture, painted by Rubens in 1633 for a Franciscan church at Ghent, which gives vivid representation to the doctrines that 'Christ is the King of Justice, Mary is the Queen of Mercy.' Our Lord, his right hand armed with pronged and three-forked lightnings, is sweeping down to judge the world—depicted as a globe crowded with flaming cities and wailing men and women. Over the world bends St. Francis, clasping it in protecting arms, whilst Mary with an appealing gesture clutches at the arm of the Christ to stay his fury."

Such a picture sets the student of religion thinking. Looking at it, he has travelled a long way from the New Testament. Equally, if he stands before the altar of Amida, he has travelled a long way from primitive Buddhism. But there is this point of contact. In both cases he sees the religious instinct of a community asserting somehow and somewhere, on the one hand against the intellectualism of the schools, and on the other against the pictures of Hell, the reality of the Divine Compassion.

Here the two great religions meet: yet as Dr. Streeter shows: "It has not been without practical consequences, that the Buddhist bows before a figure that sits rapt in eternal meditation, the Christian before one that hangs bleeding from a cross." If we turn back from the two worshippers to the two Founders, we see in fact that the one is in the succession of the great Indian Rishis—the other in that of the great Hebrew Prophets. That is the starting point for a sound Christology and a sound Buddhology.

Early Hindu Colonisation in Borneo

BY

DR. RAMESH CHANDRA MAJUMDAR

[This is the first of a series of five articles on "Greater India" by Dr. Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, a distinguished scholar and author, Professor of the Dacca University and Provost of the Jagannath Hall. The writer who has already made a name for himself as the author of several well known books, "Corporate Life in Ancient India", "Outline of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation", "Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East", represented the Dacca University at the Oriental Conference held in Oxford in 1928. He has made an extensive tour, not only in Europe but also in Sumatra, Java, Bali, Annam, Cambodia, Siam and Malay Peninsula. We have no doubt that his articles on (1) Borneo, (2) Sumatra, (3) Java, (4) Bali, and (5) Malay Peninsula, which will appear in successive issues of the *Indian Review*, will be read with deep interest by all those who love to learn something of the efforts made by our forefathers to spread our culture and civilisation among the people of the Far East and the amount of success they achieved in that direction. Although nothing remains of the political domination which they had exercised in these far off regions until the 16th century A.D., wonderful vestiges of their architecture and sculpture still remain, and they excite the wonder of the whole world.—Ed. I.R.]

BORNEO is the largest island in the Malay Archipelago, but it is little known and thinly populated. Its area is seven or eight

Kinabalu, is about 13,698 ft. The rivers are large and navigable but often impeded by mud banks. The principal rivers are the Brunei, the Rejang, and the Kapuas on the west coast, and the Sampit, the Katingan, the Barito and the Mahakam or the Kutei.

The forests yield excellent timber and trees producing gums and resins. The famous Sago-palm is the characteristic tree of the island. The soil is very fertile and all kinds of crops can be grown easily. The sub-soil is rich in mineral resources, such as diamond, gold, silver, lead, copper, antimony, zinc, bismuth, platinum, mercury, arsenic, coal, and petroleum. But neither agriculture nor industry flourishes among the Dyaks, a semi-savage tribe, who form the chief element of the native population. The river-side Dyaks are hospitable, intelligent, and energetic, but those in the interior are almost savages.

Borneo is now divided between the British and the Dutch. All the north and a portion



DR. R. C. MAJUMDAR

times that of Java, but its population is not more than about three millions. The island is covered with dense forests and crossed by a series of mountain groups from the north-east to south-west. The highest peak,

of the western part of the island, comprising about a third of the total area, is under the British suzerainty. It includes the territories of the British North Borneo Company, the Sultanate of Brunei, a protectorate, and the principality of Sarawak, founded in 1841 by James Brooke and still ruled by his family. It is a British Protectorate, though the ruler is independent in matters of internal administration.

The Dutch territories are divided into two Residencies: the western Borneo with its capital Pontianak at the mouth of the Kapuas, and the Residency of the south and east, with its capital at Bandjermassin at the mouth of the Barito river.

The earliest evidence of the Hindu colonisation in Borneo is furnished by four inscriptions. These were discovered in 1879 in the district of Koti (Kutei) at Muara Kaman on the Mahakam river, three days journey above Palarang. The remains of a Chinese junk, found in the locality, mark it to be an important sea-port in old days and that perhaps explains the early Hindu settlements there. Three golden objects, including a Visnu image, were also found at Muara Kaman. The inscriptions are engraved on stone pillars of about a man's height. As the top of the pillars were rounded, they were originally mistaken for 'Linga', but the inscriptions clearly show that they were sacrificial pillars (Yupa). The following is a summary of these inscriptions:—

1. King Mulavarman has done many virtuous acts, to wit: gifts of life, land, Kalpa-tree and other things. Hence the Brahmanas have set up this pillar.

2. King Kundangga had a famous son Asvavarman who, like the Sun (Amsuman), was the originator of a family. Of the three sons of Asvavarman, the eldest was King Sri-Mulavarman, noted for his asceticism, who performed a sacrifice called Bahu-Suvarnakam (much-gold). This pillar (Yupa) of that sacrifice has been set up by the Brahmanas.

3. The chief of kings, Mulavarman, made a gift of 20,000 cows to the Brahmanas in the holy field of Vaprakesvara; for that pious act, this pillar (Yupa) has been set up by the Brahmanas who came here.

4. As from King Sagara is born Bhagiratha (the rest is illegible).

These inscriptions have been referred on palæographic grounds to about 400 A.D. Thus there is no doubt that by the fourth century A.D., the Hindus had established kingdoms in the eastern part of Borneo. The inscriptions leave no doubt about the thorough-going nature of the Brahmanical religion in that locality. The Brahmanas evidently formed an important element of the population, and the Brahmanical rites and ceremonies were in great favour at the court.

Mulavarman was undoubtedly a historical personage, but the same cannot be asserted with certainty of his two predecessors, Kundangga and Asvavarman. Krom thinks that as these were not illustrious Sanskrit names of the usual type, they may be regarded as historical personages. But the two names have undoubtedly a striking resemblance with Kaundinya and Asvathama, names associated with the foundation of Kamboja (Cambodia).

An inscription in Champa dated 657 A.D. thus speaks of the origin of the Hindu kingdom of Kamboja :

It was there that Kaundinya, the foremost among Brahmanas, planted the spear which he had obtained from Drona's son Asvathama, the best of Brahmanas.

But in spite of the resemblance in the names, it should be remembered that the inscription being a contemporary record of Mulavarman, its writers are not likely to have given two mythical names as those of his father and grandfather, and as such we can accept them as historical personages.

The second king has a perfectly Sanskrit name, whereas the name of the first may be either of Indian or native origin. The second king is also referred to as the founder of the family. On these grounds, Krom concludes that Kundangga was a native chief, whose son adopted Hindu religion and culture and thus became the founder of a Hinduised royal family. This, however, cannot be readily accepted, as *Vamsakartha* does not necessarily mean the first king of a long line, but may refer to the most illustrious member of it. This is proved by such terms as Raghuvamsa and Sagara-vamsa frequently used in Indian literature, although neither Raghu nor Sagara were the first members of the royal family to which they belonged.

In addition to the antiquities at Muara Kaman described above, remains of ancient Hindu culture have also been found in other localities in east Borneo. The most notable among these is the cave of Kombeng, which has yielded a large number of interesting articles. Kombeng is situated considerably to the north of

Muara Kaman and to the east of the upper course of the Telen river.

The cave consists of two chambers. In the back chamber were found twelve sandstone images, pieces of carved stone and a few half decayed iron-wood beams. All these may be taken as the remains of a temple which were hurriedly secreted in the dark chamber of a cave, apparently for safety. That the images were brought from elsewhere is clearly indicated by the fact that most of them have a pin under the pedestal, evidently for fixing them in a niche. The images included those of Ganesa, Nandi, Visnu, Brahma, Skanda and a Mahakala. Three Siva images were formerly removed from this place to the Batavia Museum. The preponderance of the images of Siva and Sivaite gods—there being two images of Ganesa—seems to indicate that the prevailing religion in that quarter was Saiva.

One of the most interesting facts about these images is, that they are not the products of Indo-Javanese art which was predominant in Borneo in the later periods, and as such we have to postulate a direct stream of Hindu influence from India to Borneo. The images of Kombeng cave are thereby invested with a great importance, being the earliest specimens of Hindu art in the eastern colonies. As already remarked above, they evidently belonged to a temple of which the ruins are preserved in the cave. That temple was one of the earliest specimens of Hindu architecture, though unfortunately nothing now remains of it *in situ*. The wooden beam, however, proves that the main structure was built of wood. We may well believe that this was the case

with most, if not all, of the early Hindu temples in the colonies, and this explains the almost total absence of early specimens of Hindu temples in that region. It is tempting to connect the Kombeng ruins with those of Muara Kaman, and attribute all of them to one stream of Hindu colonisation in the fourth century A.D. If it were so, we may presume that the transition from wood to stone architecture took place somewhat later than that period, at least in some regions of the eastern colonies.

The antiquities secreted in the Kombeng cave must have been brought there for safety from plains or lower regions more exposed to a hostile attack. The Mahakam valley may therefore be regarded as the original site of the temple. This river undoubtedly played the chief part in the colonisation of east Borneo by the Hindus. A great river is a necessity in the early stages of colonisation by foreigners. In the first place, its junction with the sea offers the site of a good sea-port and a trading centre, which receives goods from without and distributes them in the interior and by a reverse process collects articles from inland and ships them to foreign lands. Secondly, the foreign colonists, having secured a firm footing in the port, find in the rivers an excellent, and in many cases the only safe, means of communication with the interior, as a preliminary stage to the spread of its power and influence along the course of that river.

But the Mahakam river was not the only one in Borneo to play such an important role in the early colonisation of the country by the Hindus. Another river, the Kapuas, offered the same facilities for colonisation

of western Borneo. At various places on or near the bank of this river, we come across archaeological remains of the Hindu period which, taken together, imply a flourishing period of Hindu colonisation of fairly long duration.

Among these archaeological remains we may specially note the following :—

(1) A stone in the river-bed near Sanggau containing two lines of writing in cursive script, which have not yet been deciphered.

(2) An inscription in Batu-Pahat, near the course of the Terek river, on a sculpture depicting a staff with a succession of umbrellas at the top, possibly a miniature representation of a *stupa*. The inscription of which only a paper squeeze, filled with ink, is available, seems to be written in early character and contains most probably a Buddhist formula in Sanskrit.

(3) Mention may also be made of a large number of golden plates, inscribed in old character, in a pot found at the mouth of the Sungei Sampit.

Here, again, the Hindu civilisation is to be traced direct from India and not through Java. The same conclusion follows from a study of some archaeological remains notably in the south and east, other than those on the river Mahakam and Kapuas. Thus we have to conclude that Hindu colonists, direct from India, settled in different parts of Borneo during the early centuries of the Christian era. The general belief that Borneo was colonised by Indo-Javanese emigrants, cannot be accepted, at least for the early period.

— The next article in this series will be on "Sumatra".

Our Educated Unemployed

BY MR. G. S. RAGHAVAN

IT is a truism that public grievances do not become articulate until they become acute. In disregard of this fact certain astounding answers were recently given in the Madras Council to important questions relating to unemployment among educated classes. It was curtly stated that Government had done nothing to ascertain the extent of unemployment and that in the present state of their finances little purpose would be served by undertaking such research. And when a timorous member pointed out that the prevailing unemployment was a menace to society, he was "choked off" with the bright reply: "Thanks for the information." Nothing, however, would seem more obvious than that this sort of thoughtless indifference is bound soon enough to be succeeded by efforts—may be, under compulsion—on the part of Government to cope with a trouble that is attaining serious proportions.

For, what is the position? To my mind, at any rate, the two most disconcerting facts revealed in the latest census report are, that the rate of the growth of population has been phenomenal and the considerable numbers of educated monotonously manufactured every year could not have been absorbed in the various occupations. Even more than 10 years ago, educated youths had already become a problem. But the sponsors of Culture did not then consider it worth while to worry themselves about what may be called the bread-and-butter aspect of education. Indeed, until last year it still continued to be the fashion with them to insist that universities should not be debased into employment bureaux and that Knowledge should be pursued for its own sake. In 1933, however, enlightenment came in a flood. It was significant that a new awakening was confessed to in one Convocation address after another and none laid greater emphasis on the urgency of getting to grips with

the unemployment problem than Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at Allahabad. He courageously went a step further than men like Sir M. Visveswarayya and Mr. N. S. Subba Rao of Mysore had previously done, and pleaded that it was necessary to think somewhat more radically than that (in the words of Mr. Bancroft):

The purpose of a university career is twofold: 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.

He expressed himself most strongly that it was insufficient to invest students with abilities of any kind unless and until organised efforts were made to enable them to turn such abilities to advantage. This lead to thought was valuable because, as admitted in the Hutton Report, the total number of educated, from Matriculates onward, turned out in 1930 was over 50,000, about 10,000 being graduates; the total number of graduates alone turned out between 1921 and 1930 was over 55,000; and this colossal output could not have been accommodated in the various walks of life. This year matters threaten to become worse, for it is said that over 35,000 candidates are appearing at different examinations of the Calcutta University alone. Small wonder, then, that the subject is exciting keen attention, even though no well-considered attempt (in spite of the once-talked of Petavel scheme in Bengal) has yet been made to achieve a remedy or even a palliative. In these circumstances, it is a great pity that the Hutton Report, studded with facts and figures of undoubted interest to anthropologists and antiquarians, has failed in the endeavour to prepare a census of educated unemployed, and Government themselves appear nonchalant save when they wearily affirm that the *bhadralog* go to swell the ranks of the terrorists.

How is the situation to be met? Uneasy minds suggest that the educated middle classes do

not appreciate the dignity of labour and the inconsequential advice is tendered that no honest vocation should be deemed humiliating. Thus the fiction is sedulously kept alive that waiting jobs are being kicked aside by snobs who prefer starvation to profitable, if rough, work. In his note submitted to the Calcutta University Commission in 1917, Mr. Cunningham, many years Director of Public Instruction in Assam, perpetrated the following atrocity :—

There is a constant conflict in educational policy between the Government and people—the one desiring to improve the standard of education, the other crying on behalf of the hungry who are not fed, for the relaxation of standards and the wide spread of education, good or bad. . . . The privileged classes do not take to commerce or industry, the unprivileged follow the lead of the privileged. It has been said that in these parts the social order is a despotism of caste tempered by Matriculation. It is only by matriculating and taking the part in the after-life which has been reserved for those who have matriculated that the lower classes can raise themselves to consideration. It is only so that they can raise a representation strong enough to fight for their social and political interests; and it is only by education that the privileged classes can qualify themselves to oppose effectively the conservation of Government. On both hands this literary education is what every man desires. And if new ways are opened which lead to profit, the best amongst the lower classes will still press forward, undiverted, to the university, unless the new employment is socially esteemed and certificated by the fact that the *bhadralog* compete for it.

Now, without going into the series of erroneous assumptions and declarations in this extract, we need only concern ourselves with the implication in the last sentence, designed presumably to excuse Government's remissness. The suggestion in it is hardly tenable; for, social predilections, such as they once were, if there were such, have almost completely crumbled under the pressure of economic necessity. It is easily demonstrable that men of every class have shown themselves ready to accept any honourable job that they can get. The trouble arises, then, from a group of factors which have little to do with the unwillingness of the members of any community to depart from tradition. Where the educational system is at fault, the avenues of employment are strictly limited, and no effort is made by the State to direct or otherwise assist the vast numbers that pass out of school and

college into the wilderness; it is futile to foist the blame for the deplorable situation on a helpless society, alleging it to enforce all kinds of incredible interdicts. What is happening is that, while those whose business it is to grapple with the problem are content to shift their responsibility, individuals grope their way in the dark and without guidance into various pursuits, a great deal of misery and waste occurring in the process. In order to avoid this waste and misery it is, as a writer in the *Landholders' Journal* has pertinently remarked, necessary that what the struggle for existence is slowly bringing about should be "consciously planned". Unless some effort is made in this direction, cheap jibes at the "white collar unemployed" and citations of irrelevant examples from America can carry us nowhere. In the United Provinces, Mr. J. P. Srivastava, Minister for Education, has for about a year now been giving his thought to this question, but though it has resulted in nothing tangible, he has at least expressed his anxious interest in it and agreed to the setting up of a committee to advise him. It was, I believe, his intention once to help unemployed settle on land, but the scheme is beset with obvious drawbacks. Mother Earth is, no doubt, occasionally bountiful, but, apart from the present distress caused by agricultural prices, the census report is a great warning that the draft on her kindness is becoming heavy enough without the need for any special effort. Before, however, we proceed to make a present of a plough each to our educated youths, it may be advantageous to obtain a tolerably correct estimate of their numbers and examine the possible channels into which the young men may be diverted. This means co-operative action between Government (who may incidentally have to consider schemes of unemployment insurance), the legislature, universities and public men as well as captains of industry. It, however, seems that such action will only succeed and not precede effective agitation. So let us hope that associations formed to help educated unemployed will initiate a campaign which shakes Government out of their lethargy.

Dr. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak Republic

ON the 24th of May there took place in the capital of the young Republic of Czechoslovakia—in one of the historic halls of Prague Castle—a ceremony for which no analogy is to be found in the history of Europe or indeed of that



Dr. T. G. MASARYK,
President of the Republic.

of the whole world. Dr. T. G. Masaryk, who is in his 85th year and has been Head of the State ever since the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic, was elected President for a third successive term of office. Under the terms of the Constitution, he is the only President who can be elected for a third successive term, the Constitution expressly providing that no other but he may be elected more than twice in succession, so that Masaryk may retain his post as long as he lives.

In this exceptional provision, the Czechoslovak nation documents its profound gratitude to the man who, from the moment of his coming to Prague to fill a post at the Czech University then just opened in 1822 down to the outbreak of the War in 1914, was the teacher, the guide and counsellor of his nation, but at the same time, whenever he deemed it necessary, a stern critic and judge of its morals. He desired to see his nation physically and mentally sound; he wished to have it morally strong, cultivated, and at the same time industrious and thrifty, so

that it should be capable of taking its government into its own hands, and that throughout all classes—the intellectual classes, the farmers, the traders, the working-classes—it should be ripe for liberty and independence; for Masaryk, who rose from poor and humble parents and worked his way up by his own powers and exertions to become a University professor, a member of Parliament and the intellectual leader of the nation, was always a sincere democrat whose favourite motto was in the words of Lincoln: "Government by the people, for the people, through the people." At the same time he was convinced that a nation which had given the world men like John Huss, Chelcicky, George of Podebrady, and Comenius, would sooner or later shake off the yoke of alien dominion and take the control of its own affairs into its own hands, once it succeeded in bringing its powers of mind, its education, culture and moral values up to the level of its numerical strength.

The Czechs grasped this teaching of Masaryk's, and during the last few decades prior to the outbreak of the Great War made tremendous



Dr. EDUARD BENES,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

progress in all departments and surpassed the obsolete aristocratic Habsburg Monarchy politically, culturally and economically, gained

a higher mental and moral level than it, and waited only for the opportunity of settling final accounts with its dynasty. The nation's opposition to Austria-Hungary was one of principle and irreconcilable; all the more so when the Habsburgs concluded a close alliance with the Hohenzollerns and thus helped to further the imperialistic and militaristic Pan-German programme of "Berlin to Bagdad". At the same time the influence of Berlin was left even in the internal affairs of Austria-Hungary, strengthening, as it did, the tendencies in Austria towards centralization and dominance of the German element in the Hungarian half of the Empire it found expression in a violent system of Magyarisation, and restricting and oppressing the Slav nations in respect of their national, cultural and economic development.

It was no wonder, then, that when Austria-Hungary started the conflagration of the World War by attacking little Serbia, the Czech nation and its Slovak branch, perishing as they were beneath the brutal Magyar regime, determined upon a struggle for independence. Again it was Masaryk who came on the scene. In December 1914, he left Prague for abroad in order that in the Allied countries and America he might organize and conduct a revolutionary struggle against the Habsburgs, be it ultimately by force of arms, by the forming of the Czechoslovak legions which earned so much fame by their valour and self-sacrifice.

In December 1918, Masaryk returned to his liberated country, now the Czechoslovak State, where he was greeted with unprecedented joy and enthusiasm. The grateful nation elected him as its first President, and bestowed on him the honourable title of Liberator. The masses of the people express their affection for him by calling him "Tatek Masaryk" Dear Father Masaryk.

The personality of Masaryk, uniting in itself the man of learning, the philosopher, the

democratic politician, the humanistic statesman, has an importance far beyond the frontiers of Czechoslovakia, being known, esteemed and admired not only throughout Europe but also all the world over. This was particularly manifest on the occasion of his 80th birthday in 1930 when the Press in every country throughout the world published enthusiastic articles upon this statesman of such rare intellectual and moral qualities, this builder of the new Europe whose ideas will one day become the property of all civilized mankind, and will be also actually carried out in the interests of peace, of cultural and moral progress, and of peaceful collaboration among the nations.

Now this Grand Old Man of Europe is entering for the third time upon the difficult and responsible office of the President of a Central European Republic which—in the very midst of a flood of Fascism, Hitlerism, the cult of State and the cult of race, of every possible dictatorial regime, of unbridled political and economic nationalism, imperialism and newly rising militarism—forms an island of democracy and parliamentarism, and endeavours to unite respect for the individual and his inalienable human and civic rights with justice to the racial minorities within its borders, with social progress, and with efforts at cordial relations and peaceful collaboration with all other countries.

Masaryk at 85, still physically and mentally alert, honoured and loved by the whole population of the Republic irrespective of racial or political differences, will throughout his further period of office be a worthy representative and exponent of all those ideals which have won for him throughout the world the title of apostle of peace, democracy and humanity. Never did Europe and the whole world more need to be reminded again and again with emphasis of these exalted ideas. May the beautiful words with which President Masaryk concludes his volume of reminiscences of the War again go forth into

the world proclaiming that *Christ, not Caesar, is the sense of history and of democracy*, that love and not national, class or race hatred, that peace and agreement based on reason and not the mailed fist or violence, that mutual respect and peaceful co-operation among States and nations, are the sole secure basis on which the much-tried world can safely rest, build, and attain a happier future.

By an interesting coincidence, just four days after the re-election of the President, the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes, celebrated his 50th birthday. A devoted pupil of Masaryk's and during the

War his most indefatigable co-worker in the nation's cause, Dr. Benes has for 16 years conducted the foreign policy of the young State entirely in the spirit and according to the programme of the President. The two men are a guarantee that both in Central Europe and in international affairs generally Czechoslovakia will continue to be an element of peace and of positive effort towards peaceful collaboration, understanding and rapprochement among the nations of Europe that are concerned for democracy, and for a better New Europe in which there shall be no place for either national or social oppression.

The Rocks to Clear

BY MR. N. S. VARADACHARI, M.A., B.L.

OURS is the only country where people have to be educated to love their land or practise *swadeshi*. In other lands preference to their own institutions or manufactures works as an instinct among the people. An Englishman or Britisher who does not subscribe to the slogan 'Buy British' or "Be British" would be an outcast in his country. Since self-preservation is an elementary law of life, it is the prime national interest which supplies the urge to the campaign for 'Be American or Be British'. It ought to be so even in India, but unfortunately it is not so.

Our sins are many in this respect and all of them mostly go to the account of the educated classes. It is sheer luck that the vast masses who are in blissful ignorance and poverty cannot become foreign in habit or buy any foreign goods. Even if they do, it is understandable for their poverty inclines them to cheapness and their illiteracy makes them blind to all choice. It is the educated who are the largest purchasers of foreign goods. The allurements to them is from the wrong type of life they have chosen, a curious hybrid of the Western civilisation which lacks both grace and comfort. They work as if blindfolded

by some overpowering force, which they cannot cast aside however much they desire to do so. Absolutely indifferent to the needs of the suffering and the destitute, and thoughtlessly modelling their lives on what they call the English standard, they show supreme unconcern in the shaping of their own ideals. The educated customer lacks sympathy. He is not wilfully unsympathetic but his heart is dry and does not partake of that tender quality which leaves some room for the thoughts of those around him. The ideals of his life are poor. The primary one is to become rich. He feels happy only when the petty vanities of Western civilisation are secured to him. In the younger years he must pick up a smattering of English, in later years lead a parasitical life either as a lawyer or a Government servant with a fat job, and finally end with a craze and hankering for titles. Imitation of the Britisher even in the ordering of home life, however much the wife may resent it, is his endeavour. His life has no substance but becomes a mere shadow. Hence his indifference to *swadeshi* and *swaraj*.

Generally slothful, he does not educate his children or his servants to prefer *swadeshi* and to aim at *swaraj*. The poverty of his people appals him but leaves no deep impression on him. He is overwhelmed by the West and he succumbs. His capacity for independent thinking is sapped and there is no use blaming him when he resigns himself to a life of masterly inactivity. The second sin is this: the general level of patriotism among them is not as high as would be expected. This does not mean, there is no resentment of misrule but not enough of it to make a man active. It is startling that while in England everybody was up in arms against that "Jap menace" and helped to conduct a raging agitation which left Government no option but to take preventive measures, in India the Japanese trade invasion is looked upon with indifference both by Government and by people alike. The Government here seems to be more moved than even the people; for the former apprehend the total stoppage of British trade as a consequence of Jap dumping. The Government is unhelpful and the educated class totally indifferent. The scrupulous care which every English-born citizen shows in his purchases, we see totally lacking among the best of us.

Those who are loudest in the shouts of 'Buy Indian' are also sometimes the worst defaulters. This is not due to want of faith, but to want of will and assertion. The master is as careless at the office as at his house and the result is a quandary.

The only solution to end this sad state of affairs is to raise the standard of revolt against all things alien. The negative must be emphasised before the positive is driven home. A distaste for alien culture and civilisation and a desire to remodel our own lives with sufficient elasticity for adaptation of fresh ideals, are the primary needs of our time. Gandhiji's lead points to this and it affords sure guidance. A sense of self-reliance and a feeling of

resourceful courage which makes you act every moment as if there was no impediment are rare gifts left to the nation. The leaders of the new revolt have fashioned a new will which will re-shape the social, political, and economical life of the people. The ambition is not to get rich but to get neighbourly. The endeavour is to get over torpor and learn to assert all round. The peasants and the townsmen are to be drawn together and a new dignity imparted to both. Mutually helpful, they are to knock into shape the New India which will find both equally self-reliant and happy. Parasitism is to be given the death-stroke. The heavy axe is also to fall on false standards of life and general simplicity and ruralisation more in keeping with the climatic and economic conditions of our country is to be imbibed by one and all. The silken cord of love is fast to replace vulgar coercion. The revolt is started and nothing will repress or stop it.

When this is accomplished, and a new outlook is developed, *swadeshi* will become the law of the household. Every yard of *khadi* when bought will make you feel more neighbourly than to-day. It is not patriotism so much as your love of the poor that will be the motive power. *Swadeshi* which takes you in spirit to the cottage door and relieve it somewhat of its poverty, is the thing to be taught and developed. Then the people will clamour for their own Government and refuse to ask for doles of reform. Nothing does lead so perfectly to this consummation as the Gandhian ideal, and let us hope that when the glamour for Western institutions and for the listless life of the towns pales away and is replaced by a pressing desire to be free and live the real rural life and improve its present unfortunate and fallen condition, there will be a New India as happy as Britain or Japan or any other foreign country, with a people as virile and healthy but more neighbourly and loving.

Manibardhan: The Bengali Dancer

BY MR. AJOYKUMAR BHATTACHARYYA, M.A.

(Art Director, Manibardhan's Troupe)

THE art of Oriental dance, if not widely appreciated, is at least much talked about now-a-days. The day is not far off when the ancient art of India will be rightly appreciated by the critics and laymen alike. At least let us hope so. People in general cannot rise up to the level of having a critical view of the works of art for more than one reason. Their poor training and poorer taste and what is more to be counted, their economic difficulties do not allow their finer and artistic faculties to develop. That art is no art which has got no popular appeal. People, I mean, "lay mass", must appreciate a thing worthy of appreciation to give it a permanent value. An art, however rich and luminous in ideas it may be, cannot last long if it is not actually supported and taken up by the much neglected general public. A few art critics and fewer authorities will not help a thing to thrive.

If we peep into the history of Ancient India, we find that Religion played a prominent part in the daily life of the Indians of that time. Indians, irrespective of their ranks and position, were guided by a sense of respect for religion. Even the poets, sculptors and painters were so much led by the higher ideals of religion that the major portions of their works, if not all, breathed a religious spirit. The Vedas, Upanishads, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata stand for Indian religious culture and their popularity is unquestionable. The earliest specimens of Indian paintings and the charming frescoes of Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh, and Elephanta are the distinct proofs of religious propensity of the ancient Indians. Religion was preached through art, and art was manifested through religion. I do not pretend to say that the whole people of India had culture enough to under-

stand all the works of art, but I can safely assert that it was a constant endeavour of the artists and poets to captivate the public mind. What they did, they did for the mass of the people. The term "Art for Art's sake" was unknown to them. Art for humanity's sake was the guiding maxim of their life. The immortal frescoes of Ajanta carry till to-day the underlying spirit of the Buddhistic Jataka stories. Apart from their artistic value, they are educative too. From the sculptures of Ellora, we can gather a great deal about the Siva cult. The great Siva appears there in different forms and poses. These ancient specimens of sculpture speak highly of the taste and training of ancient India.

But as time rolled on, this artistic culture became obsolete. Indians forgot, so to say, what they had; they forgot their own culture and took to others' and as a result of that, Ajanta and Ellora sculptures are, now-a-days, things of the past—so many poor relics. We can trace from these relics that the art of Dancing was not only in vogue, but also highly appreciated in Ancient India. This art, along with others, has also faded into oblivion. But these things must be revived, the dead past must be made to speak to posterity.

Dancing as an art was studied in Ancient India and found a prominent place in worship, and the history of the West also shows that in ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome, and other continental countries, dancing was an unavoidable factor in worship and prayer.

The Hindu dance of ancient India has a deep philosophy behind it. Every pose and movement of the body, technically known to be "Angahar", "Mudra", "Karana" and "Rachaka"—breathes a divine spirit. That is why Indian dancing has widely been admitted to be a finished work of art all over the world.

Manibardhan, the well-known classical dancer of Bengal, has made a thorough study of the treatises, "Natyasastra", "Natyaveda-Vivriti", "Nartaka-Nirnaya", etc., and personally visited Cochin, Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh and Elephanta to have a first-hand knowledge in Hindu dance, and he has achieved a wonderful success in that art. He has composed fine dancing pieces, viz., Ajanta Dance, Somadeva, Rudra, Rupkumar, and Sira Dance. Every piece has a beautiful and artistic theme behind it. The dancer of Ajanta is the personification of the Buddhist culture, who dances in the temple of Eternity and annihilates himself at the feet of his high ideal of "Nirvana" and Beauty.

Somadeva-dance is a mythological piece. If we can think of the moon-god, who is dancing in all his glory, we can then fully realise the charming and at the same time masculine beauty of the Somadeva-dance.

Rudra-dance.—Rudradeva, as conceived by the Hindus, is the presiding deity of clouds and hurricane, who dances his ruthless dance over mountains and oceans. Mr. Bardhan's life-like representation of this dance can command real appreciation from competent critics.

Rupkumar-dance.—Rupkumar is the dancer of the world of our sweetest imagination, under whose feet grow the beauties of the universe. There falls a gloom all over the universe as he departs in a melancholy mood.

Siva-dance.—Siva is the embodiment of the power that creates, preserves, destroys, blesses and retires in a cyclic order. The great Siva dances the cosmic dance unconcerned, the rhythm of which sets the universe in motion.

Mr. Bardhan is perhaps at his best in the conception and execution of the Siva-dance.

Now, Mr. Bardhan's wide study and knowledge of Natyasastra and Buddhist sculptures has helped him to interpret these fine different dance-pieces. His Mudras, Karanas, and

Rechakas, like Sama-Bhanga, Dvi-Bhanga, Tri-Bhanga, and Ali-Bhanga, Bhrijanga-Trasita, Chakra-mandal, are quite in keeping with the themes of the dance-pieces. He is a master-artist in that respect.

But, what is more glorious for Mr. Bardhan, he has taken the lead of popularising this art amongst the people. With a view to achieve his mission, Mr. Bardhan has formed a troupe which contains eight young musicians, all of whom are amateur artistes and friends of Mr. Bardhan.

Mr. Bardhan and his party-men are sacrificing a great deal for the achievement of their ideal. They are making extensive tours in East Bengal and Assam, to let the public know what Oriental dance means and what it drives at. There is no business policy behind it. As ardent students of art, all the members of the troupe have undertaken to work for a noble cause, and their efforts will be deemed to be highly paid if their mission is appreciated by those for whom it is meant.

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E. Aug. '34.

The Later History of Rama

BY DR. S. K. DE, M.A., B.L., D.LITT. (LOND.)

[Bhavabhuti, the author of this play, stands next only to Kalidasa among Sanskrit poets. In the Later History of Rama, better known as Uttararamacharita which is universally regarded as his masterpiece, his literary characteristics may be studied to the best advantage. He derives his main theme from the Ramayana, but to suit his dramatic purpose he does not hesitate to depart in many points from his authoritative epic original. The conception, for instance, of the picture-gallery scene, derived probably from a hint supplied by Kalidasa, and of the invisible presence of Sita in a spirit-form during Rama's visit to Panchavati, Rama's meeting with Vasanti and confession, the fight between Lava and Chandraketu, the visit of Vasishtha and others to Valmiki's hermitage, are skilful details which are invented for the proper development of his dramatic theme. Bhavabhuti's principal problem here is not the creation but the adequate motivation of an already accepted plot. While not monotonously adhering to his original, he accepts for his particular dramatic purpose the epic outlines of a half-mythical and half-human legend of bygone days, which had already taken its hold on the popular imagination by its pathos and poetry, but he re-shapes it freely with appropriate romantic and poetical situations which bring out all the ideal as well as dramatic implications of a well-known story. It was not Bhavabhuti's purpose to draw the figures on his canvas on the generous heroic scale of the epic, but he wanted to add to the ancient tale of conjugal love and fidelity an intensity of human feeling which would transform the old-world legend into a theme of every-day experience, the story of high and heroic ideals into one of vivid and poignant reality.—ED. I. R.]

THERE has not been, for a long time, a day of such rejoicing in the capital city of Ayodhya. After years of exile and suffering, ending with his glorious victory at Lanka, Rama has returned with his bride, and has been newly crowned king. The coronation is just over with its days of festivity, and the guests, including the newly acquired friends of Lanka, have now all departed, leaving Rama and Sita alone in their palace. The Queen-mothers, the family-preceptor Vasishtha, and other elderly persons have also left Ayodhya, somewhat reluctantly, to attend a twelve-year sacrifice at the hermitage of Rishyasringa, the husband of Rama's sister Santa; but they have sent a message exhorting Rama to be good to Sita in her loneliness and attend carefully to his new responsibilities as king of Ayodhya. The delicate Sita, now far gone with child, is weary and disconsolate at this separation from friends and relatives. In order to comfort her, Rama's faithful brother Lakshmana proposes, as a diversion,

to show her the new paintings on the walls of the corridor, depicting Rama's early history. The pictures of these familiar scenes, recall to Rama's mind the memory of his past life with the dear and dutiful wife who had been at home and in the forest, in girlhood and then again in young womanhood, his constant and loving companion; and in the pictured chamber, surrounded by all desirable objects of enjoyment, the sorrows which they once suffered in exile become blissful in remembrance. With deep and tender attachment, Rama assures his beloved that such separation as once they had to suffer would never happen again, and they linger lovingly over the pictures, recalling each scene with vivid pleasure. While explaining the paintings, Lakshmana makes an inadvertent allusion to the unhappy incident of Sita's fire-ordeal, but Rama instantly declares, with pain in his heart, his firm disbelief in the base rumours which had been circulated to sully the fair name of Sita,

He is keenly alive to the duty which he owes as a king to his subjects, but his deep faith in Sita will never suffer any abatement. The pictures of the places near the banks of the Ganges arouse in Sita a longing to visit them again, and Rama, ever anxious to minister unto her slightest desire, commands Lakshmana to bring an easy chariot for her excursion.

But in their deep love for each other and in their passionate clinging to the memories of past joy and sorrow, they are yet unaware of the still more cruel fate on the verge of which they were standing. Evil-minded men are ever malicious about the purity of women; and, scoffingly sceptical about the fire-ordeal which occurred at a distant place, they were not without their wicked talk about Sita's abduction by Ravana. The vile calumny which had been circulating quietly from mouth to mouth had not yet reached the royal lovers to mar their newly found happiness. But the blow comes with tragic irony at the moment when all the happiness they could desire is placed within their reach. The timid, helpless and confiding Sita, feeling fatigued after looking over the pictures but deeply contented in her heart, falls asleep on the arms of her solicitous husband; and Rama, gazing on her face lovely in its tiredness, exclaims:

She is Fortune herself in my home; she is a pencil of ambrosia for my eyes; her touch here on my body is as sweet and fragrant as the abundant juice of the sandal; this her arm round my neck is cool and soft as a necklace of pearls. What of her is not dear, save only the misery of separation from her?

The very thought of living apart from each other has now become unbearable, but the cruel separation which they dread so much comes swiftly and stealthily and overwhelms them with its unexpected force. While Sita is blissfully asleep and Rama is lost in his own thoughts of love, Durmukha, an old and trusted spy, enters and whispers in his ears, with grief, the terrible slander which had been circulating about the Queen. When the cup of happiness, full to its brim, has just been raised to his lips, it is cruelly dashed off his hand; and in the conflict which follows between his heart's desire and his stern sense of kingly duty, his suffering knows no bounds. Nevertheless, if the man in him suffers, the king in him demands that royal affairs should be above all reproach, and that the duty he owes to his subjects makes it imperative that he should sacrifice for their sake even the dearest object of his life. He believes in the innocence of his wife, but he is as helpless as herself. In order to please his people he resolves to abandon her. In his forlornness and self-pity, he cries out:

From childhood on, with kind care, have I ministered to her wants, she, my dearest, who in her great love has nothing but me on whom she can rest,—her I am treacherously handing over to death, as does a butcher his pet house-bird.

With the responsibilities of State newly laid on his shoulders, and with the exhortation of Vasishta still ringing in his ears, the newly crowned king, inheriting an unsullied name from a long line of illustrious ancestors, is perhaps more self-exacting than is right or just to himself and to those who confide in him; but both his royal

and personal pride is deeply wounded by the thought that such an unthinkable stain should attach to the purity of his great love and to the purity of the royal name he bears. He who at one time, for the sake of plighted troth, could forsake a kingdom and accept with a smile the hardships of a long exile, now resolves, for the sake of a kingdom and like the great king that he is, to forsake for ever his own personal happiness. He tears himself away from his sleeping wife, who is still unconscious of her fate, and leaves Durmukha to carry out his apparently heartless command. Sita wakes up in the meantime after a bad dream in which she cries out to her lord for succour, and is distressed to find that she had been left alone and sleeping. Durmukha enters and tells her that Lakshmana is waiting with the chariot to take her, as she innocently supposes, to the banks of the Ganges. She goes, little knowing at that time that she is banished for ever from her home and her husband.

Twelve years have now elapsed after the great event of Sita's exile. In search of a Sudra ascetic, Sambuka, whose forbidden austerities have brought sin upon the kingdom and caused the premature death of a Brahman's son, Rama happens to revisit the old familiar scenes of Dandaka and Panchavati, where in their days of wandering as exiles, he lived yet happily with his wife in a humble cottage on the banks of the Godavari. His sorrow has mellowed down with time, but it has become more deep-seated and intense, and he is still

loyal and devoted to the memory of his lost wife. That poignant sorrow is now made alive by the recollection of their early experience of married love in these forests where, banished though they were from home, they had been happy. Rama is under the apprehension that his wife is no longer living; but in the meantime things have happened, of which he has no knowledge. Abandoned in the forest near the banks of the Ganges, Sita had given birth to twin sons, whom her mother, the Earth, and the holy Ganges have placed in charge of the sage Valmiki at his hermitage. Valmiki, who had been recently composing an inspired epic on Rama, became teacher and foster-father to the twins, Kusa and Lava, who are now grown up boys of twelve but whose birth and lineage are still undisclosed. The divine Ganges, one of the presiding deities of the royal family of Ayodhya and ever wakeful to its welfare, anticipating Rama's present visit to Panchavati, has contrived to bring Sita herself there, rendering her invisible to mortal eyes by her divine power, in order that the sorrowing heart of Rama may be soothed and revived by Sita's beloved touch in case it is stung to the quick by the sight of Panchavati.

The pale, sad and resigned Sita, the very image of Pathos, appears in the forest, unseen by mortals and herself unaware of the presence of Rama in that place. All of a sudden there occurs a fight in which a young elephant, once the pet of Sita, is set upon by another elephant. In great excitement and thorough sheer force of

previous habit, Sita, oblivious for the moment of her present condition, calls upon her lord to protect her pet; but immediately perceiving her mistake she falls into a fit of fruitless weeping and fainting. Tamasa, a river-deity, who had been sent by the river-goddess Godavari to wait upon Sita, comforts her in her distress. Rama, in the meantime, greatly overcome with grief by the recollection of his early life in Panchavati, comes on the scene, calls out Sita's name and faints away. This affects Sita deeply, but her unseen magic touch soon revives him. She gazes with tearful eyes upon Rama's emaciated limbs, which had once been lovely like the fresh blue lotus, but which is now overspread with paleness and parched up by long and remorseless grief. On reviving, Rama meets Vasanti, a sylvan deity, who was formerly a companion of Sita in her forest-life. Vasanti, having heard of Sita's banishment, cannot yet take kindly to Rama, reproves him bitterly for his heartless act:

'Thou art my life, thou art my second heart, thou the moonlight of my eyes, thou the ambrosia to my body'—with these and a hundred other words of endearment thou hast beguiled her simple and loving soul; and her now—but alas, what is the use of uttering the rest?

and denounces him in her righteous wrath:

O thou hard-hearted one, is it honour that thou dost profess to hold dear? What dishonour, I ask, is more dreadful than this?

Her pitiless words aggravate Rama's misery; but the unseen Sita, with characteristic want of logic but with the true instinct of a loving heart, forgets her own suffering, defends her husband to herself and refuses to listen to any disparagement of him.

She has no quarrel with Rama's higher motive but she resents being treated so heartlessly. Unconscious of Sita's presence but directly within her hearing, Rama opens his whole heart to Vasanti and gives vent to his pent-up sorrow. Thus made an unwilling but happy listener to the confessions her husband makes unknowingly of his great love and suffering, Sita gazes upon his pale face with affectionate concern, forgets her resentment and softens towards him. With alternate impulses of joy and sorrow, she surrenders herself gradually to the conviction that though harsh he deeply loves her still, and that having abandoned her he has suffered no less than she has. She had never ceased to be the true woman and loving wife, and never wanted to sit in judgment upon her husband's conduct; but in a situation which precludes all possibility of Rama's being insincere, she overhears all that she wants to hear and is fully satisfied that her husband is still constant and devoted to her memory. Unknown to each other, the reconciliation of hearts is complete through the baptism of sorrow, but as yet there could be no actual reunion.

In the meantime Rama has arranged to celebrate the horse-sacrifice worthy of the paramount over-lord, but in the absence of his wife, whose presence is essential in the ceremony, he has decided to perform it in company with a golden image of Sita. The twelve-year sacrifice of Rishyasringa has now come to an end, but the Queen-mothers of Rama, with Vasishtha and his wife Arundhati, are unwilling to return to Ayodhya where Sita is not. They have

gone to Valmiki's hermitage where they meet Sita's father Janaka, who has also come on a friendly visit to the sage and who is now as grief-stricken as the poor old mother of Rama. Among the frolicsome boys of the hermitage-school, who were making merry over the holiday brought to them by the visit of the distinguished guests, they perceive a young lad of unknown parentage, evidently a Kshatriya youth by his deportment, who bears a striking resemblance in his looks not only to Rama but also to Sita. At their request he comes forward and announces himself as Lava and naively informs them that he belongs to Valmiki. He knows by heart Valmiki's new epic, the *Ramayana*, ending with the theme of the banishment of Sita, but he does not know much about Rama's later history which, though already composed, has been sent in charge of Lava's brother Kusa to the divine sage Bharata, the mythical author of Sanskrit dramaturgy, for the purpose of its dramatic representation proposed for the entertainment of the honoured guests. The statement of the boy arouses a melancholy interest, and Lava is now deeply impressed to learn who these venerable guests are. Some of the noisy boys break in upon them and drag Lava away, telling him of the wonderful sight of a horse which they, reared up in the secluded hermitage, had never seen before. Prince Chandraketu, Lakshmana's son, had just arrived near the hermitage with an army of soldiers guarding the sacred sacrificial horse let loose by Rama. Lava, wiser than the rest of the boys, at once recognises it as such; but on being informed

with some amount of hauteur that it belongs to Rama, "the foremost hero of the seven worlds", the spirited boy takes this insolent boast as a challenge to his young heroism and makes bold to capture the consecrated horse of the great king.

A fight naturally ensues, but Lava, single-handed, routs the whole army. Even in his youth Lava has not only acquired mastery over various branches of knowledge but has also become wonderfully proficient in the use of arms, as befitted a Kshatriya. Over and above this, he was born to the knowledge of the use of the magic missiles, Jrimbhaka (literally 'stupefying'), as the result of a boon which Rama on a previous occasion granted to Sita's future progeny. With these divine weapons he renders the whole army powerless by throwing them into a death-like stupor. Abashed at this and finding the injustice of an unequal fight in which one is attacked by many, Chandraketu himself hastens to the scene and invites Lava to a personal combat.

Returning from Dandaka in his aerial chariot, Rama is arrested by the fight and descends to stop it. Chandraketu introduces Lava and praises his skill and valour. The father and the son, unknown to each other, feel an unaccountable attraction. Rama is impressed by the heroic appearance and conduct of the fearless boy and his remarkable resemblance to Sita, and Lava by the sight of the great man of whom he has learnt so much from Valmiki's wonderful poem. Chandraketu speaks of Lava's employment of the sacred missiles Jrimbhaka, which Lava now explains as having come of their own

accord to him and his brother since their birth. At this moment Lava's elder brother Kusa returns from his errand to Bharata and is introduced to Rama. Lava is now pardoned for his great daring by the king, who affectionately embraces the two lovely boys. Although Rama could learn nothing definite about their parentage, he falls to melancholy wondering at their appearance and age, their unmistakable resemblance to Sita, their presence near the place where Sita was abandoned, and their inborn power over the divine weapons which he now remembers to have transferred in anticipation to Sita's heroic offspring. The boys recite some verses from the *Ramayana* which touch the hidden chord of Rama's emotion, but when the great king, the hero of the *Ramayana*, breaks down and weeps, they express concern; but, knowing as they do the story of Rama's suffering, they are not surprised and do not betray any trace of personal affection. Having now heard that Vasishta and his wife, Valmiki, Rama's mothers and Janaka are in the hermitage, Rama hastens, along with the boys, to meet them.

Anticipating all this by his divine knowledge, Valmiki has already arranged to have the later history of Rama enacted before his guests by the celestial nymphs trained by Bharata. An extensive open-air stage has been erected near the hermitage on the banks of the Ganges. The play consists of a prologue and one scene which narrate all the events which have occurred, unknown to the audience, from the time of Sita's exile. It was represented how Sita had given birth to

twin sons, Kusa and Lava, how they were taken care of by her mother, the Earth, and the holy Ganges, who proposed to place them for training under Valmiki, how at their birth the Jrimbhaka missiles appeared to wait upon them in accordance with Rama's boon, and how the disconsolate Sita wanted her mother Earth to take her back into her womb but was advised to remember her duty to her sons. While Rama, watching the play and gradually overwhelmed by great emotion, falls into a swoon, the drama is transformed into reality. From the heaving waters of the Ganges arise the forms of the divine river-goddess, the mother Earth, and Sita with her two sons on her lap. Rama revives at the touch of his recovered Queen, whom he now meets and accepts with great joy. The assembled people, deeply impressed and severely admonished by Vasishta's pious wife Arundhati for their ignoble conduct, pay their homage and obeisance to Sita as their Queen.

Such is the happy close of the pathetic story of Rama and Sita as told by the great dramatist Bhavabhuti. It is the story of a great love which, adapted to every circumstance, is the same in happiness and in sorrow; which, ever bringing solace to the heart, is unspoiled by age and abides as a perfect and ripened emotion; which mellows and becomes more desirable as in course of time the veil of reserve drops and brings to the lovers a deeper appreciation of each other; which is a supreme blessing attained after sore trial only by those who are fortunate in this world.

Can Silver Come Back ?

BY MR. V. G. RAMAKRISHNAN, M.A.

(Dept. of Economics, Annamalai University)

THE silver question is back with us again. "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold", so cried William Jennings Bryan to the U.S.A. Democratic Convention of 1896 and thereby won the Presidential nomination. In the Presidential contest of 1896, the silver vote carried no less than 24 States. But the East, the banker and the monied classes were against it. Silver was therefore buried in the vault created by the Monometallic Gold Standard Act of 1900.

But now after about 30 years the door of the vault has begun to creak. England was the first country to abandon silver. The U. S. A. clung to it to the last. The British Empire is immensely interested in silver and it produces 20 per cent. of the world's output. Canada ranks third among the silver countries of the world, its production of 23 million ounces being exceeded only by the 61 million of the U.S.A. and the 108 million of Mexico. Australia produces 10 million ounces and South Africa a million ounces as a by-product of its production of gold. The foreign trade of India is intimately connected with silver, as also payments of all kinds—salaries, pensions, interest on debt, etc., as between India and England. The Eastern trade of the Empire brings it into connection with China where silver is the sole money. For India and China the fluctuations in the value of silver in terms of gold prevent all stable trade relations and make difficult all payment for goods purchased from gold-using countries.

In the present monetary situation, the question naturally arises—Can silver help? Would the re-opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver relieve the situation? Free coinage, say at 16 : 1, would send a flood of silver to the mints that would end all question of gold coins and gold payments and drive prices up. In the whole of the world

prices were at their highest in June 1920—a level 3 times as high as at the end of last century. Silver could lift them higher than that. The golden calf would be outclassed by the silver bull.

The British mints on a yearly average issue about 3 million pounds of silver. The world production of silver amounts to 250,000,000 ounces a year. Of this an average of 87,000,000 million ounces per annum find its way to India and China; about 65,000,000 ounces are used in manufacture and arts; about 100,000,000 represents net coinage and the U.S.A. is an important factor in the situation.

During the last few years owing to the appreciation of gold and depreciation of silver, the question has been raised whether silver deserves any longer to be called a precious metal. But many considerations have to be weighed before we assume that silver is no longer likely to play more than a subordinate part in the future monetary system.

The stability of silver in terms of gold during the greater part of the 19th century was due partly to coincidences of gold and silver production, partly to a more or less parallel increase in the consumption of the 2 metals and partly to the bimetallic ratio maintained by France and the Latin Union which broke down after 1873.

From that time onwards until 1914, the gold price of silver all over the world fluctuated downwards on account of the demonetisation of silver by many countries. Returning for a moment to silver production, Mexico is the largest silver producing country. In 1930, for example, when world's silver output amounted to 247,000,000 ounces, Mexico contributed 105,000,000; U.S.A. 50,000,000; Canada 26,000,000; South America 24,000,000; Asia 14,000,000; Europe a little under 11,000,000 ounces.

At present about one-fourth of the world's silver production comes from so-called 'straight' silver ores. More than half comes from ores which derive less than 40 per cent. of their recoverable value from silver, i.e., from mines in which silver is only a by-product. Straight silver ores are mined chiefly in Mexico, Bolivia, and Peru. Silver as a by-product is extracted from gold, lead, copper and zinc and nickel ores. Therefore the output of silver is dependent not only on the question whether the price of silver is high enough to be profitable but also on the question whether the various base metal mines and gold mines can be worked at a profit.

As an importer and consumer of silver, India stands on a level with China. In the last 4 years, each country has taken on an average 100,000,000 ounces out of a total world production of about 250,000,000 ounces. While China imports silver to settle her trade balance, the Indian demand is to satisfy the savings of the people.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell, the London Bullion brokers, have shown the monthly variations in London in the price of bar silver per ounce from January 1833 to 1929. Disregarding the monthly fluctuations and taking the yearly average, it appears that between 1833 and 1873 the price only varied from 59 to 61 pence per ounce. By 1884 it had fallen to 50 pence and by 1894 to 28 pence. From that time to 1913, it fluctuated between 23 and 30 pence. At the beginning of the War, the demand for gold lowered the price of silver to an average of less than 21 pence in 1915 but then it rose until 1920 when in February 11 of that year, it beat all modern record when the cash price was fixed in the London bullion market at 89 pence half penny per ounce. From that time it declined steadily.

In the 40 years preceding the Great War, the depreciation of silver in terms of gold was mainly,

if not wholly, due to action of Governments in reducing by demonetisation the consumption of silver by the mints. Since the War, silver-using China has suffered less from currency troubles than the majority of countries. If experience is any test by which we may judge the merits of a currency, the silver standard is infinitely preferable to any of the inconvertible paper standards of which nations have had a long trial.

The recent silver agreement is the sole concrete achievement of the World Economic Conference. It provided in brief that the Indian Government was to limit its sales of silver during the next 4 years to 35 million ounces a year while the Governments of the silver producing countries undertook to purchase an equivalent amount. In this way it was hoped that India would be able to dispose of part of its surplus stock without depressing the price or adding to the disposable supply in the world market. The U.S.A. as one of the producing countries has satisfied the agreement. But two conditions are imposed by the U.S.A. President :

(i) American Government's purchases are not to be made at the world market price (which is about 43 cents an ounce) but at the wholly artificial price of 64½ cents an ounce. Such a drastic increase is certain to stimulate an increase of American production which can hardly be to the taste of those who are interested in the price of silver throughout the world.

(ii) American purchases of silver are to be confined to silver mined in the U.S.A. It follows that the world price will not be affected. American production will be taken off the market but Indian sales of up to 35 million ounces a year will take their place. Though the London agreement anticipated purchases by the U.S.A. and other silver producing countries of Indian silver, the President's action means that this silver must find other markets.

The effect of American ratification of the International silver agreement on Indian trade generally will be negligible. The Agreement will neutralise the effect of Indian official sales, but in relation to the price of silver this is a factor of relatively small importance, compared with the the falling off of India's normal consumption of silver. Taking the 5 years 1925-1930 and allowing for Government sales, India absorbed on balance an average of 92 million ounces annually from world supplies. In 1932-33 on the same basis, India not only did not absorb any silver but actually returned 18 million ounces to the world markets representing a change-over of 110 million ounces per annum in India's silver transactions.

MAURYAN POLITY

BY DR. D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A., Ph.D.

THE author of the book * under review is not an altogether new figure in the field of Indology. We have read with interest his



DR. D. R. BHANDARKAR

previous works, viz., "Hindu Administrative Institutions" and "Studies in Tamil Literature and History". In the present work, he has tried to give us a clear idea about the Mauryan Polity, and it is to his credit that the author has consulted almost everything that has been so far known on the subject, including quite recent works in German and French.

The book is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter deals with the "Sources of Information", which have been classified into (i) evidence of the Puranas, (ii) contemporary literature, (iii) evidence of the classical writers, and (iv) the inscriptions of Asoka. The second chapter discusses the "extent and character of the Empire" of the Mauryas. In Chapters

* The Mauryan Polity. By V. R. Ramchandra Dikshitar, M.A. Madras University Historical Series, No. VIII. Published by the University of Madras. Price Rs. 6.

III, IV and V, the author has discussed in detail the "Central Administration" of the Mauryan State. Chapter VI deals with the "Provincial and Local Governments". The seventh and last Chapter describes the "Mauryan State in relation to Dharma". There are also two learned appendices, one on the "Authenticity of the Kautaliya", the other on "Megasthenes and Kautaliya".

A marked feature of the present work is the chronology of Ancient India accepted by its author. Following Dr. Pradhan, he believes that "the Mahabharata proper can be assigned to the 10th century B.C." (p. 13), and following the late Mahamahopadhyaya Ganapati Sastri and also apparently Haraprasad Sastri, he is inclined to assign Bhasa to 5th or 6th century B.C. (p. 19.) He further holds that "Yajnavalkya, the author of the Smriti, who studied his Yajurveda under Vaisampayana, was a contemporary of Suta of Puranic celebrity referred to in the Arthashastra" (pp. 20-1.) This attribution of the author of the Yajnavalkya-Smriti to about the 10th century B.C., which is, according to Mr. Dikshitar, the date of the Mahabharata, and which is necessarily, therefore, the date of Vaisampayana, reminds us of the famous remark of the late Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar. "The Indians' tendency may be towards rejecting foreign influences on the development of his country's civilisation and to claim high antiquity for some of the occurrences in its history," (Proc. & Trans. of the First Or. Conference, Poona, 1919, Pt. I, p. 16.)

Some other views expressed by the author may also be mentioned here. One such is the view that Kalinga was part of the Maurya empire even in the time of Chandragupta and Bindusara and that Asoka's Kalinga War was only to suppress a rebellion (p. 57). This, however, goes against the verdict of Rock Edict XIII,

which clearly refers to the conquest of Kalinga as the conquest of an *avijita*, i.e., 'un-conquered', and not as of a 'rebellious' country. The passage, *tata pachha adhuna ladhesu Kalimgesu*, etc., also clearly shows that the country of Kalinga was considered to be a newly acquired possession.

The author is again of opinion that Asoka was not a law-maker (p. 92) and that the Mauryan kings were not despots (p. 100), but constitutional monarchs. As regards the first point, Kautilya (Bk. III. 1), who calls the king a *dharma-pravartaka* and includes *rajzasana* among the sources of law, and, Pillar Edict IV, in which Asoka gives *atapatiya* to his *Rajjukas* in matters of *abhihara* and *danda* and grants a respite (*yote*) of three days to persons condemned to death (*pata-vardhanam*) and so forth run counter to the above supposition. As regards the second point, what he says about the effective check on the Mauryan monarchy is not supported by what he says about the Mantriparishad of the Kautaliya on pp. 95-6. Mr. Dikshitar clearly implies thus that the Mauryan king need not always abide by the decision of his counsellors and the ministers.

The author holds, apparently with Father Heras, that, "Asoka's personal faith was Brahmanical Hinduism to the very end of his days" (p. 288). How are we then to explain the fact that Asoka's visits were directed only to the famous Buddhist holy sites, such as the place of the Sambodhi, i.e., the Bodhi-tree, and the birth-places of Buddha and Konagamana, and that the Bhabru Edict begins with his adoration to the Samgha and speaks of the king's respect (*galave*) and delight (*pasada*) for the Buddhist Trinity: Buddha, Dharma and Samgha? We fully agree with the author when he says that "His was universal toleration regardless of sects and creeds"; but Asoka's deep reverence for the teachings of Buddha (Cf. *Kemchi bhamte bhagava'a Budhena bhasite*

save se subhasite.—Bhabru) and his desire to make the Sadharma (i.e., Buddhism) last for ever (*hevam sadhamme chilathi tike hosatiti*) prove beyond doubt that Asoka was by faith a Buddhist at any rate when that edict was promulgated.

There are also some misprints and inaccuracies in the references though very few. A French book has been referred to as *Les Theories Diplomatiques in Ancien Indien* and thus the name has become semi German (p. 381). The name, of course, is *Les Theories Diplomatiques dans l'Inde Ancienne et l'Arthasastra*. Another author has been mentioned as H. C. Raychaudri and his book as "Political History of India" (p. 382); but, as we know, this author writes his name as H. C. Raychaudhuri, and the name of his book is "Political History of Ancient India". We hope Mr. Dikshitar will be more careful even about such inaccuracies.

In spite of these minor inaccuracies and our differences of opinion, we cannot help saying that the book is a meritorious production. The author has spared no pains in making it an exhaustive treatment of the Mauryan period. We have no doubt the book will be widely read and with unabated interest.

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Agricultural Debts and Depression

BY

PROF. V. L. D'SOUZA, B.A., B.Com. (LOND.)

(Professor of Economics, Mysore University)

ALL countries are experiencing an agricultural crisis; a period of depression becoming serious by the mere fact of its prolongation. It is the lowness of prices that constitutes the crisis: prices which are not sufficient to cover the costs of production. In spite of the technical progress the operating costs of farming are higher than the selling prices of farm products and the returns are not sufficient to cover the necessary outlay for the purchase of raw materials, for the payment of wages, taxes and so forth. The decisive element is the disparity between the prices and costs of agricultural undertakings and the disequilibrium between the prices of agricultural products and those of manufactured goods. Agricultural questions lie at the very root of the economic depression as the agricultural classes are unable to sell their products at remunerative prices and thus restrict their purchases of industrial products. Hardly any country in the world, hardly any branch of agricultural activity has escaped the general distress though the drop in agricultural prices has not been equally steep for all commodities and in all countries. The Japanese peasant, the Indian producer of jute and oil-seeds, the Brazilian coffee-planter, the Malayan rubber-producer, the Cuban sugar-grower, the New Zealand dairy-farmer, the cotton-grower of U. S. A., the wheat-producer of the Danubian countries are all wrestling with the problem of record low prices and fixed debt charges. What makes their situation particularly grave is that the crisis is expected to be of long duration and the remedy in great part will come through a painful adjustment to the depressed conditions which are getting permanently established.

There seems to be substantial agreement on the general cause of the agricultural crisis, viz., the

disturbance of the balance between production and consumption. Production is in excess, due to the technical progress of agriculture and the application of the results of biological and chemical science to agricultural production, while consumption is short principally because of the prevailing unemployment and a change over a great part of the world, the character of demand from cereals and grain to dairy products, fruits, and vegetables.

The situation in India is not so distressful as in those countries which produce almost entirely for export, and where farming is carried on purely as a business with large capital outlay and overhead charges. With us crops are still largely grown for home consumption or local sale and except in the case of some special commodities (tea, cotton, linseed, jute), the export market is unimportant. The peasant who lives upon his holding and produces, livestock and dairy products, grains and vegetables for a near-by market, cannot be reduced to the same distress as the agriculturist who has mechanised and commercialised the farming enterprise and who is solely dependent on a foreign market. We have no dangerous accumulation of unsaleable stocks and our export products, such as they are, have throughout the crisis found a market in the outside world.

Though India has weathered the storm better than the agricultural countries overseas, her rural system is extremely primitive, inefficient, wasteful and overlaid with a mass of irrecoverable debt. Judged by whatever standard, the size of the holdings, the nature of implements in use, rotation of crops, quality of the seed, animal husbandry, marketing organisation, irrigation facilities and subsidiary occupations, the agriculture is in a backward and stagnant

condition, the result being an excessively low output per acre, amounting to a third and fourth of what is obtained in foreign countries. These returns in terms of value almost dwindle to nothing in time of drought and famine.

Under these circumstances, the problem of rural debt assumes the greatest importance. With a catastrophic fall in the prices of commodities, the burden of indebtedness estimated at 900 crores of rupees has within the space of two or three years increased to more than 500 per cent. The seriousness of the debt lies not merely in the volume which is alarming but also in the character of the debt, the greater part of which is unproductive. While productive debt by fertilising the soil creates its own means of payment, unproductive debt is apt to be repaid with difficulty. The history of rural economy shows that the agriculturists must and will borrow for the simple reason that his capital, which is locked up in his land and stock, must be temporarily mobilised. Hence credit is not necessarily objectionable and borrowing need not lead to indebtedness and impoverishment. Credit is dangerous and borrowing is an evil in proportion to the use made of the loans. The money-lender is practically the only source of credit in the country and his operations are open to serious objections, the chief of which being dearth of credit and practice of fraud on the ignorant and improvident agriculturist.

Analysis of the problem of rural debt is easy enough, but it is difficult to suggest measures to relieve indebtedness. There are factors of the agricultural crisis which are international in character and no State however skilful and energetic can single-handed and unaided solve the problem. Since it is so largely a question of the balance between production and consumption, the position of foreign markets assumes the greatest importance. The world must move towards international controls and arrangements must be made between groups of nations for

reciprocal purchases and sales. Inter-regional agreements for trading with one another and for the satisfaction of their complementary needs offer a fair field. Thus, under the Ottawa agreements the Indian exports of linseed, tea and rice to the United Kingdom have increased and the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement has secured a market for a large part of the exportable surplus of our raw cotton.

There are also purely national aspects of the agricultural question. Remedies in each country ought to conform to local peculiarities. For India, the question of the relief of rural indebtedness in particular and the agricultural problem in general may be attacked from three sides, viz., measures to raise the prices of commodities, measures to scale down debt burdens, and measures to develop industry which will draw off the surplus population from the land. Land mortgage banks and co-operative credit societies can be of very little use at the present juncture. Land mortgage banks can be utilised only by those who can produce adequate security based on land and who have adequate amount of surplus income for the annual payments. Under existing conditions, a large number of agriculturists cannot have recourse to these banks. The co-operative credit societies again are not in a position to combat rural indebtedness. Their primary function is to supply credit for the current needs of agriculture. But the unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural produce has put the co-operative movement to a strain unparalleled in character and intensity. The inability of the agriculturist to meet his obligations causes difficulties to the primary society, to the central agency, and to the Provincial Bank. The figures for overdue loans are mounting up; e.g., in the Bombay Presidency the repayments in 1933 were only 40 per cent. of the average of previous years and the total outstandings exceeded Rs. 3½ crores. The agricultural situation calls for more drastic action

than stimulation of the activity of mortgage institutions and co-operative societies.

In the first place, we consider measures tending to raise prices. The immediate problem is to increase the income of the agriculturist and that can come only through an improvement in the prices of produce. In the Western countries vast experiments are tried to force a revival of prices through re-establishing a balance between production and consumption of agricultural commodities. The object really is to maintain the price level of a given commodity of which there is over-production by means of restrictions on production and export. Thus stabilisation or valorisation schemes, i.e., schemes for the control of production and sale have been put into operation in the U. S. A. for cotton and wheat, in Brazil for coffee, in the West Indies for sugar, and in the Malaya for rubber. In India, a restriction scheme has been applied to jute and tea. But there does not seem to be much room for valorisation in India as the successful working of all such measures depends upon the extent to which the Government can control the whole production of the commodity and upon the extent to which foreign producers are willing to co-operate. International rationing of areas and of export quotas may be difficult, because of the unpredictable factors such as flood and drought, insect pests and plant diseases, tariffs dislocations and revolutions.

A far more effective method of raising prices is the devaluation of the currency. England and U. S. A. went off the gold standard and a host of countries followed their example. Once the currency has been cut off from its moorings, once it has ceased to be convertible into gold, there is no theoretical limit to its depreciation and in fact the world has witnessed an ugly race of competitive depreciation of monetary systems with a view to encourage exports and shut off imports. India possessed some advantage when the rupee was

linked to the depreciated sterling, but the advantage was quickly neutralised when her principal customers went off the gold standard and lowered the external value of their currency below that of the sterling. It is generally agreed that a devaluation of the rupee from 1/6 to 1/4 would bring immediate and substantial relief to the agriculturist in so far as he is an exporter. Sir Basil Blackett has spoken for the Indian producer who, he says, should get a large return in terms of his own currency and his debts should be reduced to somewhere nearer the level at which they stood when most of them were incurred during the boom which ended in 1929. The agriculturist has fixed liabilities like land revenue and interest charges. The value of his produce has fallen by nearly 2/3 without any corresponding reduction in his liabilities. But in a devaluation of the rupee there are other factors to be taken into consideration, namely, the sterling obligations of the Government of India, the Indian Budget which depends to a great extent on the import duties, the industrialists who import machinery for textiles and sugar mills from abroad. What the agriculturists may gain by the difference between a 1/6 rupee and 1/4 rupee the country may lose in the shape of additional tax burdens or enhanced machinery costs.

The second group of measures is concerned with the conversion of rural debt and the reduction of interest charges. In India, the Provincial Governments have from time to time passed various enactments like Land Alienation Act, Redemption of Mortgages Act, Money Lenders' Act, Usurious Loans Act, Agriculturists' Relief Act, the principal purpose of which is to protect the agriculturist from the extortion and oppression of the money-lender. There is a common apprehension that enactments of this character lead to a restriction of credit. The real fact is that the co-operative movement is making provisions for the supply of credit and the money-lender where there is no credit society must find a use

for his capital and he will always find a wide field for honest business in the rural tracts. The Royal Commission on Agriculture reviewed the various legislative measures and adjudged most of them comparative failures. At the same time it urged that the potential import of the acts is so great that adequate steps should be taken to ensure their application in future. The agrarian legislation should be rounded off by a measure which is particularly apt as the present time, viz., a Rural Insolvency Act for every province, a measure strongly supported by the Civil Justice Committee, the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. The most serious obstacle to the clearance of indebtedness is the existence of a large volume of inherited ancestral debt. In India, the rule that where no assets pass debts do not pass is not observed and the heir as a matter of pious obligation inherits and acknowledges responsibility for the father's debt. The main object of the Rural Insolvency Act will be to relieve the agriculturist of what he cannot pay. When a man's debts are such that the yield of his land for about 15 years is insufficient to meet them, he is a fit subject for insolvency.

Conversion of agricultural debts is a popular measure. In Germany, a bank—a savings bank or a co-operative bank—chosen by the debtor can enforce arbitrary conversion of short-term into long-term debt at interest rates reduced by law to 4½ per cent. and with the approval of the local courts reduce all debt claims by as much as 50 per cent. Financial assistance is provided by the Reich. In U.S.A., the Agricultural Adjustment Act empowers the Government to issue 4½ per cent. Federal Land Bonds to the amount of \$2,000 millions and with the proceeds thereof to grant loans to farmers at 5 per cent. in order to enable them to repay existing mortgages carrying higher rates of interest. Such measures are not feasible in India both on account of the vast sums involved and the hopeless improvid-

ence of the ryot. But debt conciliation as distinguished from debt-conversion is a method peculiarly suited to our conditions. Some experience has already been gained in this direction in provinces like the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Province. Under the debt conciliation scheme special officers are appointed to persuade the lender and borrower to agree to a redemption of the standing debt, and if need be to a writing off of a good deal of the irrecoverable debt. The basis of the settlement is a cash payment or equated payments spread over a series of years and fixed on the scale of rent paid by the tenant or revenue by the landowner. The success of this scheme will largely depend upon an agency like the co-operative society which would make cash advances to the debtors to enable them to pay off at least a part of the compounded debt. Losses incurred by the society through the non-payment of the annual instalments will be made good by the Government in so far as loss is not due to the negligence of the society.

Suspension and remission of the land revenue popularised by Madras can relieve the agricultural situation to a certain extent. Writers like R. C. Dutt have pointed out the inelasticity of land revenue and the rigidity of collection as one of the causes of rural indebtedness. Whatever truth there is in the contention, there is no doubt the agriculturist is at the present time hard put to it to pay the same amount in land revenue and water charges and interest rates as before while he receives less than half the amount for his produce. The Madras Government last year remitted and this year has suspended a portion of the land revenue and a portion of the charges for the use of water ranging from one anna in the rupee to two annas in the rupee. Relief through remission or reduction of land revenue depends on the exigencies and peculiar conditions of each province. Such relief brings its own troubles. The ryot no doubt will experience some

relief by being excused the payment of a part of the kist but he will immediately perceive the consequences in the shape of reduced expenditure on village amenities, such as wells and tanks, schools and roads, medical assistance and veterinary relief.

In the third place and by no means the least important of the suggestions to better the lot of the agriculturists and to rescue them from chronic indebtedness is the creation of employment through a rapid development of industry. The problem of rural debt is but a part of the wider problem of agricultural crisis and is conditioned by the pressure of population on the land and the lack of new avenues of employment. Agriculturist population has been steadily on the increase without a corresponding expansion of acreage under cultivation. The average extent of land that the Indian agriculturist cultivates is a little over one acre and the average size of tenant holding is as low as 2·5 acres. As the Royal Commission on Agriculture has put it: "The Indian cultivator labours not for profit, not for net returns but for bare subsistence." The crowding of the people on land and the lack of alternative means of securing a living combine to force the cultivator to grow food wherever he can and on whatever terms he can. India's steps are already set towards industrialisation and in recent years a great fillip has been given to the growth of factories. As is pointed out by Sir George Schuster in his budget speech, a period of world depression has in India been a period of industrial expansion. Since 1928, the textile products have shown a rise of 40 per cent., steel production 75 per cent., cement of 100 per cent. One new industry has been created, viz., the making of sugar. By 1935, it is predicted that India will produce the whole of the white sugar now imported from Java.

A host of minor industries have sprung up, such as cooking stoves, asbestos products, paints and enamels, lamp ware and bridge work. Modern

mass production methods are such that most of the large scale industries, given raw material and labour power, can be worked successfully in any country. Mysore is the best witness to it. There is a diversified industrial development ranging all the way from the production of hydro-electric power and of pig iron to the conversion of sugar-cane into white sugar, raw silk into silk-goods, sandal wood into oil, and oil into soaps. India must make up its mind to convert her raw material into finished products, and taking advantage of her vast natural resources and a large internal market, cultivate a policy of national self-sufficiency. Agriculture and industry will then supplement each other, and India will work towards the ideal fixed for a country which has the least demand for foreign products, while the foreign countries have the most demand for her own products.

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KEMAL AND LENIN

BY PROF. V. THYAGARAJAN, M.A.

KEMAL Pasha, Lenin, Mussolini, and Gandhi—are they rebels or redeemers? This is what Mr. Bhargava and his associates attempt to evaluate in a series of four books published by the Upper India Publishing House Ltd., Lucknow. Kemal and Lenin are the first two tracts* of the series from the pen of Mr. Bhargava, whose facility of expression and mastery of details are well known to the reading public.

Kemal, the Maker of modern Turkey; Lenin, the founder of Soviet Russia; Mussolini, the dictator and redeemer of Italy; and Gandhi, the saintly leader of India, discredited and denounced as rebels against lawfully constituted authority, are no doubt rebels in the sense of subverting the existing order, but they are also the Redeemers of their Motherland.

Kemal stands as unique in history, who is law unto himself, the great general, the saviour of his country, the statesman, the law-giver, the founder of the new dispensation, the man who has raised Turkey from the depths and enabled her to speak as equal to equals in the counsels of Europe. Though resembling the other dictators of the modern world, Mussolini, Sun Yat Sen, Lenin, Richelieu, Bismarck and Napoleon, Kemal is yet very different from them." He possesses the energy and impatience for reform of Mussolini, but unlike him he avoids devious policies and goes to his business straight. He hates limelight as much as Mussolini loves it. Kemal has the courage of a Sun Yat Sen, the determination of a Lenin, the foresight and acumen of a Bismarck. He is a diplomat of the highest type, but his diplomacy is not the covert policy of a Richelieu or a Mussolini. Like Gandhi, Kemal is an inveterate foe of things evil, but unlike him he is never original in his remedies.

* KEMAL PASHA AND LENIN. By M. B. L. Bhargava. Redeemer Series. Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Lucknow.

The lover of Lina, Lenin, the greatest rebel the world has ever known, against capitalism and the most sincere friend of the working man, is a hero of a different type. The son of a Russian official, whose loyalty to the Czar was dictated by a fear of losing his means of livelihood, the brother of Alexander Ulyanov who was, for his opposition to the Czarian vagaries, sent to the scaffold; Vladimir Ulyanov, or Lenin had from his early boyhood cultivated an antipathy to the Russian system of government whose destruction became the whole passion of his later life. No nation-builder had probably to pass through such harassments at the hands of the Great Ones as Lenin had to suffer. Deportations and imprisonments only hardened the conviction of the hero that Russian autocracy must go. And a life-work of strenuous activity and dynamic energy was ultimately crowned with success. The U. S. S. R. is Lenin's handiwork.

Is this Lenin, a rebel or a redeemer? Yes, most emphatically a rebel, an arch-enemy of oppression, of everything as it existed in the Russia of his day, the greed of the capitalist and the exploitation of the imperialist. Lenin was a rebel in the same sense as Gandhi is in India. Both were moved by the indescribable suffering of the dumb masses of humanity but there their likeness ends. Gandhi lives for non-violence; Lenin had no scruples in his war with capitalism. In the methods pursued to gain the end, Lenin is closer to Kemal; only, Lenin aimed at a world revolution and Kemal's ambition was confined to the rejuvenation of his own country. The achievements of both Lenin and Kemal are a Russia and Turkey much more limited in extent yet more progressive than before.

As one closes Mr. Bhargava's book, one feels that he has almost become a convert to Leninism.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The Attack on Gandhiji

IT is with feelings of profound relief and thankfulness that the country has heard the news of Gandhiji's providential escape from the bomb outrage in Poona. That so universally loved and respected a leader as Mahatmaji, the prophet of *Ahimsa*, should have been the object of this nefarious outrage shows the extent to which fanaticism, political or religious, will lead some people in their malevolence. That Gandhiji himself has escaped—as in most such cases Providence seems to interfere and thwart the designs of the evil-doers—does not minimise the gravity of the incident. The lesson of this outrage can hardly be ignored.

We have in these columns repeatedly denounced the action of the terrorists in Bengal. Gandhiji himself recalls how in 1915 he warned that "if the bomb found a habitation in this land, no matter what the cause was, it would not be restricted to that cause alone". That warning has more than once proved true.

From the circumstances attending this outrage it is inferred that the culprit was a Sanatanist partisan. So far nothing is known of the offender, but the action of such misguided men during Gandhiji's recent tours in Bihar and Bengal gives credence to this belief. If that is so, they can hardly be more mistaken: for, by such acts Santana Dharma and the Sanatanists stand self-condemned. Nor is the Mahatma the sort of person to quail before such threats. For he truly said: "I am not acting for martyrdom but I shall have well earned it."

There is one passage in Gandhiji's fine statement which the Sanatanists will do well to bear in mind—a passage which is equally apposite to others also besides the Sanatanists who indulge in violent language. Gandhiji in his

statement rightly points out the real source of these outrages. "I would like Sanatanist friends," he observes, "to control the language that is being used by speakers and writers claiming to speak on their behalf." That is true as well of the political firebrand as of the religious fanatic. Gandhiji's advice to the reformer is equally characteristic. "Let the reformers," he says, "not be incensed against the bomb thrower or those who may be behind him. What I should like them to do is to redouble their efforts to rid the country of the deadly evil of untouchability."

Yes; even before one gets rid of this age-long malady of untouchability, shall we not shake off this noxious growth of violence in the country?

Lifting the Ban

While we welcome the lifting of the ban on Congress organisations, we cannot congratulate the Government on their response to the Congress gesture. It is yet too halting and cautious to be adequate. Judging by the *communiqué* we must say it lacks grace. One would have expected that the return of the Congress to the ways of constitutional work after years of wandering in the wilderness would be hailed with more than placid satisfaction, especially at a time when we are on the eve of the new elections. But Government seem unaffected by the great change, and their approval of the Congress decision seems marked by characteristic bureaucratic reserve. The dual policy is still there. The ban on Congress organisation is lifted, but Congressmen are not to be allowed to forget that they have been badly defeated. We wish Government had been more chivalrous in their handling of the situation. For according to their present decision three

such leading men of the Congress as Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will continue in prison. This is a strange process of pacification! It shows that Government have not yet shed their distrust and suspicion of Congressmen. A little imagination should have taught them that this is not just the way to seek for co-operation. But it is never too late to mend. A noble gesture of statesmanship at such a time would retrieve the situation and lay the foundations of co-operation broad and deep.

The Frontier Gandhi

The victimisation of the so-called 'Red Shirts' seems ungracious in the light of the pronounced views of their leader Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Evidently this discrimination against the Pathan volunteers arises out of mere misunderstanding. For the name is a misnomer. It has nothing to do with the red shirts of Europe. Indeed, Khan Gaffar Khan is as little of a communist as Gandhiji himself. What can be more thorough or outspoken than this declaration of his faith and creed as enunciated by the Frontier Gandhi himself in the columns of *Young India* now over three years ago. We have no reason to think that he has outgrown this faith: Says Khan Gaffar Khan in *Young India* of June 11, 1931:

My non-violence has almost become a matter of faith with me. I believed in Gandhiji's Ahimsa before. But the unparalleled success of the experiment in my province has made me a confirmed champion of non-violence. God willing, I hope never to see my province take to violence. We know only too well the bitter results of violence from the blood-feuds which spoil our fair name. We have an abundance of violence in our nature. It is good in our own interests to take a training in non-violence. Moreover, is not the Pathan amenable only to love and reason? He will go with you to Hell if you can win his heart, but you cannot force him even to go to Heaven. Such is the power of love over the Pathan. I want the Pathan to learn to do unto others as he would like to be done by. It may be I may fall and a wave of violence may sweep over my province. I will then be content to take the verdict of fate against me. But it will not shake my ultimate faith in non-violence which my people need more than anybody else.

Congress and the Award

Once again Mahatma Gandhi has proved himself the deciding factor in Congress circles. For in the recent pourparleys among Congressmen in Bombay, Gandhiji seems to have held the key to the situation. The resignations of two such prominent men of the Congress as Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney might have spelt, if not disaster, at any rate considerable embarrassment, and consequent weakness in Congress ranks. Gandhiji again came to the rescue and like the magician, as described by Mrs. Sarojini, persuaded them to withdraw their resignations. It is not that they have changed their view of the vexed communal award, but they have accepted, in a spirit of give and take, Gandhiji's advice not to pursue the path of controversy. For the moment the ticklish question of the award is to be in abeyance and they are all to concentrate on the one vital problem of the Elections. And so the Government's lifting of the ban on Congress organisations has set them astir and a healthy public spirit is abroad which bodes well for the future.

Congress and the Socialists

There is no doubt the loose talk of the Socialists is hampering the unity of the Congress and many staid elements, who are otherwise Congress-minded, are scared away by their reckless extravagance. The Working Committee did well therefore in clearing the ground by the unambiguous declaration that confiscation and class war are contrary to the Congress creed of non-violence. The following is the resolution passed at the recent sitting in Bombay:

Whilst the Working Committee welcomes the formation of groups representing different schools of thought, it is necessary, in view of the loose talk about the confiscation of private property and necessity of class war, to remind Congressmen that the Karachi Resolution, as finally settled by the A. I. C. C. at Bombay in August 1931, which lays down certain principles, neither contemplates confiscation of private property without just cause or compensation nor advocacy of class war.

Sir Samuel Hoare Vindicated

So the Committee of Privileges have pronounced their judgment, and Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby have come out unscathed. That was indeed what was expected, but Mr. Winston Churchill was once again in search of a mare's nest, and the Committee in vindicating the Secretary of State's action have but confirmed public opinion in India that Mr. Churchill in his antagonism to this country would stop short at nothing. His attempt at mud slinging has hurt none but himself. The Committee is unanimous that the Manchester Chamber was guided mainly by the recommendations of its own deputation. Indeed, it would be pitiful if a body like the Chamber should allow itself to be influenced by any outsider against its own better judgment. Surely, the Chamber is more conscientious in that it had the courage to be guided by wiser counsel, and though no Indian can see anything in the White Paper to be enthusiastic over, we cannot refrain from admiring the courage and wisdom with which Sir Samuel Hoare took up the challenge and vindicated himself against the absurd accusations of his political opponents. Will Mr. Churchill forget the lesson of this straight challenge?

Emigration to Malaya

So far as they go, the conditions laid down for the emigration of unskilled labour from Madras to Malaya are not unsatisfactory. A quota of 20,000 for the first year with provision for repatriation on reasonable grounds within two years—this is not a bad arrangement judging from the standard of present day conditions. But the objection to emigration itself remains unmitigated. For what is the policy underlying the emigration of unskilled labour abroad? The unfortunate labourer is tempted by promise of work and wages, but these are made dependent on the state of an industry in an alien land. He is recruited when there is need and dispensed

with when there is none. When his work is over, he is repatriated and dumped upon the mother-country which, by the time he is sent away, becomes a strange land to him. He comes back no richer than when he left the mother country. What is the use of sending him back without sustenance to the land he quitted years ago in hope of better prospects? The injustice of this policy alike to the labourer and to this country is apparent. Thousands of labourers have come back from Malaya since 1930, as they had no facilities for staying there beyond the period of their employment. So the greatest need is to provide them with facilities for colonization in the land of domicile. Will anything be done in that line instead of the temporary makeshift that is the bane of such emigration?

Indians in South Africa

Mr. Hofmeyer's statement in the Union House of Assembly that educationally Indians are part of the permanent population of South Africa comes as a refreshing reminder of the fact that the Union Government have not forgotten their responsibility to their Indian population. It is gratifying to find that Government are taking steps to provide greater educational facilities for Indians. Natal contemplates a provision of between £5,000 to £10,000 in its estimates for Indian education. And yet 14,000 children of school-going age are unable to receive any education for want of facilities. It is some comfort also to learn that in Transvaal Secondary education of Indians is to be improved. Mr. Hofmeyer has stated that the Union Government will increase their grant to the Indian Education Committee. Provincial Governments could well take a leaf from this gesture of the Union. Apart from this, it may be recalled that the Union Government solemnly declared that they

firmly believe and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities.

WORLD EVENTS

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

ADVANCE IN CHINA

THE custom of inviting experts from other countries to study a local situation and to give advice concerning the ways and means of advance is to be commended heartily. South American States have done it with monetary experts from the United States; India and Australia have invited economic and financial experts from Britain, and some months ago the Chinese Government invited the Council of the League of Nations to send an expert to China to study and report as to the best means of reconstruction in China. The League sent its Technical Agent, Dr. Rajchmann, a member of the League's staff and of Polish origin, who as Director of Health had done some good service, and who had already had some official connection and experience with China. His report has recently been published in Geneva, and it is a valuable document suggesting lines of advance to promote the awakening and progress of an old and slow-moving Eastern civilisation.

The main proposals suggested are along the lines of improvement in communications, water conservancy schemes, and development and improvement of rural China. The yield from the land is low; the practice of the rotation of crops is needed, and modern methods in agriculture and the greater use of improved farming machinery are urgently required; there is need also of reforming the tenancy system.

WAR DEBTS

Two great international problems are calling for solution this year: one is the stabilisation of monetary values to some standard to be yet set up; the other question is a settlement of the War debt issue. Many have believed that since the Hoover moratorium, the repayment of the War debts has been a dead question. The United States have never accepted that position; Great Britain also has said that she intends to honour

her obligations, but the long period of depression has changed the situation considerably. Then Britain and several other debtors tended token payments which were accepted by the American Government pending a reconsideration of the whole debt question. The British Government on more than one occasion has asked the United States for a conference on the matter of the War debts, but American opinion has always held that the last word has been spoken, and there is now nothing to do but to pay up on the scale decided upon in the years of prosperity, before there was any thought of a serious and prolonged economic depression.

Two factors have precipitated the issue: they are the passing of the Johnson Act which states that token payments will not relieve the debtor countries from being regarded as defaulters, and the closing of the doors of the American money market to all such defaulters. The second factor is that in view of the action recently taken by the Johnson Act, Great Britain has declined to make any further payments on debts account until a conference is called to consider the whole matter. This action will now force the issue; a conference must be called, and a reconsideration of the whole vexed problem undertaken.

The decision of Great Britain to suspend any further payments to the United States until a conference is called, has met with general approval by the European Press. The *London Times* is favourable and says that the Government will have the whole country behind it in demanding a reconsideration of the whole issue. The *Paris Midi* says: "The War debts are dead, and Britain's refusal to pay the June 15th instalment makes it doubly certain that France will not pay." "Surprise mingled with relief" is how the Italians are inclined to receive the news; it is generally believed that Italy will not pay.

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Everything now depends upon the conference which must be called to reconsider the whole question of War debt payments.

DISARMAMENT DEADLOCK

The deadlock at the Disarmament Conference continues. The President, Mr. Arthur Henderson, is fighting hard to prevent a complete breakdown. France refuses to disarm unless she is assured of security, while Germany demands the right to rearm if the other nations, especially France, retain their arms. That is the issue; Mr. Henderson has threatened to resign if some progress cannot be made. The situation is critical, because if some limitation is not agreed to, everyone knows that a race in armaments equipment will certainly result in war.

THE SAAR PROBLEM

Trouble is brewing over the Saar Settlement. The Versailles Treaty stipulated that after 15 years a vote should be taken as to the future of the Saar country. The plebiscite is due to be taken in 1935; both France and Germany are anxious to get the territory. German Nazis are active to get not only German-speaking people but others as well to vote for German interests. France sees in this movement possible influences against her interests. An agreement has been arrived at between the two countries stating that the plebiscite may be taken on January 13, 1935, and that the safety and liberty of all the Saar people, whether voters or not, shall be fully guaranteed. It is a very troublesome affair, and we shall hear more about it yet.

GERMAN AFFAIRS

German finances are again in a bad way. Her exports have fallen off considerably during the last six months. The Reichsbank gold cover for currency and credit has fallen as low as 3·4 of the currency in circulation which shows an alarming financial situation. A Debts Conference has been held attended by representatives of the British, French, Dutch, Swiss,

Swedish and American creditors. It is pretty evident that Germany cannot meet her interest charges on the Dawes and Young loan accounts; she has accordingly asked for a moratorium which has been granted by most of the creditors. The Creditor Nations have given Germany an option as between cash in six months' time on a basis of 40 per cent., or issuing Government guarantee bonds for ten years at 3 per cent. interest. This will relieve German finances for the time being, but it does not solve her monetary and debt problems.

Germany needs foreign markets, and for that purpose she is again demanding the return of her colonies.

GERMAN MORATORIUM

On June 14th *Reuter* reported that the Reichsbank has declared a full moratorium for six months from July 1st on all debts including the Dawes and Young loans cash transfers. This is an unusual procedure for the debtor to declare a moratorium; it at least shows the grave financial situation in Germany. Naturally the creditor nations, which loaned credit to Germany for the purpose of recovery, are up-in-arms about this decision; some of them like Britain threaten to take action for the recovery of the amounts due. It is creating a very bad impression against Germany, and as a result German bonds have fallen in value. These are not War debts, but are debts incurred for the purpose of recovery, and if these are not paid, Germany will suffer greatly in the opinion of all her creditor nations.

FREE STATE SENATE

Mr. De Valera has had his way about the abolition of the Irish Senate, for in the vote taken in May, it was decided by 54 votes to 38 to abolish the Senate. The Senate itself undoubtedly will reverse that vote, but after one year the Dail's vote can become operative over the opposition, and the Senate will have to go.

Trade and Finance

By "SRIVAS"

THE NEW LOAN

THE curtain has dropped on the new loan. It was heralded from far ahead by lengthy preparation and almost a flourish of trumpets. It opened in somewhat less propitious circumstances. But the first day's results exceeded the most sanguine expectations the Finance Member could possibly have entertained. Then came a slow down, followed in the second week by a breakdown and the finale was a collapse. In the background of the stage was a lot of feverish and heroic attempt to save the loan from a wreck. The giltedge market was being played ducks and drakes with by a number of operators, so fervently bearish in their outlook as not to be swayed by the frowns or favours of the authorities or their quasi-official lieutenants. Finally, the results disclose that Rs. 25.12 crores have been roped in, by no means an inconsiderable amount, but not big enough to constitute an imposing success. Such was the new loan operation of 1934, the announcement of which came too late towards the end of last month to be covered in these columns.

* * * *

The new loan was a further issue of the 3½ per cent. 1947-50 loan. The issue price was Rs. 98/8 as compared with Rs. 96 which was the issue price last year and Rs. 98.6 which was the market quotation at the time of the announcement. The loan was for a total amount of Rs. 32 crores. Applications were received in the form of cash or Treasury Bills or 4 per cent. 1934-37 loan or 4½ per cent. 1934 loan. In the case of Treasury Bills, those maturing upto June 30 were accepted at a face value and those maturing after June 30 at face value less discount at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the Bills. The bonus for conversion was the interest up to the end of July, 1934. The cash value of this bonus was approximately 10½ annas.

It must be said, that the terms of the loan were carefully conceived and the conditions, in which they were announced, were highly propitious to its ultimate success. Compared to this, the ultimate result must be pronounced to be highly disappointing. It would be useful first to sketch the progress of the loan before attempting to account for the reasons of the failure. As hinted already, the response on June 5, the opening day of the new loan, far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Finance Member. Applications on that day amounted to as much as Rs. 16 crores. At the end of the first week, that is, up to the end of Saturday, June 9, the total subscription amounted to Rs. 22.19 crores composed of Rs. 12.81 crores in 4 per cent. 1934-37, 4.10 crores in 4 per cent. 1934 bonds and 5.28 crores in cash, which is also inclusive of treasury bills. It will be seen that against Rs. 16 crores on the first day, the four days following it yielded only about Rs. 6 crores. The regress was markedly accelerated in the following days. It is significant that little or no applications were made in the last three days, so that it may be said that applications to the loan literally fizzled out to nothing towards the end.

The explanation for this debacle is to be sought in the developments in the giltedge market. In this connection it should be noted that even in the weeks prior to the issue of the new loan, was a widespread disbelief in the genuineness of the rise in prices that had taken place. Slowly, but surely, the feeling was gaining ground that Government evinced an interest in the giltedge market only at the time of the new loan and that, as soon as the loan was over, the Government would leave the market to its fate not scrupling even to enhance its misfortunes. This has acted as a break at every point in the rise of prices, so that every event like the expansion

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of currency or a fall in the discount rate was immediately followed by an actual recession in prices. By the middle of the second week in which the list remained open, the bears had overwhelmed the market and the new loan was actually sold in the market at Rs. 0.4-0 discount. In conditions like these, it is hardly to be expected that people would make further applications for the new loan. Three and half per cent. Paper which had risen as high as Rs. 89-10 fell back to below Rs. 88 and there it has remained till the close of the period under review. At the moment, there is no sign of recovery in giltedge prices.

It is necessary to note here that Government did not refrain from any action calculated to impart strength to the giltedge market or to improve the success of the loan. Official canvassing for the loan was, perhaps, not altogether absent; but the real effort lay in the resort to open market purchases, which were carried out not only by the Controller of Currency but also by the Imperial Bank of India; but these were hardly sufficient to stem the bear raid. In fact, the experiences of this period are apparently not calculated to sustain faith in the efficacy of open market operations; but it must be said that such operations as were carried out were of the crudest kind without tactics or co-ordination between the agencies at work. Though the results are not commensurate with the high expectation entertained at the time of the announcement of the loan, the monies actually got are sufficient for the purposes of the Government, as the amount of Rs. 32 crores asked for was really well in excess of the Government's needs.

CROP-PLANNING

The principal events of the period under review in the world of Indian economy are the meeting of the Wheat Conference at Simla followed by the Crop-Planning Conference with an obviously

wider scope. The Wheat Conference was bound to end in a failure as its problems were intrinsically difficult. The only suggestion that held the field was that other Provinces should restrict their wheat acreage in the interest of the Punjab and this was naturally resented. The Crop Planning Conference started with more elaborate preparation on the part of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Though the spade work done by the Imperial Council certainly does credit to its *personnel*, it cannot by itself bring about any tangible good. At the end of it all, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the Crop-Planning Conference is only one more of the costly futilities which we have had in this country thanks to the Government's readiness to flirt with the revolutionary idea of a planned economy. The ultimate results are of little permanent interest, but in a review like this, it is probably necessary to point that the Conference came to the conclusion that in regard to the rice, no Provincial Government should offer encouragement to the extension of the area or an increase of production. In regard to wheat they emphasised the wisdom that the import duty on wheat cannot be depended on and that schemes of increased wheat acreage can be approved, only if the cultivators under the scheme could do without this adventitious aid. In the case of cotton, they have recommended that steps should be taken to produce in Sind the long staple cotton which is now imported from abroad and an expansion of the area under Cambodia. This is about the only definite decision which holds promise of tangible good. But the Crop-planning Conference did not consider the demand side of the crops except to say that there is no real overproduction in rice. One would have thought that they would consider the best means of bringing about an expansion of consumptive demand. It looks as though the world planning was used more in deference to a vogue than to a readiness to grapple with the real problems of modern economy.

Diary of the Month

May 25. The Czechoslovakian republic re-elects Prof. Mesaryk as President for the fourth time.

May 26. The Irish Dail passes the motion for abolishing the Senate.

May 27. H. M. the King receives Sir George Schuster.

May 28. Lord Lialithgow submits his draft report for consideration by the members of the Select Committee on Reforms.

May 29. The General Commission of the Disarmament Conference meets at Geneva, Mr. Arthur Henderson presiding.

May 30. The British Navy recognises the Pope's Sovereignty.

May 31. Sir Samuel Hoare condemns Mr. Winston Churchill's and Lord Lloyd's reactionary policy towards India.

June 1. The Irish Senate rejects the Bill for its abolition by 33 votes to 15.

June 2. Muzzafarpur (Bihar) experiences a severe earthquake shock again.

June 3. Sir Frank Noyce becomes a K. C. S. I.

June 4. The Bombay Strike Committee rejects the co-operation of Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale.

June 5. Britain hands over her Note on War debts to America.

June 6. The Government of India issues a *communiqué* lifting the ban on Congress organisations throughout India.

June 7. The Crop-Planning Conference meets at Simla under the chairmanship of Sir Fazl-i-Hussain.

June 8. The Committee of Privileges vindicates both Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby against the charges of Mr. Churchill.

June 9. France, Britain and America agree to invite Germany back to the Disarmament Conference.

June 10. The 'Little Entente' recognises Soviet Russia.

June 11. The General Commission on Disarmament adjourns after electing the Security Committee.

June 12. Prince Duleepsinghji leaves Jamnagar for England by the outward air mail.

June 13. The Indian National Congress publishes its Election Manifesto.

June 14. The House of Commons approves the report of the Committee of Privileges.

June 15. Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler enter into an important diplomatic agreement.

June 16. The Cochin Harbour Conference adjourns *sine die* without coming to an agreement.

June 17. The Polish Minister of the Interior is shot dead at Warsaw.

June 18. Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive in London.

June 19. Dr. G. S. Arundale is elected President of the Theosophical Society.

June 20. The Imam of Yemen signs the treaty with King Ibn Saud.



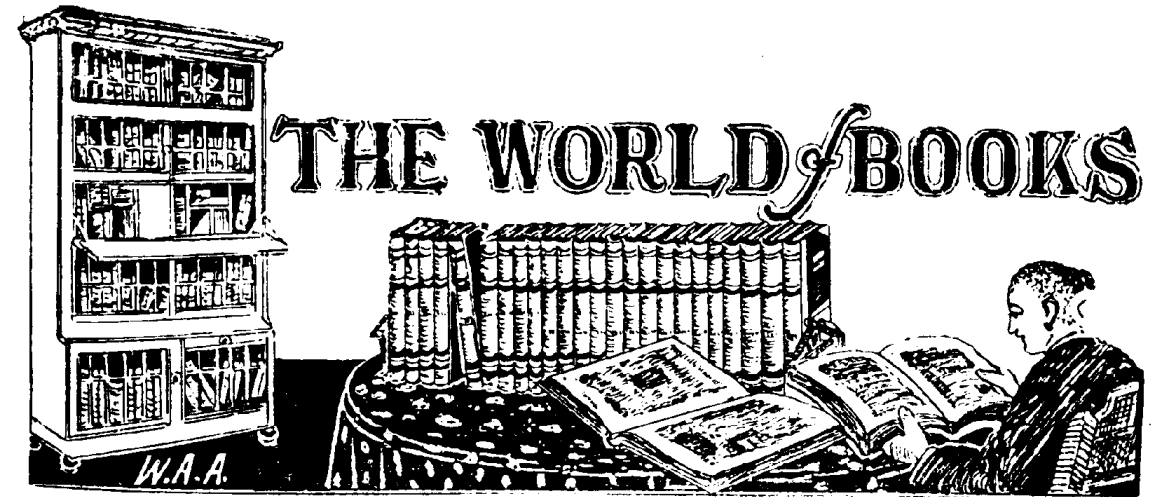
Miss SLADE

June 21. Miss Slade leaves for England by S. S. *Conte Rosso* on a political mission.

June 22. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald goes on leave, and Mr. Baldwin acts for him.

June 23. The Vatican Government bans the works of famous Italian philosophers, Croce and Gentile.

June 24. Germany agrees to the British offer to negotiate the debts question.



CHARLES LAMB. By Edmund Blunden. Hogarth Press, London.

No lover of literature can have too much of Elia. And Lamb's writings are so inextricably woven with his pathetic life that it is hardly possible to appreciate the one without a perfect understanding of the other. Lamb, "the gentle and the frolic" has been the theme of innumerable biographies and the latest by E. V. Lucas has been acclaimed as perhaps the best from every point of view. Lucas has had the advantage of all that has been written of Lamb by previous writers and he has wisely woven into the text many a striking bit of appreciation by Lamb's contemporaries. Mr. Edmund Blunden has gone a step further and without intruding himself into the narrative has chosen to give in chronological order a series of interesting tidbits from contemporary records. The result is a most attractive book which lovers of Lamb will treasure. For, we have Lamb as he appeared to his friends and contemporaries, and most of them who have made their mark in literature are no less remarkable than Lamb himself. For what could be more moving than the first-hand impressions of men like Hazlitt and Coleridge and Leigh Hunt and De Quincey and Carlyle and a host of others? There are passages in the book which will explain many a subtle, elusive sentence in Elia's essays, and one never knows what odd corners are illuminated by the copious records of contemporary writers collected together in these pages by the loving care and assiduity of the Editor.

THE LAST ENCHANTMENT. By G. K. Chettur. The B. M. Bookshop, Mangalore.

The ineffable charm of Oxford has been the theme of countless writers. As a student of Oxford, Mr. Chettur is full of its enchantment and his recollections are as varied as they are fascinating. Mr. Chettur has made a name for himself as a writer and poet with a fine facility for vivid expression, and in the chapters culled from various periodicals in which they had originally appeared, he relates his experiences in beautiful prose. He tells us also of the many poets and writers it was his good fortune to meet there. His intimate revelations of the Oxford poets, of Yeats and Symonds and Masfield, of Tagore and Mrs. Naidu and that wholly delicious chapter on Dr. Spooner are delightful reading. On all these, Mr. Chettur writes with facile eloquence and poetic fervour. The remembrance of Oxford "with its dreaming spires", the "rose-red city half as old as time" inspires him to the splendid dithyramb that lingers in our memory as we skip through the pages.

Then, the bells of Oxford were silent too, with a heavy silence; then, Great Tom stood lonely and desolate and dumb as though a great sorrow had rendered it speechless; the pleasant chimes of New College were not heard; and the slender grace of Magdalen Tower was lifted to the skies like an ardent but voiceless prayer.

A passage like this has the cadence of a song. The full-page photographs and the admirable get-up of the book add to its attractiveness.

TUNGKHUNGIA BURANJI, OR A HISTORY OF ASSAM, 1681-1826 A.D. Compiled, edited and translated by Professor S. K. Bhuyan. Oxford University Press.

The author has given in this book (1) an account of the years preliminary to the establishment of Tungkhungia rule and of the first four kings of the line, which is based on the substance of the numerous contemporary *buranjis* and is couched in the language and manner of old chronicles; (2) the Assamese chronicle of Srinath Duara Barbarua who gave a synopsis of the rulers down to 1806 A.D. and whose account is marked with all the impress that pertained to his high rank and office; and (3) the account of the history of the two decades from 1806 down to the English annexation of Assam, compiled by the author himself in a style conforming to that of the old chronicles.

Thus Mr. Bhuyan has given in this book a history of Assam of the Tungkhungia period, 'as told by its own historians' and he claims that the unsophisticated manner of the chronicles here published in translation has its own special value. He has given in the Introduction a brief survey of the earlier phases of Ahom history, of the Ahom-Mughal conflicts of the 17th century, and of the pivotal landmarks of the Tungkhungia epoch as well as of the Ahom system of administration and the different Ahom capitals and a sketch of the chronicler, Srinath Duara Barbarua. The chronicle gives to the critical student a full picture of Assam in the days of its prosperity and peace and also of its struggles with the Burmese in the reigns of Chandrakanta Singha and Purandar Singha. The book brings down the narrative to the treaty of Yandaboo, which marked the termination of Ahom rule in Assam and of the imperiousness and majesty of the Tungkhungias. Professor Bhuyan has given four genealogical tables of the dynasty and of its chief branches, a full bibliography, a glossary of the vernacular

terms and an index. He has also reproduced in the frontispiece the pictures of King Siva Singha (1714-44) and of his consort from the original illustrations in the contemporary *Hasti-Vidyarnarua* (treatise on elephants) compiled in 1734 A.D. We welcome this addition to the available historical literature in English about Assam, and hope that more *buranjis* and *puthis* will be rendered available to the student through the activity of scholars like Professor Bhuyan.

THE A. B. C. OF CIVICS. By Professor Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. The Indian Press, Allahabad.

This small book is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of civics based on an objective and concrete plan. It is designed to take the student-reader through an understanding of the scope of civics, its common ground with politics and the value of welfare work as a practical device for training in civic duties, etc. It stresses on the right understanding of the true interests of country and people, of the correlation of rights and duties and of political obligations. Then it deals with aspects and values of social life and associations and describes the main features of state organisation and functions. It inculcates the lesson of loyalty to neighbourhood, that should be at the bottom of all social sympathy and activity, and it finally puts forward a vigorous plea for the re-building of village life and local institutions, giving at the same time a warning against undue parochialism. The value and the right service of the press are also noticed. On the whole, the book serves as an admirable summary account of the various civic duties and rights that a student has necessarily to grasp before proceeding to the more advanced study of the sciences of politics and economics.

MIRA BAI. By Anath Nath Basu. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London. Price 2s. 6d.

The book is an attempt to present to the Western reader some gems of mediæval Indian religious poetry, and, even at that, a very small part of it. According to Mr. Basu, this branch of Indian literature has not yet attracted the attention it deserves and in it are preserved some of the finest expressions of the human soul. The present volume contains a brief sketch of Mira Bai's life and philosophy and a very readable translation in English of Mira Bai's poems. At the end of the volume have been given the pronunciation of Indian names and words, glossary and notes, bibliography and index of first words. Mira's songs are still cherished in India, and the present publication will still preserve the cherished memory of that poetess, princess, and saint of mediæval India.

WAR OF THE HUMANO AND THE MOSQUITOES.

By Lt.-Col. G. Jolly. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London. Price 6d.

This is the latest addition to the works on Hygiene and Physiology suitable for use in schools which Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have been issuing from time to time. The book is intended for children, and the sufferings from mosquitoes are related in a very interesting story of Doctor Health and Princess Happiness. The story is in the simplest language, the book is well printed in bold type, and there are several excellent illustrations.

SERVICE AND SMILES. By Evelyn Whitell. L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

Service and Smiles, the practical success of applied psychology, is an interesting book which will help any reader to get on successfully and cheerfully in his walk of life. The book puts in a nutshell the necessity of doing the work allotted to one cheerfully with a smile.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1934. Published by Thacker's Press and Directories Ltd., Calcutta.

Thacker's Indian Directory has held its own as the premier book of reference on all matters concerning the whole of the Indian Empire. Year by year it has grown in size as in usefulness and the 73rd Edition, which is on our table, gives as usual copious and complete information in regard to the principal cities in India, besides a comprehensive directory of the chief industries of India and Burma. Merchants and businessmen in particular will find the book of invaluable interest as we have a classified list of merchants and traders in the country, together with an up-to-date list of agents and representatives of British and Foreign merchants. There are 6 town maps and a special railway map of India, while every effort is made to facilitate easy reference in a book of this ponderous size.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE MESSAGE OF KRISHNA. By A. S. Wadia, M.A. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London and Toronto.

THE MEDIUM OF POETRY. By James Sutherland. Hogarth Press, London.

OH, CRUEL GIRL! By the Rival. Published by Prof. Shaval, Mohindra College, Patiala.

PELMANISM AND HEALTH CULTURE. T. Werner Laurie Ltd., Water Lane, London, E.C. 4.

THE WORLD'S CHILDREN. By Marie Bayne. W. & R. Chambers Ltd., London.

WHAT THEOSOPHISTS BELIEVE. By C. Jinarajadasa. Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.

THE COUNTRYMAN'S JEWEL. Edited by Marcus Woodward. Chapman and Hall, London, W.C.

MAH-JONG MADE EASY. By Esmond Talbot. P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London.

SLAVERY IN BRITISH INDIA. By D. R. Basaji, M.A., LL.B. D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

Hyderabad

EXPLOSIVE LICENCES IN HYDERABAD

Better control over the use of explosives is ensured by the new Bill that has just received the assent of His Exalted Highness. This Bill has been based upon the recommendations of a Committee appointed by His Exalted Highness, who felt great concern about the loss of life and property caused by fireworks accidents. The Committee consisted of the Legal Adviser, the Home Secretary, the City Police Commissioner and the Director-General of the District Police. The Bill makes it compulsory that

vendors of explosive substances, whether retail or wholesale, should obtain a licence from the proper authority and that no retail vendor should stock quantity worth more than Rs. 200 and no wholesale dealer worth more than Rs. 2,000. Licence is made compulsory even if fireworks are used on marriages and other festive occasions.

LAND ALIENATION ACT

The increasing indebtedness of the agriculturists of Hyderabad and with it the corresponding alienation of agricultural lands, which was revealed by the recent economic enquiry in certain districts of the Hyderabad Dominions, has received the careful attention of the State Government, as a result of which a Bill entitled the Land Alienation Act was passed by the Hyderabad Council recently. The measure has also received the assent of H. E. H. the Nizam. The following provisions are embodied in the Act:

1. No lands can be permanently alienated as hitherto, unless with the previous sanction of the District Collector, who alone is competent to dispose of all matters relating to the transfer of agricultural lands.

2. Civil courts will be incompetent to try suits relating thereto, nor can they pass or execute any decree for the possession of attachment or sale of any agricultural lands or produce thereof.

3. That for the purpose of the Act, the agricultural population will be divided into 'protected' communities or classes, notified from time to time, and will apply to such classes, communities and areas as will be notified by the Government.

Mysore

THE MYSORE BUDGET

The Budget of the Mysore Government for 1934-35 shows a surplus of Rs. 1,30,000. While the figures under the several heads of expenditure are almost the same as in previous years excepting for a slight reduction under Public Works, the receipts show an increase, the chief contributory causes being increased revenue under Royalty and Gold Mining, imposition of an excise duty on matches, dividend of the Mysore Sugar Factory, and a slight increase under income-tax.

The revised estimates for the year 1933-34 will result in a deficit of Rs. 21.50 lakhs, though, according to the Budget estimates for the year, a deficit of only Rs. 18.17 lakhs was expected.

COFFEE ESTATES IN MYSORE

During 1933, considerable damage was caused in Mysore Coffee estates by a disease called 'Die Back'. In some cases destruction amounted to two-thirds of the cultivated area. The Mycologist to the Mysore Department of Agriculture consequently paid a series of visits to certain estates to study the situation. He has now published his conclusions in the form of a note. The extensive use of spraying methods, as suggested by him, may control the 'Die Back' disease as it has already proved efficacious in controlling black rot of coffee.

WOMEN IN MYSORE LEGISLATURE

The Mysore Representative Assembly has been re-constituted by the addition of 13 new members to the already existing 250. A noteworthy feature of it is the addition of 3 more lady members, thus making in all, 5. Mysore is more advanced in many respects than British India. In some respects, it goes even ahead of Travancore where women have equality of rights.

Baroda

KIST REMISSIONS IN BARODA

The Baroda Government had already made remissions in places where crops had been affected by frost. Now the same concession has been extended to holders of Inam lands also on condition that it is passed on to the tenants. Remissions have also been recently announced for parts of the Amreli Prant, because of the damage caused by insects and by excessive rain in addition to damage at places by frost. At places in the Prant where the damage has not been quite so severe, concession has been given as regards the instalment of arrears to be levied this year. It has also been ordered that in levying the second instalment coercive measures should not be used.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN BARODA

The rural reconstruction scheme in Baroda is very comprehensive and quite a sound one. It pertinently takes into account the urgent necessity of finding subsidiary occupations for the rural population. For, one of the main evils that requires to be remedied at present is the enforced idleness of the population during a long period of the year. Stress is also laid on the necessity of spreading education among the rural people and the need of propaganda for it. Agricultural improvement, promotion of village *panchayats* to look after village sanitation, development of co-operative societies are other measures to promote rural welfare included in the scheme.

THE GAEKWAR ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION

The Gaekwar of Baroda has disallowed the amendments proposed by the State Legal Adviser imposing certain restrictions to the recent legislation preventing disproportionate marriages, with the following comment:

We should not overdo social legislation. Society should be strong enough to purge itself of such abuses without depending on Government to pass laws.

Travancore

MADAME MORIN ON TRAVANCORE

Madame Morin, who is a disciple of Prof. Sylvan Levi, the eminent Orientalist, came to India in November last to study Indian problems and has been touring different parts of the country since then. Last month she visited Travancore "the land of charity". Giving her impressions of Travancore, M. Morin says:

The Royal family of Travancore has won my best affections. I think of Her Highness the Junior Maharani as a remarkable type of womanhood in India. I can never forget her personal charm and her versatility of genius.

Travancore is well known in France and on the continent for her promotion of Sanskrit learning and culture. The work of the department for the publication of Oriental manuscripts is giving the State wide publicity.

I was gratified to learn that the Royal Family of Travancore have been for ages past great patrons of art and feel sanguine that His Highness the Maharajah will continue the noble traditions of his illustrious predecessors for the encouragement of art and literature.

EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE

The Government review of the Administration of the Travancore Education Department for the Travancore year 1108 has just been published. The Report says that the number of students attending colleges affiliated to the Madras University has fallen from 2,935 at the end of 1107 to 2,195 at the end of 1108. The question of introducing the geography course in the College of Science, Trivandrum, has been deferred for consideration in the light of the proposals of the Education Reforms Committee. On the staff of the College two Indian ladies were appointed during the year.

There was no change in the number of departmental English schools or of pupils receiving instruction in them. The number of private schools rose from 262 in 1107 to 267 in 1108, while the number of their pupils fell from 53,397 to 51,151. The vernacular schools totalled 3,476, which was 43 more than the number at the end of 1107, with 5,68,704 pupils against 5,43,329 pupils in 1107.

Bhavnagar

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BHAVNAGAR

Mr. Latimer, A. G. G., laid the foundation-stone at Bhavnagar of the hospital, for which Rs. 9,000,000 has been sanctioned. The chief medical officer gave an outline of the history of the medical department, which dated as far back as 1870, when only a dozen beds were provided to administer medical relief. The number of patients considerably increased since, and Bhaosingji, the father of the present Maharaja, gave a great impetus to medical relief by building a dispensary and converting the hospital during the War into a war hospital for the treatment of wounded soldiers for four years. The A. G. G. eulogised the work done by the past and present rulers of the State for medical relief and added that the new hospital would prove a boon to suffering humanity.

BHAVNAGAR MUNICIPALITY

The annual report of Bhavnagar Municipality for 1933 shows the income of Rs. 1,31,936, against Rs. 1,28,955 in the previous year, inclusive of the grant of Rs. 95,000 from the State. The expenditure was Rs. 1,25,746 against Rs. 1,16,162 in the previous year. Besides Bhavnagar Municipality, there are nine municipalities in the Mahals which are maintained as Durbari institutions at State cost.

Indore

INDUSTRIES IN INDORE

In accordance with its policy of affording encouragement to industrial enterprises, the Holkar State has offered some valuable concessions to Mr. K. D. Puranik for starting an open-pan sugar factory. All building materials required for the factory, stores, chemicals and machinery will be exempt from duty. Further, for a period of 15 years, Mr. Puranik and his successors will have the first choice of refusal in regard to similar concerns.

Cochin

EDUCATION IN COCHIN

The Committee appointed by the Government of Cochin to study the educational system in Cochin and to submit proposals for its improvement have submitted their report. The report says that elementary education should be given free throughout the State. More attention should be paid to vocational education, and free pre-vocational schools should be started in suitable centres.

The Committee also recommended the starting of village libraries in each Panchayat and say that, to spread education among the backward communities, more encouragement through grants should be given to Namboodiris, Moslems and Harijan students.

Gwalior

REMISSIONS IN GWALIOR

The Regency Council has granted remissions of land revenue varying from 11 pies to 3 annas and 7 pies in the rupee according to the condition of crops in different districts of the State.

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Indians Overseas

South Africa

EDUCATION OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

An important statement on the question of educational facilities for Indian children under the terms of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 was made by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, in the Cape Town Assembly on May 26th. Mr. Hofmeyr announced that, as a result of improved times, an advance in the facilities for Indian education had again become possible. The Agent to the Government of India had taken great interest in the matter and was keeping in touch with the provincial administrations chiefly concerned.

In the Transvaal, improvements were being effected especially in regard to secondary education and the training of teachers. In Natal, an increase of some £5,000 to £10,000 was contemplated in provincial estimates for Indian education, as a result of which it would be possible to improve the existing facilities in various ways at both aided and Government schools.

The Union Department of Education, he added, had increased the grant to the committee administering Indian technical classes at Durban, and hoped to make a further increase this year. Arrangements had been also made for the establishment of part-time classes for Indians in connexion with the Witwatersrand Technical Institute.

THE NATAL ORDINANCE BILL

In a written statement prepared for submission to the Natal Provincial Council's select committee on the Private Townships and Town Planning Ordinance, the Joint Secretaries of the Natal Indian Congress set forth the objections of the Congress to the principle of race segregation embodied in Clause 13 of the draft ordinance. Among other things, the statement says:

We have consistently and categorically objected on principle to any measure, whether Union or Provincial, which aims at the segregation of Indians. We feel that segregation in any shape or form is not

only bound to reduce our moral and material progress, but casts upon our community the stigma of rank inferiority.

It is within the knowledge of your Committee that the Union Government, as a result of the settlement arrived at with the Government of India at a Round Table Conference held at Cape Town in 1927, decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation Bill, which contemplated the segregation of Indians in all the provinces of the Union. Any attempt, therefore, to introduce legislation in any province having for its object the segregation of Indians, will in our opinion be a direct violation of the Cape Town Agreement above referred to.

The Indian community, the signatories conclude, has committed itself to a policy of Westernisation, towards which it is fast changing, and any measure which would retard its progress will not only prove detrimental but disastrous to the whole of the Union.

Fiji

INDIANS IN FIJI

A motion for the establishment of a common roll in Fiji was brought forward recently at the Fiji Legislative Council by Mr. K. B. Singh, Indian Member. An argument advanced by Mr. Singh was that, in spite of their numerical majority, Indians are allowed only 3 seats on the Legislative Council which is not consistent with the principle of equality. He also mentioned British Guiana and Mauritius where, he said, the common roll system had been in operation for years and no section of the community had suffered through it. The motion was, however, strongly opposed by Sir Maynard Hedstrom and when taken to a division was lost by 22 votes to 2.

A NEW MEDICAL BILL IN FIJI

A bill for the registration of medical practitioners in Fiji is on the anvil now. It is considered that the conditions governing medical registration in Fiji are not in accordance with those adopted in other parts of the British Empire.

In order to remedy the position, Clause 3 of the Bill has been drafted to provide that the following among other classes of persons shall be entitled to registration: The holder of any British or British Indian or British Colonial degree or diploma entitles him to registration in the United Kingdom.

Malaya

INDIANS' RIGHTS IN MALAYA

The decision of the Government of India to re-open assisted emigration for unskilled work to Malaya has been done to ensure political equality for emigrants. Indians in Malaya, says a *communiqué*, have exactly the same political rights as other British subjects. The Federal and four State Councils in the Federated States of Malaya and the Straits Settlements Legislative Council consist only of nominated members, official and non-official, and there is no franchise. Indian members sit on all these except on one of the State Councils.

Several Indians are nominated members of Municipal Council and Sanitary Boards. An Indian has been made an honorary Justice of the Peace. There is also no bar to Indians acquiring immovable or any other form of property and settling down in Malaya.

For the benefit of those Indian estate labourers who may wish to make Malaya their permanent home, facilities for land settlement were made available experimentally some time ago and these are said to be proving successful.

INDIAN LABOUR IN MALAYA

The recent conference for the restriction of world's Rubber output came up for the following remarks of Rao Sahib K. A. Mukundan, the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya. For it is surmised in certain quarters that the introduction of rubber regulation scheme in Malaya, as per International Agreement, might result in troubles to the Indian labourer. Interviewed by the correspondent of the *Hindu*, Mr. Mukundan said:

Restriction is not going to affect much the labour position in this country. It may affect tappers but as more money becomes available, estates will be able to undertake those other jobs of work which have been left over owing to slump conditions.

It is quite likely that all estates will be able to retain their existing labour force and that they may also require a few more coolies. There will be a shortage of labour if estates return to maintenance work.

Kenya

INDIANS IN KENYA COUNCIL

Last month we published the names of the five Indians who were elected to the Kenya Legislative Council. Hitherto, the Indian community had kept itself aloof from Legislative and Municipal bodies as a protest against the establishment of separate electorates. Though the community still maintains its demand that these special electorates should be abolished, experience has brought the conviction that it was unwise to refrain from the elections under the existing arrangement and thus to allow the Indian case go by default. Referring to the election of the European Members of the Kenya Council, the *Times of India* Correspondent writes:

It was, perhaps, a pity that Lord Francis Scott did not call together those candidates who were prepared to follow him to decide on a definite programme. In a country where the number of sitting members is very few, and nothing in the way of an Opposition, as in England, can possibly exist, it is most important that all those who represent the non-official population should be able to count on the undivided support of their comrades and should be at one as to how they are going to bring the full force of their influence to bear on the official majority.

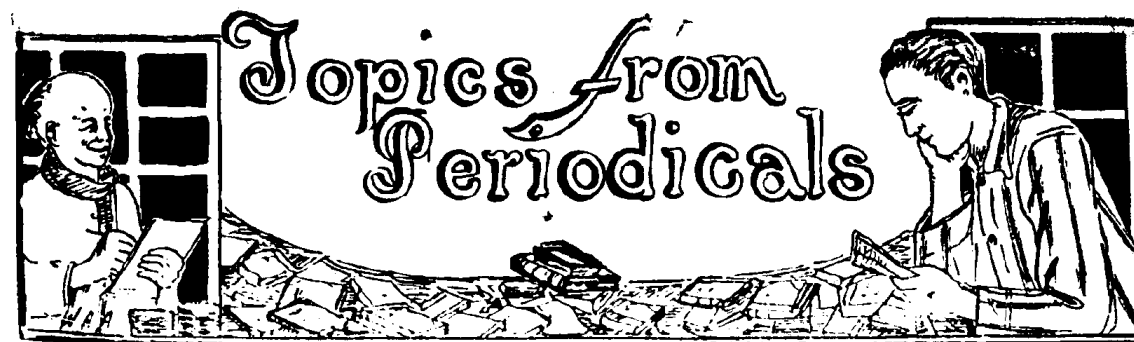
British Guiana

INDIANS IN BRITISH GUIANA

There has been some speculation recently in British Guiana as to whether any repatriation of Indians from that colony is likely to take place this year. Says the *Statesman*:

Repatriation figures in recent years show a decline and circumstances seem to indicate that for want of a sufficient number of applications to return to India, repatriation is unlikely. There is, however, time yet. Meanwhile, the question is being asked whether something cannot be done by the people of British Guiana to pay the cost of return passages to the Colony of a number of Indians who availed themselves of their repatriation rights, but who on returning to India were faced with economic and social difficulties and are now reported to be living in conditions of distress.

'Guiana for the Guianese' is the slogan that has been raised by those opposed to the idea, and while apparently willing to include in that category Indians born in the colony, we learn with regret that they would definitely exclude colonial-born Indians who had chosen to leave British Guiana.



THE INDIAN PROBLEM

Writing under the heading "Wasted Opportunities in India", Mr. H. S. L. Polak describes in the May number of the *Contemporary Review* some of his experiences of the bureaucratic system of Government in this country. During his last visit to India, he observed certain disquieting features in the country, the chief of which being "the grave spiritual estrangement between Government and people, between Great Britain and India". The disease, in his opinion,

can only be cured by an early grant, in a generous spirit of good-will, of a large measure of self-government with automatic provision for the attainment of complete and genuine dominion status, with the scope and meaning of the Statute of Westminster and in a calculable and not distant period of time.

The disease is bound to grow if no such steps are taken. Mr. Polak further points out how the present regime is dominated by the Police Raj. There is no good saying that the bureaucracy is in efficient hands, the services being well organised. Yes, it is true to a certain extent, but this machine

has been irresponsible, secure, privileged, resentful of and largely unresponsive to criticism and jealous of challenge to its authority as an Imperial instrument.

Mr. Polak adds:

It has not realized that an alien Government can never respond to the needs of the people as naturally and as spontaneously as a government native to the soil. Its conscientious and hard-working officers, absorbed in the details of administration, have forgotten that the true problems of government are not mechanical or material, but human and of the spirit.

Of course the fault is with the system and not with individuals, and until that system is

radically altered, we can't hope for much progress. Does the White Paper envisage any such change? Decidedly not, says Mr. Polak; for the White Paper proposals rather tend to aggravate the evil, of which Indian nationalist opinion is never tired of complaining.

How many opportunities of justifying British control of Indian affairs have been lost by lack of imagination, hypocrisy, false prestige, patronage, religiosity, or pride of race, degenerating into suspicion of the Indian people and contempt of their cultures! Instead of consciously seeking to win their affection and to help to draw Asia and Europe into permanent bonds of brotherhood, we have gone far to set up once again the old antagonisms between the two continents. Is it yet possible to find new occasions of inter-racial understanding and mutual good-will? If so (and I believe it to be the case), an entirely different attitude is called for on the part of the British in India, encouraged, it may be hoped, by the British at home.

ARE THERE INFERIOR RACES?

"I do not believe for a moment that there are any inferior races," writes Principal A. G. Fraser in the *International Review of Missions*. The Romans were certain our forefathers were thus inferior; the Greeks believed it of the barbarians generally.

History is not, it seems to me, on the side of those who believe in their essential superiority. Yet it is a widespread belief, and when we are in contact with many who hold it as an assured fact it is easy to be affected by it. We all know how on English boats, for instance, Africans are set at tables by themselves. Recently a friend of mine was on board a boat returning to England. There was a dance, and an African gentleman danced with an English lady. Some of the passengers on board told her she had 'disgraced the ship', and warned him not to dance with an English lady again. My friend made a point of getting to know the African and apologised for his fellow-countrymen, and they became friends. But he had no chance thereafter of friendship with his own countrymen on board.

JAPAN AND SOVIET RUSSIA

The March number of *Contemporary Japan*, a quarterly review of Japanese affairs, contains an article on "Japan and Soviet Russia" by Mr. Kasuji Fuse. The writer says that as a result of the steady progress of construction covered by the Second Five-Year Plan, Russia's national strength is vastly expanded and her military establishments are fully equipped. Naturally Russia may go in for aggressive nationalism against the capitalistic nations. If the Soviet leaders decide to make war on a capitalistic nation like Japan, then

neither a non-aggression pact nor a treaty of demilitarization of the Manchoukuo-Siberian borders would prevent a Soviet-Japanese friction. For the Far East would most probably be the first place towards which an aggressive Russia would run. The day when the Five-Year Plan will be completed may not come very soon, but at the same time it cannot be considered by any means as being very far distant.

Writing about Stalin and his principles, Mr. Fuse says that Stalinism attaches primary importance to internal economic construction of the Union. But it also implies that the Union can win the Communism *versus* Capitalism battle by proving the superiority of its economic system. He continues :

We recognize that principle and have nothing to say against it. But what concerns us is the historical fact that a nation which has expanded its national strength rapidly and replenished its military equipment efficiently tends to be aggressive in its foreign policy and to court the danger of war. The Soviet Union, with the progress of the Five-Year Plan, is rapidly expanding its national strength and increasing its armaments, and thus there arises doubt if its leaders do not suddenly discard their policy of peace and take arms against our corner of the capitalistic world. The pessimistic view of the future of Soviet-Japanese relations, after all, comes essentially from apprehension on this point. It is impossible to make forecasts here, but one can at least say that, if the Bolsheviks have confidence in their ability to build up a socialistic economic state and pursue their way of construction as hitherto, there is absolutely no need for them to take up arms against the outside world.

ORIENTALISM IN THE WEST

Mr. Arthur Christy, writing in the *Aryan Path* for May, investigates the extent of Oriental especially Hindu, influence on American men of letters. Illustrating his point, he cites the example of Whittier:

Consider Whittier's poem "Disarmament" which commences with Christ's command "Put up the sword" and concludes with echoes of a Buddhist birth story and the moral injunctions of the *Dhammapada*. After discussion of the futility and ghastliness of war, Whittier writes of the story told in Eastern tents among Mongol shepherds as they sat around their fires, a story of how

Once, on the errands of his mercy bent,
Buddha, the holy and benevolent,
Met a fell monster, huge and fierce of look
Whose awful voice the hills and forests shook.
"O son of peace!" the giant cried: "Thy fate
Is sealed at last, and love shall yield to hate."

Now here was assuredly a new note in the conservative religious poetry of America. Buddha, the founder of a heathen religion, was labelled 'holy' and 'benevolent' and addressed as a 'son of peace'. Furthermore, Whittier goes on to inform the reader that

The unarmed Buddha, looking with no trace
Of fear or anger in the monster's face,
In pity said: "Poor fiend, even thee I love."

Some of Whittier's poems contain references to the Gita, practically paraphrasing unique passages.

Whittier did write poems of the Hunt and Browning type, as witness "The Khan's Devil", "Rabbi Ishmael", "The Two Rabbits", and "Requital". But we may with justice say that these were written in a well-established conventional form that was not of any particular significance.

Not so, however, such a passage as that which appears in "The Preacher", a long poem written in celebration of George Whitefield, the celebrated religious reformer.

In exposition of the Vedantic doctrine of identity, Whittier writes:

In the Indian fable Arjoon hears
The scorn of a god rebuke his fears:
"Spare thy pity," Krishna saith;
"Not in thy sword is the power of death!
All is illusion, - loss but seems;
Pleasure and pain are only dreams;
Who deems he slayeth doth not kill;
Who counts as slain is living still.
Strike, nor fear thy blow is crime;
Nothing dies but the cheats of time;
Slain or slayer, small the odds
To each, immortal as Indra's gods."

No reader acquainted with the *Bhagavad-Gita* will fail to recognise, concludes the writer, in these lines an excellent paraphrase of a passage in the second chapter of the Gita.

ROOFS AS CENTRES OF RECREATION

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, in the course of an interesting article on "New York Roofs as centres of Recreation", points out in the *Field* how the practical minded Americans are putting even the roofs of the lofty buildings to good use.

On Washington Street one finds a roof that is devoted solely to the needs of little children. It tops the building of the Bowling Green Neighbourhood Association and is equipped with beds, swings, a giant slide, jungle-gym, see-saws, even a sand box. This roof-top playground is open all the year round. Returning to Broadway, one comes to the American Telephone and Telegraph Building, housing between 5,000 and 6,000 employees. The roof of this huge building is not wasted on ventilators and vacant spaces. It is a skyland gymnasium, bustling with physical activities at all times of the day. There are two golf driving nets on this sports roof, a court for squash tennis, three hand ball courts, two well-screened courts for either basketball or paddle tennis and a large area for those who wish to sun themselves in deck chairs. North of this roof, on the old Astor Building at Broadway and Vesey Street, is another golf course. The asphalt 'green' does not offer practice in long drives, but for the shorter distances there are water hazards, sand holes and bunkers. There are other golf courses on office buildings and apartment houses scattered well over the city.

In the crowded areas of hotels and theatres centering around the Times Square, roofs blossom in all their glory and variety.

There is a sports roof on the Guilbert Building on West Thirty-ninth Street. There are even two pent-house apartments quite close to the Square on the roof of the Berkeley Building on West Forty-fourth Street. These have extensive 'grounds', handsomely landscaped. But, of course, the glory of the Times Square roofs is the amusement roof, the roof garden. Ever since the first roof garden amused New Yorkers when it appeared on the roof of the old Casino Theatre at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, several others have come into increasing favour. In the height of the summer season, roofs, where people dine, are brilliant indeed, some open to the stars, some with awnings or glass protection against bad weather. The brightness of the Great White Way is, of course, due to yet another use of roofs, roofs as supports for gigantic electrical advertising displays. The pedestrian on Broadway is blinded and dazzled by legends and slogans in the sky, advertising in all the colours of the rainbow everything from tooth paste to motor cars.

In concluding, the writer points out that even the hospitals have made good use of their roofs.

In the new Medical Centre, the enormous main hospital has two recreational roofs of 1,800 square feet each overlooking the Hudson. There are also two loggias or solariums of 900 square feet, and smaller ones at the ends of the wings on each floor. There is an even larger single roof atop the Private Patients' Pavilion.

The Nurses' Building has provisions for sleeping in the open. In fact, the Medical Centre is an example of the full use of every available inch of open roof space.

Thus roofs are no more mere shelters from inclement weather or places for pipes and ventilators, but real sky playgrounds, amusement gardens, and great open spaces for the enjoyment of fresh air and sunlight.

JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION

Careers, a monthly of Lahore, opens with an article on the above subject and discusses how one can be a well qualified journalist.

His work anyway will be at first of an elementary character. He may have to take a hand in proof reading or be responsible for entering up the office diary of engagements, from which each reporter receives his daily assignments. These engagements may mean attendance at a political or municipal meeting, a social gathering or a *premiere* at a local cinema. He will also learn something of the work of the printing room, of type-setting, of the different kinds of type and their uses in the display and presentment of news, of the arrangement and make-up of the newspaper before it goes to the press. His literary work will in its initial stages mainly consist of paragraphs of local news items and he will have a daily round of calls to collect these. At times his work will seem humdrum and even devoid of purpose, but now and then, if he has the makings of a journalist within him, he will pick up in the course of his daily routine an interesting item of news capable of development. In due time he will be called up to join the senior reporting staff. In a well regulated daily he will have a distinct sphere assigned to him.

The writer then quotes Charles A. Dana the well known editor of the *New York Sun* as having said:

A journalist must be an all-round man. He must know whether the physiology of the doctor is genuine, whether the law of the lawyer is good law or not. His education, accordingly, should be exceedingly extensive. If possible he should be sent to college. He must learn everything the college has to teach, but what is more important, he should be sent to the school of practical life and of active and actual business. He must know a great many things and the better he knows them, the better he will be in his profession. There is no chance for an ignoramus.

The writer fears that University education in India does not afford complete training for journalism. All that one could do is to acquire a competent knowledge of shorthand and use of a typewriter efficiently. The rest must be learnt, as Dana says, in the school of practical life.

A GREAT DICTATOR

A writer in the *Modern Student* for June gives an interesting pen picture of Benito Mussolini, the great Dictator of Italy. To those who have heard Mussolini as an orator, particularly in the open air, his speaking voice would be a great surprise.

It is low in tone, beautifully modulated and filled with the music of his native land. He speaks slowly until he becomes really interested in his subject. Then he grows all fire and animation, and his words pour forth in a seemingly unceasing torrent.

While naturally he speaks for the most part in Italian he speaks to foreigners in German, French or English all of which he speaks fluently. He is never at a loss for facts and rarely does he need to make reference to book or document in order to substantiate statements or figures. Indeed more often than not, he will quote chapter and verse as he goes along. His memory is encyclopædic, while his range of subjects is extraordinarily wide.

It is said by those in daily contact with him that he never leaves his work for the day in arrears no matter how advanced the hour.

Then follows a pen picture of the Dictator—"the man of action, swift, resolute and often ruthless" in decision:

As Mussolini sits at his table quietly in repose, his eyes are those of a dreamer, the idealist, but when his interest is aroused and his enthusiasm stimulated, he reveals the man of action below the surface—swift, resolute, often of ruthless decision, the man Europe and the world in general knows best. In his conversations he never uses superlatives, and this is certainly correct. There is an air of sincerity in all his words that carries conviction even with those who differ completely from him. His views, one feels, may be utterly wrong, but one has to confess that they are sincerely held and are the result of long and anxious consideration. Undoubtedly his actions have been impulsive upon some famous occasions, but the thoughts that lead up to those actions have been well analysed and digested.

Even in his private life, we find a certain amount of isolation. Personal friends who can claim any measure of real intimacy with him are almost non-existent. Acquaintances he has many, but real friends he is said to lack entirely. His life is his work and work is his life. Italy absorbs the whole of his time and his energies. Every topic of his conversation veers presently towards Italy and her destiny.

Mussolini's recreations, we are told, are practically none. He hardly knows of leisure.

Occasionally he will push off paper and pen aside in a sudden burst of impatience and dash off at headlong speed on the motor-cycle that he always keeps close at hand.

On these occasions his usual destination is to where some work of reconstruction or regeneration is in progress. He superintends every branch of work and appears among his workmen at intervals.

It is, indeed, true to say that he finds his recreation only in the exercise of power. Power is the veritable breath of his nostrils. He regards himself as one ordained by God, to make Italy great, rich, and prosperous.

JAPAN AND CHINA

Writing in the May number of *Advance India*, Mr. T. S. Ramanujam says that Japan is bent upon consolidating her position in China as quickly as possible. Her success in this sphere reminds one of the pre-War spirit of territorial acquisition through military tactics. Can the United States of America and the members of the League of Nations pool together all available resources and safeguard the interests of humanity against such a catastrophe? Mr. Ramanujam replies as follows:

The answer to this question is by no means clear. The method of 'non-recognition' has proved to be an insufficient check upon Japanese ambitions. In the beginning of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the European States and America laid claims to considerable vested interests in Manchuria and sought to protect them against Japanese as well as Chinese escapades. To-day they are prepared to put up with the new regime in Manchuria, which is now generally looked upon as a remote and unimportant corner of Chinese territory, provided the disruption of China is not pushed further still by Japan. Herein lies, so we are told by learned writers and skillful governments, the excellence of international relations as contrasted with national relations.

The Nine Power Treaty adequately safeguards the legitimate interests of Japan in China by giving her the right to call the attention of the other signatories of the Treaty to any action inimical to her security. The writer concludes:

If territorial aggrandisement is not the stimulating motive of Japan's manoeuvres in China, it is difficult to the Japanese statesmen and administrators whose irresponsible and ill-timed declarations of the 'Hands Off China' policy have considerably hampered the restoration of world order and progress.

EUGENIC BABIES

We have already referred in the Medical Section of the June issue of the *Indian Review* to the successful experiments in regard to the Test Tube Babies. Further details are now available from an interesting article in the *Scientific American* by Dr. J. H. Caldwell, who is held as an undoubted authority and who has devoted considerable time and thought to this experiment. Dr. Caldwell characterises autogenesis as one of the most significant eugenic development in the history of man.

The term 'Autogenesis' refers to the extra-marital production of babies by artificial impregnation with the sperm obtained from a healthy man of good eugenic stock. The method lends itself useful only in those cases where the wives are fertile and free from organic complaints, and sterility in their unions is entirely due to their husbands; it is not applicable to those wives who are sterile.

The latest cable news reveals the success of surgery's new practical technique, how a child-hungry Long Island couple, Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore Lauricella became so rapturous over their pair of laboratory twins that they let the world in on the secret. Mrs. Lauricella was the subject of Drs. Frances Seymour and Alfred Koerner, obstetricians, who have developed the science of providing children to women, who by necessity or choice are unmated.

The twins were born to Mrs. Lauricella after Dr. Seymour had inseminated her artificially.

Although she was at first reluctant to discuss the matter, Dr. Seymour finally consented to explain the experiments in order to avoid public misunderstanding. She revealed that during the past 2 years she had her associate, Dr. Koerner, and given 13 test-tube babies to women who otherwise would have been childless.

Eleven of these children were actually offsprings of the husband and wife concerned, and their conception differed from that of other children, only in that it had been effected by scientific impregnation.

Two other laboratory babies were given to unwed and unklissed mothers with the help of anonymous fathers.

These latter two mothers, Dr. Seymour said, were prominent business women who did not want to marry but felt they had a right to children. The problem of Bernard Shaw's "Candida" has thus been solved.

"Our method consists of a glass tube and the force of gravity," Dr. Seymour said. "No contact between the father and the mother is necessary."

In the cases of married couples, the laboratory baby is truly their own flesh and blood. In the cases of unmarried women, an anonymous male, whom the mother never sees, is selected from a hospital list of donors for blood transfusion and, after contributing his semen, becomes the father of a eugenic baby whom he will never see by a woman he has never known.

Dr. Seymour said that the practice of aiding women to have eugenic babies by fathers, with whom they had not had physical contact, was a new thing but growing constantly.

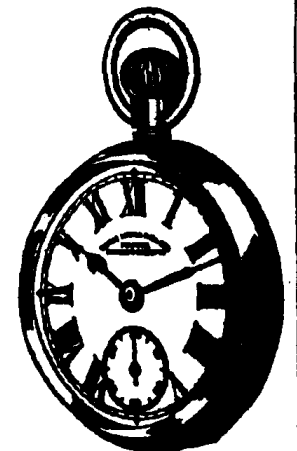
On ethical grounds much can be said, both for and against the adoption of this practice. But Dr. Caldwell observes that just as every innovation either in dress, habits or social customs has had to fight its way through opposition, it is hoped or not hoped—it is left to the reader's individual tastes—that this socio-scientific development will become increasingly popular.

In the meantime, many in the world, and particularly in India, are bound to ask: Whither is Science drifting?

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CEYLON'S RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES

Like India, Ceylon is rich in minerals and raw materials suitable for the manufacture of several useful articles, such as paper, sugar, pencil, starch, soap, etc. Mr. D. Sundaravelu Pillai, writing on this subject in the *Ceylon Review*, gives a catalogue of raw materials available in the Island.

The Island is famous for coconut and palmyrah. Out of coconut oil, it is possible to manufacture a substitute for ghee by means of hydrogenation and by biochemical methods, the oil by itself forms the chief ingredient for the manufacture of scented hair oils, etc. The coconut shell, which is available in large quantities submitted to destructive distillation, gives a variety of useful bye-products, namely, gas for lighting, tar, acetic acid, acetone and a number of valuable chemicals, and the coconut shell charcoal could be used as a gas absorbent in masks. The coir, if properly retted, will yield very fine material for the manufacture of ropes, matting and other useful articles. The palmyrah tree also yields very valuable products such as jaggery and *pani pannatha* (the first juice solidified). The leaves and the tree provide the building material and the primitive roofing. The above-mentioned products, namely, the palmyrah jaggery and *pani pannatha*, if properly prepared and wrapped up in attractive wrappers and enclosed in suitable boxes, should sell as a substitute for toffee and chocolates in Europe.

Ceylon imports about one and half million rupees worth of soap. The raw materials for this are available in the Island. The writer goes on to enumerate as follows:

The art of preparing clay articles and hardening them by heat is pre-historic and known to exist in this country several centuries before the Christian era. There is evidence to shew that the ancient kings of Lanka had seats made out of clay. At the present moment, Ceylon imports large quantities of roofing and flooring tiles from India. Over half a million rupees worth of clay wares consisting of bricks, tiles, earthenware, stoneware, etc., are being imported into Ceylon every year. Raw materials suitable for the manufacture of Mangalore and Calicut pattern roofing and flooring tiles are found plentifully in many localities, viz., Anuradhapura, Chilaw, Kelaniya and in other districts. The clay, water, and firewood are the chief raw materials required for the manufacture of these tiles.

For the manufacture of high class pottery such as stoneware, earthenware, porcelain, china, glazed wall tiles, drainage pipes, etc., the raw materials, namely, china clay, plastic clay, folepay, stones rich in folepay, sand, etc., are available in the Island.

India imports yearly 15 to 18 lakhs of rupees worth of China clay for sizing cotton goods. The China clay finds a very wide use in the manufacture of paper, cotton goods, colours, pigments, pencils, school chalk, soaps and soap powders, buttons, etc.

INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL STATUS

India has gained experience in imperial and international affairs and herself became better known to the outside world by her active participation during and after the War in European politics, says Mr. V. S. Krishnaswami writing in the May number of *Advance India*, a new Madras monthly. The writer is of opinion that this experience is of great advantage to India, as she is to become a self-governing dominion in the near future. Of the real advantages of her present international status, Mr. Krishnaswami says:

The importance of India's international status has not been a mere figment of the imagination. It is a reality in so many aspects. She has acquired the right of making treaties with the other dominions and to appoint her own agents and trade commissioners accredited to foreign countries. She has been given the right to correspond directly with the other Dominions, for example, Africa, although this right is limited and exercised subject to the control of the Secretary of State. Thus it can be said that India has entered into the chrysalis stage of her international evolution. Obviously India has gained an enhanced status by her association with the League, which gives her a quasi-independence in external affairs.

INDIA AND THE WHITE PAPER

Prof. Jitendrachandra Guha, writing in the latest number of the *Landholders' Journal*, says that:

Unless there is a large party in India which is prepared to support the reforms in the White Paper, it is useless for England to go forward. Reforms cannot be forced down the unwilling throat of India. It will be dangerous for England to cry halt to India, thinking that as there are conflicting currents of thoughts, feelings, passions, and prejudices in every department of life in India, she can be held back for any length of time. Such an attitude on the part of England may be likened to that of King Canute attempting to stem the tide and bid the waves depart from his august presence.

THE IMPACT OF TWO CULTURES

The latest number of the *Annamalai University Journal* contains an article on "Tamil classics and the impact of two cultures" by Mr. S. S. Bharati, M.A., B.L. The two cultures are the Aryan and the ancient Tamil ones. The ancient Aryan organised his community into a close knit, well established caste system.

It was more than a federalised organism equipped and well calculated to consolidate its position against all attacks of hostile elements, especially in those early epochs. Its organisation was such as would ensure against all disintegrating forces both from within and without. It was particularly suited to conserve the racial purity against onslaughts of uncivilised warring tribes and also to preserve and promote its own wealth, resources, and fighting strength.

The Tamil community on the contrary was only a federation, says the writer, of different tribes and clans as well as crafts and landed or trading classes with perfect social equality and without rigid social barriers and bars between them by virtue of mere birth.

The Tamilian communal clans and classes closely approximated to the trade-guilds and the individualistic society in medieval Europe, and was at the antipodes of the well organised caste-bound racial community of the Aryans in Upper India.

Whereas the early Aryan had incessantly to fight for the extinction of races hostile to his culture, the pre-Sangam Tamilian never cultivated the need for aggressive warfare. The Aryans actually took pleasure in fighting, while the Tamilian of the ancient days fought only when there was necessity, that is for honour and self-defence. In lore also the Tamilian was far advanced than the Aryan new-comer. The writer concludes:

These differences in the ideals both in love and war of these two cultured stocks of ancient India led naturally to their characteristic different outlooks on life, and to differing schemes and systems of their several social institutions, political organisations and moral maxims. The Tamilian was a born optimist, full of humour and buoyancy, joyously clinging to the rosy side of life, prone to be happy in family life and inclined always to revel in righteous yet merry life on earth. The Aryan grew to be a sullen cynic, sour to pleasures of every kind, hating all existence as a misery to be avoided, preaching asceticism therefore as the only panacea for all ills of life and vehemently given to other-worldism.

PRE-ARYAN ELEMENTS IN INDIA

Mr. Atul K. Sur, writing in the latest number of the *Indian Historical Quarterly*, tries to show in his article on "Pre-Aryan Elements in Indian Culture" that the prevailing notion that the Hindu culture is composed entirely of Aryan elements is wrong. He says that it is now practically a *fait accompli* that the pre-Aryan peoples of the Indus Valley were superior to the Aryans in material culture. Mr. Sur continues:

Indeed, they (pre-Aryans) were in enjoyment of many of the amenities of modern life. But intellectually the pre-Aryans were much inferior to the Aryans. The Aryan language was more excellent than anything which the pre-Aryans could boast of. And it was of this language that they made a lasting gift to the children of the soil. The refined character of their language and its delicate structure was susceptible to abstract thinking. It implied a mental outlook that tended to intellectual progress. The subtle spiritual conceptions inherent in such a mental outlook found its reflection in the religion of the Rig-Veda. It was this mental outlook, too, which left its indelible mark on the culture that evolved out of the absorption and assimilation of Aryan and pre-Aryan elements in the midland regions of India. Elsewhere where the Aryans went, they have often been described as demolishers of original civilization. But in justice to the Aryans it must be said that their Indian brethren were not mere destroyers of civilization. They had creative genius too. Their creation was in the direction of cultural synthesis. From the Vedic times onward we have in literature a lasting testimony to this synthetic process. The result of this synthesis was a new culture—Hinduism. The incorporation of pre-Aryan religious elements in Hinduism is merely a part of that process.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

THE PERSIAN AND GREEK COINS AND THEIR IMITATIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA. By Dr. Surendra Kisor Chakraborty, M.A., Ph.D. [The Indian Historical Quarterly, March 1934.]

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA. By Principal Sohrab R. Davar. [The Ganga, May 1934.]

THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF INDIAN CULTURE. By Antilbaran Roy. [The Kalyana-Kalpitaru, May 1934.]

THE NEED FOR RE-ORIENTATION OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY. By P. T. Raju, M.A. [The Aryan Path, June 1934.]

WOMEN'S POSITION IN THE WORLD AND INDIAN WOMEN. By Mrs. Kiron Bose. [The Modern Review, June 1934.]

INDOLOGICAL STUDIES IN FRANCE. By Prof. Sylvain Levi. [India and the World, June 1934.]

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: A RETROSPECT. By U. C. Gopalan. [The Advance India, May 1934.]

NEED FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA. By Dr. R. C. Malhotra. [Careers, June 1934.]

CO-OPERATION

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, writing on "Russia" in the current number of the *Modern Review*, offers some very fruitful observations on the advantages of co-operative methods for the advancement of our rural population. According to the Poet, the adoption of methods of co-operation in production and consumption alone can be the best means of rural re-construction in this country.

"I want our villages to enjoy full human dignity and wealth instead of being content with the leavings and surplus of the towns. It is my firm belief that by co-operative methods alone, the village will find it possible to salvage its sinking strength. The regrettable thing is that until now co-operation in Bengal has lost itself solely in money-lending—a slight improvement on money-lending rusticity; it has been of no service to the task of production and consumption.

The main reason is that co-operation has come to our country official-ridden under the patronage of an administrative system, which is blind, deaf, and indifferent. At the same time we must perhaps shamefully admit that the qualities which make co-operation easy are lacking in our character. Mutual trust is feeble in those who are themselves weak. Indeed, absence of self-esteem is the basis of disrespect for others. Loss of self-respect from long servitude has culminated in this degradation. They will accept with bowed head the rule of their masters, but cannot tolerate the guidance of their own class; it is easy for them to cheat their own people and to treat them cruelly.

One learns from Russian story-books that the condition of the long-suffering Russian peasantry is similar. However difficult the solution, there is no other way; nature must be corrected by creating opportunities for combining the forces of mind and body. It is not by granting co-operative credit but by combined effort, thereby making the villagers co-operation-minded that we shall save the villages."

MODERN INDIA

"India in Ferment" is the subject of an interesting article in the April number of *India and the World* by Mr. Albert E. Kane of New York. Despite communal differences and religious difficulties, there is a distinct sentiment of solidarity. India with all her millions and surface variations is one country and entitled to a separate existence as such. The writer continues:

There seems to be a deeply rooted Indian culture common to all, although many of its earlier manifestations have already disappeared. Just because they are so obvious, the similarities of the different communities are frequently overlooked or minimized while the differences are emphasized. To the outsider, the every-day manner of life—its simplicity—its respect for the family unit—its general appearance and ordinary customs—seems nearly uniform everywhere. After all, such simple things as the way of doing business, habits of cleanliness, manner of dressing, drinking, eating and sleeping, marriage and funeral ceremonies are all indicative of a unity of some kind. The spirituality of all the people, though expressed differently, is apparent. No less important are the actual lives of self-sacrifice of those yet a minority of the population; but in all parts of India, whose names are far too numerous to mention but who have devoted themselves to education, journalism and social work of all sorts merely for the sake of India. Such educational and social experiments as those at Shantiniketan, Sriniketan, Poona, and elsewhere, particularly those uplifting the condition of Indian womanhood are bound to have happy results and are a hint of a brighter day to come. Already have I seen Christian and Hindu married and living happily, Muslim and Hindu dining and fraternizing together, although unfortunately in the upper classes only.

The writer concludes that the growing number of intercaste marriages, the greater understanding of Indian youth, and the more liberal spirit abroad give mute testimony to the fact that the day of the communal riot is passing and and that a united India will soon face the world.

POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Writing in a recent number of *Labour*, Miss Margaret Bondfield says:

"A political organisation does not want its members trained to obey the word of command; they should be trained to think, and the whole influence of a political organisation should be in the direction of developing self-discipline in the individual, coupled with the power to co-operate, to criticise constructively, and to take such initiative as would be useful for the common good."

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

+

DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

LIFTING THE BAN ON THE CONGRESS

The Government of India have, in consultation with Local Governments, lifted the ban on Congress organisations throughout the country, although they have decided that the special laws passed by the Central and Local Legislatures should continue to be in force. Local Governments will not, however, withdraw the notifications against revolutionary organisations or any other organisation which, in their opinion, are a danger to the peace of the country. The red shirt organisation of the Frontier Province will accordingly continue to be unlawful.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME

The Working Committee of the Congress, which met at Wardha on June 13, passed the following Resolutions:—

In view of the removal of the ban on Congress organisations, the Working Committee advises responsible Congress workers to expedite the reorganisation of Congress Committees within their respective jurisdictions and engage Congressmen in the various constructive activities, particularly:

- (a) Production of Khaddar through self-spinning and the spread thereof within the area of production and such further assistance to the All-India Spinners' Association as is within their power.
- (b) Removal of untouchability.
- (c) Promotion of inter-communal unity.
- (d) Promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and drugs and advocacy of prohibition.
- (e) Promotion of education on national lines.
- (f) Promotion and development of useful small industries.
- (g) Organisation and re-construction of village life in its economic, educational, social and hygienic aspects.
- (h) Spread of useful knowledge among the adult population in villages.
- (i) Organisation of industrial labour; and
- (j) Such other activities as may commend themselves to Congress workers and organisations which are not inconsistent with the Congress objective and which will not involve any form of civil resistance.

MISS SLADE'S MISSION

Miss Slade, the Mahatma's disciple, has sailed for England on a political mission. Interviewed by the Associated Press, she said:

I am going to England to work quietly and persistently for the truer understanding between India and England. Being by birth the daughter of an English Admiral and by choice also the daughter of Mahatmaji, I feel an irresistible call at this juncture to go there and seek, with all the strength of power which is in me, for both countries for living in harmony between them.

Asked how she proposed to do this, she replied:

By reaching the heart of the English people through truth. And in this respect, most especially by showing them what Mahatma Gandhi really is and what he stands for.

Asked as to whose idea it was that she should go, she said:

It was entirely my own. It came to me in a flash and I first mentioned it to Miss Harrison and then to another English friend before I mentioned it to Gandhiji.

"Does Gandhiji approve," was the last question. "He has given me his blessing," she replied.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

"The Congress claims to represent equally all the communities composing the Indian nation and, therefore, in view of this division of opinion can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award as long as this division of opinion lasts." This is the statement of policy made by the Congress Working Committee in response to a request by the Parliamentary Board.

Continuing, the Working Committee says: "Judged by the national standard, the Communal Award is wholly unsatisfactory, besides being open to serious objections on other grounds," and the Committee is of opinion that ways and means of arriving at an agreed solution should be explored.

MR. VILLIERS' WARNING

"If the White Paper is turned down, India will be plunged back again into a turbid sea and chaos, wherefrom it is doubtful whether she will ever emerge," declared Mr. Edward Villiers in a speech at Loughton in Mr. Churchill's constituency. Mr. Villiers said:

That the blind antagonism of the White Paper critics would only achieve chaos in India and facilitate the return of the Socialist Government in England. Mr. Churchill was playing the game of the Socialist Party to such purpose that Mr. Maxton and Sir Stafford Cripps were already counting the spoils. People who talked about the White Paper policy being that of the Socialist Government were either knaves or fools. White Paper critics of whom the Duchess of Atholl was one of the most assiduous, had rummaged in India's garbage heap and triumphantly flaunted in the face of the perplexed electorate the dirt which one would naturally expect to find in the garbage heaps of any country, including England. They had dug down into Blue Books and White Books to find cases of corruption and nepotism, but it was neither fair nor reasonable to deal with the grave problem in a spirit of a petty school-worm seeking to lay blame rather than bestow praise. He had heard Lord Lloyd with a catch in his voice, speak of the betrayal of India's dumb millions, but how else than by giving these dumb millions the vote could they make them less dumb?

MR. C. R. ON SWARAJ

"It is our earnest hope," said Mr. Rajagopalachari in the course of his speech at Bulandshahr, "that we should attain *swaraj* when Mahatmaji is alive, so that he may lead us under *swaraj*. I am one of those who believe that our difficulties under *swaraj* will be greater than the difficulties we face in our struggle for *swaraj*. If Mahatmaji is necessary for us to guide us in our struggle for *swaraj*, a man like him is even more necessary to guide us after we get *swaraj*."

MR. BALDWIN ON DEMOCRACY

"Democracy is the most difficult form of government," said Mr. Baldwin recently, "because it requires the co-operation of all the people in the country. . . . The wheels may now be creaking, but are you sure that the wheels of State are not creaking also in Moscow, Berlin or Vienna?"

SIR JAMES CRERAR ON INDIA

Sir James Crerar, who was Home Member to the Government of India from 1927 to 1932, supported the White Paper proposals in an address to the East India Association at Caxton Hall, Westminster. He said:

I would submit for consideration which point to a decision three propositions: Firstly, the existing system of government both in what it has done and what it has not done, has exhausted or completed its potentialities. We have reached the limits of the period of transition for which it was intended to provide.

Secondly, a further period of transition has now to be contemplated and provided for, because we have not yet in view conditions which admit even of that very relative degree of finality which is all that is attainable in politics. The proposals of His Majesty's Government are based on an inquiry more prolonged, more minute and more comprehensive than any on record.

They represent an effort commensurate with the magnitude and intricacy of the problem to offer a constructive solution for difficulties that are generally admitted, a reasonable satisfaction to Indian ambitions and the scope for natural and organic development, which may obviate any drastic readjustments in too near a future. It is possible that this might be done by other means, but none has hitherto been put forward.

Thirdly, it is better to proceed upon a maturely considered plan than to postpone action until a time when we should be obliged to improvise dangerously under the compulsion of events what should have been opportunely done with deliberation and goodwill.

MR. WALTER ELLIOT ON DICTATORSHIP

Mr. Walter Elliott, Minister of Agriculture, British Cabinet, speaking at a Thornbury National Unionist demonstration on June 11, said:

We do not want dictators in this country. We have won our liberties through many centuries of hard work and hard fighting and we don't intend to give any of them up to anyone, whatever colour his shirt, or even if he takes it off and runs about naked.

SIR AUSTEN ON THE LEAGUE

Speaking at a Conference of the League of Nations Union in London, Sir Austen Chamberlain said:

I hold that our safety is not isolation, but in the recognition that the aggressor is the common enemy of mankind, and in the establishment of a system which makes it certain that against the aggressor there will be mobilised a force which is irresistible, and which must deny to the aggressor the benefit which he hoped to derive from his aggression.

CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

The Congress Parliamentary Board, after meeting for full two days in Bombay last month, have arrived at definite conclusions over the questions of manifesto and communal award. They have also drafted the constitution and rules governing that body and have submitted all these conclusions to the Working Committee, which has issued a statement approving of those recommendations.

The Working Committee, in approving of those recommendations, reiterates its belief in the goal of *Purna Swaraj* for India, and declares its determination to achieve it by all peaceful means. It rejects the White Paper, as all political parties have generally done, and observes that the Communal Award, which is a part of the White Paper, must likewise lapse. As regards the Congress attitude towards it, it says that it falls far short of national interests and considers the present moment as good for neither acceptance nor rejection of the same.

POLITICS AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Commenting on the reported appointment of Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, Bar-at-Law, Bombay, as additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind in place of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Bar-at-Law, who is proceeding to England preparatory to retirement, the *Daily Gazette* says:

We are forced to the conclusion most reluctantly that the Secretary of State must have had some finger in this pie and that the appointment of Mr. Haveliwala is the outcome not of the merits of the case but of some unholy political consideration, such as that which in effect announced the separation and independence of Sind before the general demand for and the financial feasibility of such separation had been investigated. . . .

If the British Government does not hesitate sometimes to swallow its own high principles and place communal considerations above the assurance of independence, integrity, competence and impartiality in its high judicial appointments, what can we expect of any subsequent Government who may be in charge of this province? The principle at stake is of sufficient importance to justify a question in Parliament.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE AND LORD DERBY

No breach of privilege was committed by Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby as members of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform.

This is the unanimous decision of the Parliamentary Committee of Privileges which investigated Mr. Churchill's complaint that Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby had influenced the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to withdraw the evidence submitted to the Joint Committee and to substitute other evidence.

The Committee find that the Chamber amended their evidence, because of cables from the Lancashire Mission in India insisting that a strong and cordial supplementary memorandum must be submitted on behalf of Lancashire.

The Chamber sought the advice of Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby, and the Committee are unanimous that that advice took the form of intimidation or interference with the freedom of the Chamber.

What had been called 'pressure', say the Committee, was no more than advice and persuasion.

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP IN IRELAND

"We would abolish the office of the Governor-General to-morrow, but for certain obligations of the Free State Treaty and constitution," declared Mr. de Valera on June 20 in the Dail, when Mr. Cosgrave moved for reconsideration of the annual estimate for salary and expenses of the Governor-General.

Mr. de Valera added that he hoped ultimately to abolish the office and declared that the functions of the Governor-General were ridiculous and the very title was obnoxious to the whole of the Irish people.

Mr. Cosgrave's motion was defeated by 41 votes to 29 and the estimate was agreed to without division.

SIR CHIMANLAL ON WHITE PAPER

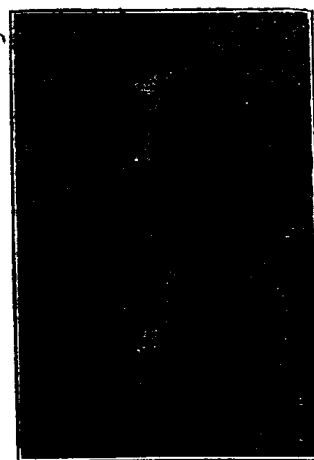
A warning to the British Government that if the White Paper proposals were not substantially improved, Britain would lose both her trade in India and the goodwill of the people, and an appeal to all the communities of the country to unite and solve the communal question were uttered by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of a speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Western India National Liberal Association recently.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY'S HON. DEGREES

We understand that the *Oxford University Gazette* will explain in future the reason for the conferment of honorary degrees on various persons.

During the academic year several honorary degrees are conferred on persons of indubitable eminence of whom the average graduate has never heard. The recipient of these academic honours are usually experts in some abstruse subject, whose works are invariably unknown to the bulk of the members of the University.

This explanatory information should provoke more interest than has been the case hitherto in those upon whom the University is bestowing her favours.



SIR ROSS MASUD

who has resigned the Vice-Chancellorship of the Muslim University, Aligarh, on account of differences with the Court of the University.

HINDI AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The Benares Hindu University has decided to make Hindi the vehicle of instruction in Sanskrit, History, Economics, Civics and Logic for the Intermediate Class from the next academic year. We are informed that Seth G. Das Birla has donated a lakh of rupees for this purpose.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

The tenth quinquennial review of the progress of Education in India in 1927-32 by Sir George Anderson, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, which is 270 pages of closely typed material and contains several striking diagrams, is based on the work of officers in the various provinces. Sir George prefaces the volume with an allusion to the main features and statistics for the quinquennium and says:

The high promise which was held out 5 years ago had been far from fulfilment and much that is recorded in this review will appear disappointing. Economic distress, far exceeding in magnitude and intensity even that experienced in the post-War years, has intervened; expenditure has been cut down in all directions; the pace of expansion has been retarded; political life has been disturbed; communal bitterness has been accentuated.

The financial shortage had reacted adversely on educational progress. Whereas educational expenditure of all kinds was increased approximately by Rs. 7 crores in the quinquennium of 1917-22 and by Rs. 6 crores in the quinquennium of 1922-27, the increase during the quinquennium under review dropped to Rs. 260 lakhs.

The Report shows that 9.5 per cent. of the male population and 3.1 per cent. of the female population were at school in Madras during the quinquennium. The respective percentages in the cases of the other provinces were: Bombay 9.08 and 2.83, Bengal 8.53 and 2.32, United Provinces 5.30 and 0.72, the Punjab 8.82 and 1.85, Burma 6.81 and 3.01, Bihar and Orissa 5.15 and 0.67, Central Provinces 5.07 and 0.85, Assam 6.88 and 1.5, and North-West Frontier Province 5.7 and 1.2.

CORRUPTION IN THE PUNJAB JUDICIARY

Replying to an address presented by the Judicial Branch of the Punjab Civil Service Association, Chief Justice Young, of the Lahore High Court, said:

I am satisfied that a small number of judicial officers and a large proportion of ministerial staff of Courts of this province are corrupt.

They must do all they can to remove any just cause of complaint, which the public might have and endeavour to create absolute confidence.

Mr. Young appealed to the members and the public for support, and added:

These things are always difficult to prove, but I will use all means available when I am satisfied that a reasonable suspicion exists to stamp out these practices.

The Chief Justice further said that he would pay more attention to the record of judicial officers for honest administration of justice and for control over the Ministerial staff than to ability in writing judgments, and concluded:

It is of the essence that justice should be administered speedily and impartially. Forget you are Mahomedans, Hindus, Sikhs or Christians, Zemindars or Mahajans. Remember you are judges, which is much more important.

WHY JURIES HESITATE

Addressing a jury at the City of London Coroner's Court, Mr. F. Danford Thomas said:

I am making these observations as I happen to hold the position of the premier coroner'ship in England. I feel that someone must speak to justify and explain the verdicts which coroners' juries are bound to give in traffic cases.

There are practically only two alternative verdicts for juries: if there is what is known as gross and criminal negligence, they find a verdict of manslaughter. On the other hand, any negligence short of that comes under the heading of misadventure.

Where juries find that death is due to misadventure, a custom has grown for counsel to inquire further whether they exonerate the driver from all blame. Juries are entitled to express that opinion if they wish. Sometimes juries have gone further and have attached blame to parties other than the driver.

There is room for some alteration in the law by which a coroner's jury may be able to find a verdict of 'Death by negligent driving'. So often juries do not like the word 'manslaughter', it sounds terrible. If juries could return the verdict suggested, they would often have convictions and proper punishment.

REFORMATION OF HINDU LAW

The need for the reformation of the Hindu law is urged in an article in the journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law by Mr. J. Chinnadurai, an Indian barrister, who adduces a number of reasons why he considers it defective and unsuited to modern thought. Mr. Chinnadurai contends that Hindu law needs simplification and standardization, and urges that it should be purged of all ambiguities, superstitions and customs and manners that are objectionable. Case-law should be codified and reduced in bulk to the absolute minimum commensurate with legal requirements.

Mr. Chinnadurai suggests that a commission of legal experts might devise the means of drawing up a scheme for modernization and standardization. He thinks it would be an excellent thing if the new Hindu law was brought into effect simultaneously with the Supreme Court in the Federal Constitution.

VALIDITY OF EXCOMMUNICATIONS

The validity of action of a communal *panchayat* in excommunicating a member of the community was considered by the Bombay High Court. The High Court observed that in respect of action taken, notice should be given to the person to be excommunicated of the charges against him, thus allowing him an opportunity to defend himself. In this particular case, the High Court held that no such notice had been given and that the excommunication was therefore invalid.

LEGAL AVOIDANCE OF TAXES

"No man in this country is under the smallest obligation, moral or other, so to arrange his legal relations to his business or to his property as to enable the Inland Revenue to put the largest possible shovel into his stores," said the Lord President in *Ayrshire Pullman Motor Services and Ritchie v. Commissioner of Inland Revenue*.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN INSURANCE

Addressing the annual meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association at Bombay on May 15 last, Mr. Jeevanlal G. Setalvad, the President, pleaded for protection to Indian Insurance Companies. He also pleaded for reciprocal legislation with a view to checking free access into India of foreign insurance concerns, so that the same restrictions as are imposed on Indian companies abroad might also be imposed on companies belonging to those countries where such legislation exists.

Incidentally Mr. Setalvad referred to the protection granted by the Government to textile, steel and other industries, and said insurance was as vital an industry as textile or steel. All the world over, insurance was given a most prominent place in the programme of national development, and in all countries the kings and their representatives took a personal interest in the development of insurance business. But he regretted that in India, the head of the Government or any important official never uttered a word about insurance companies. He asserted that as time went on, it was the insurance companies which were going to be large reservoirs of capital, wherefrom the Government could freely draw whenever they had loan programmes. It was up to the Government, therefore, to make Indian insurance companies their strongest allies, and the only way they could do this was by agreeing without delay to introduce legislation, as had been done in several countries, to protect indigenous companies from foreign rivals.

THE INSURED BRAIN

A business expert whose brain was insured by the Company for £100,000, has just retired. He is Mr. Macnamara, the Managing Director of the Telsen Electric Company of Birmingham. His services to the Company were considered so valuable that the Directors insured his life on behalf of the Company for £100,000.

INSURANCE LAW OF INDIA

The legislation that regulates the working of insurance companies in India is embodied in the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, as modified up to 1st December 1928. These provisions deal with deposits, accounts and documents, amalgamation or transfer, winding-up, special provisions relating to accounts and documents, foreign companies in India, penalties and procedure, schedules of balance sheets and valuation statements, annuity business, etc. The new problems in the field of Indian life insurance have made the amendment of the Act imperative, and a bill will soon be placed before the Legislative Assembly for such amendment.

UTILITY OF POSTAL INSURANCE

That the postal insurance fund has outlived the period of its utility and that in the interests of private insurance companies, the postal insurance fund should be abolished, was the resolution passed at a conference of insurance workers held at Calcutta. An identical resolution had already been passed at a meeting of representatives of insurance companies which was held recently.

INSURANCE AGAINST TWINS

In America, there are many strange insurance schemes. One such is insuring against the birth of twins or triplets. In case a premium-holder is blessed with two instead of one child at a time, the amount for which he has insured will be paid to him. For triplets, the amount will be proportionately higher. It is said that this kind of insurance is very popular and many companies have been formed which only deal in insurance against twins or triplets.

SIR S. N. POCHKHANAWALA

We congratulate Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on his being awarded a Knighthood on the King-Emperor's Birthday.

GERMANY AND INDIAN COTTON

We understand that a plan to buy large quantities of Indian cotton instead of the American product is being considered by German textile manufacturers. It is pointed out that this would reduce Germany's unfavourable balance of trade with the United States and would also help German manufacturers to sell their goods to India.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Times* says that the continued negotiations on the Trade Agreement with India are inspiring the vernacular press to discuss the feasibility of preferential tariffs between Japan and Manchukuo. In response to the Indian request that the agreement should acknowledge Indo-British preference, Japan proposes a clause based on the Anglo-Soviet agreement which shall recognise the right of Japan to make similar preferential arrangements with contiguous countries.

INDIA AT TORONTO

A *Reuter's* message, dated May 16 last, announces that India will participate in the Toronto Exhibition for the first time since 1926.

India is featuring 'Tourism,' to which she is devoting a separate stall organised by the Indian State Railways Office in New York, and is also displaying a full range of products on lines similar to the British Industries Fair, but is specially drawing attention to shellac in which it is hoped to open up a wide market in Northern America.

DEPUTY TRADE COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, I.C.S., of Nagpur, has been appointed Deputy Trade Commissioner in London, in succession to Mr. H. S. Malik, and is expected to take over office shortly.

A NEW DEFINITION OF SWADESHI

The Secretaries of the All-India *Swadeshi* Sangh have released for publication the following definition of *Swadeshi* as suggested by Mr. Gandhi for the information of *swadeshi* workers and affiliated institutions in the country. Persons and institutions interested have been asked to forward their view to the Secretaries.

For the purpose of this institution, *Swadeshi* shall cover useful articles solely manufactured in this country through small industries, which require for their existence continuous education of public opinion in their favour and which will accept directions issued by the Board of this institution as to the price of the articles manufactured by them and the wages and welfare of labour under their control. Such *Swadeshi* therefore will exclude articles manufactured through the large and organised industries which are well able to take care of themselves and which can command State protection without needing popular aid.

MR. MEHTA ON INDIAN CRISIS

In his speech at the debate at the International Labour Conference, Mr. Mehta said that the economic crisis in India was deepening and not lightening. He also said:

Our Government gives Britain preference at our expense and hands over our currency and exchange mechanism to the London money market. There is no industrial planning, because the Government cannot move until orders have been received from London, which always considers its own preference rather than the benefit of the Indian masses.

MESSRS. D. J. KEYMER & CO.

Messrs. D. J. Keymer & Co., Ltd., the well known British advertising agencies, have for the last 10 years been doing business in the East through their branches in Bombay and Calcutta. We are informed that owing to continual expansion of business, their central offices in London have now been removed to the more commodious quarters in Australia House in Strand.

INDIAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

"The awakening among the Indian women to the importance of a reform of age-long customs, which have lost their significance in the present age, and the realisation of the important place they occupy in the political sphere have outrun the modest expectations of the founders of the movement," writes 'Malati' in the *National Review*, a new monthly started at Madras. She continues:

Indian women are gradually realising that they ought to free themselves from the shackles of stupid custom, meaningless superstition and crippling economic conditions. Unlike in the countries of the West, where economic self-sufficiency is stressed to be of greater import than the sanctity of marriage and permanence of family life, our women have realised that they are the queens of the home and hearth, and family life ought not to be sacrificed for other considerations, however important apparently they may seem to be.

The Indian women's part in the social and economic regeneration of their status is noteworthy in many respects. The legal disabilities imposed on women in regard to their property rights are now sought to be remedied so that their place in Indian society may be assured.

The writer concludes by saying that women stand for unity for the whole of India. She asserts that when once the women's movement gains influence, the solution of the Indian communal problem becomes easier.

CHILD MARRIAGES

On 16th March last, Mrs. Nagarkar moved a resolution in the Conference of the National Council of Women, which met at Bombay, drawing attention to the fact that the Children's Marriage Restraint Act had not proved efficient as a means of eradicating the evil of child marriage, and in its present form did not prevent child marriages but served only as an instrument of punishment. The resolution therefore urged Government and the public to so amend the Act that this evil might be completely eradicated. The resolution was seconded by Mrs. J. R. Doctor and passed.

'DAUGHTER-SELLING'

The text of an unofficial Bill calculated to stop the evil of 'daughter-selling', which has been introduced in the Assembly, is published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated April 19.

The author of the Bill, Kunwar Raghubir Singh, of Agra, says that the evil of 'daughter-selling' has assumed dangerous proportions in Indian society, and has considerably increased the number of widows in the Hindu society. This practice is opposed to all canons of morality and the best ideas of every community. Religious organisations are all opposed to such practices.

The Bill provides for the protection of minor girls (a) against inequality of ages of bride and bridegroom, and (b) against their treatment as commodities as opposed to human beings.

The following is the text of the Bill:—

Whereas the evil of 'daughter-selling' has assumed dangerous vogue in society, it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may be called the Girls' Protection Act, 1934. It extends to the whole of British India.
2. 'Parent' in this Act means the father, the mother or any other guardian of the girl under whose protection she is living before her marriage. A girl shall be deemed to be a major on completing the age of 14 years.
3. If a parent sells his or her daughter before she has attained majority, he or she shall be liable to punishment which may be an imprisonment for 2 months or a fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or both.
4. It shall be within the cognizance of the police to arrest a parent if there are sufficient reasons to believe that the parent has sold the girl.
5. All offences under the Act shall be bailable and shall not be compoundable.
6. It shall be within the competence of the Court of Sessions or a first or second class Magistrate to try an offence under this Act.

MRS. J. NATHANIEL

Mrs. Julia Nathaniel has been elected as Vice-President of the North Arcot District Educational Council in the Province of Madras. She is also a Municipal Councillor, Member of the Taluk Board, and a Member of the Secondary Educational Board, Vellore.

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR

Mr. Upton Sinclair, the novelist, has decided to contest the Governorship of California at the coming



MR. UPTON SINCLAIR

election. Previously an ardent Socialist, Mr. Sinclair is now running as a Democrat to 'take the wild beast of greed by the beard'. He proposes a drastic programme of returning the unemployed to the land and establishing farm colonies maintained by the State.

PREMIER ON 'FREEDOM OF THE PRESS'

Speaking at the 94th annual dinner of the Newspaper Society in London, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald not only gave good advice to young journalists but waxed eloquent in his admiration of a free Press. "I am in favour of a free Press," declared the Premier in accents which remind one of his freer days when he was not the head of a Tory Government, "and if I live to the age of Methuselah that belief will never go. A free Press is a condition of a free democracy and a free democracy is a condition of a free Press."

"THE HINDUSTAN REVIEW"

In the current issue of the *Hindustan Review* it is proposed to reconvert the *Hindustan Review* into a monthly as it used to be till some time back. Arrangements have been made with the United Press Ltd., of Patna, to bring out the new series of the *Review*. The editorial policy and control will continue, as heretofore, in the hands of Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

THE LATE MR. A. E. JONES

The world-famous torpedo designer, Mr. Albert Edward Jones, died on May 1, at Weymouth at the age of 70.

He was renowned as the "Godfather of Torpedoes"; for although the late Mr. Robert Whitehead actually invented the torpedo, it was Mr. Jones who brought it to its present state of efficiency.

He began his career as an electrical engineer and met Mr. Whitehead while fitting his house with electric lighting. The inventor was so impressed with Mr. Jones' mechanical genius that he sent him out to his Works at Flume.

During the War, Mr. Jones was interned in Austria. Many attempts were made to have him included in an exchange of prisoners, but the Austrians felt his inventive brain would be a great asset to the Allies.



THE HON. SIR FRANK NOYCE
who has been awarded the distinction of
K. C. S. I. on the King's Birthday.

DR. G. S. ARUNDALE, P.T.S.

Dr. George Sydney Arundale has been elected President of the Theosophical Society. He obtained 15,604 votes, as against 4,825 secured by the other candidate, Mr. Ernest Wood.

An official announcement to this effect was made by Mr. A. P. Warrington, President *pro tem* at the installation ceremony at Adyar on June 21.

We congratulate Dr. Arundale on his elevation to the Presidentship of the Theosophical Society.

DR. JIRASEK OF CZECH

It is understood that the Consul-General for the Czechoslovakia Government in Calcutta has addressed a letter to the Calcutta University stating that Professor Doctor Jirasek, who is the chief surgeon of Czech University Clinic at Prague, desires to visit India.

During his tour, the Professor desires to deliver a series of lectures in the Universities of India.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University has accordingly resolved that the University should arrange a course of lectures to be delivered by M. Jirasek as an Honorary Reader on a subject to be decided later on.

A NEW DISCOVERY

A message from Toronto says that Dr. Claude Dolman, formerly house surgeon and research assistant at the Institute of pathology and research of St. Mary's Hospital, London, has succeeded after two years' study in developing a staphylococcus septicæmia serum, producing immunization against infection. Dr. Dolman is at present working at the Connaught Laboratories of Toronto University, and local specialists consider the discovery as important as that of insulin.

Staphylococcus is one of the group of bacteria responsible for the majority of minor septic infections, such as boils. Although there have been various vaccines against boils, they have had only limited success. Any serum or inoculation that promises immunity would therefore represent a great advance.

DIPLOMAS IN TROPICAL MEDICINE

Diplomas in tropical medicine and surgery have been awarded to 6 men from India and Ceylon, according to an announcement by the Royal College of Surgeons. They are: Messrs. A. C. Banerjee, M.B., Calcutta; P. P. Bhavnagri M.B., B.S., Bombay; K. S. Menon, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.B., B.C., Andhra; G. M. Pradhan, M.B., B.S., Bombay; and F. G. Smith, L.M. & S., Ceylon.

The Diplomas are awarded in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians.

BABU MAHAMAYA PRASAD

The triumph of a Vienna physician is recorded recently in a telegram from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to Babu Rajendra Prasad, which says that power of speech has been restored to Babu Mahamaya Prasad, Member of the A.I.C.C. Babu Mahamaya Prasad lost his speech during his incarceration at Hazari Bagh jail in connection with civil disobedience and proceeded to Vienna on May 21, with Doctor Ansari for treatment after the A. I. C. C. meeting at Patna.

CHEAP SOURCE OF VITAMIN C

Juice from the lowly turnip is now recommended as a good substitute for orange or tomato juice, says Dr. E. W. McHenry, of the University of Toronto School of Hygiene, in a report to the Canadian Medical Association Journal. Dr. McHenry says that in Toronto one cent will buy 100 vitamin C units from turnip juice, whereas the number of vitamin C units from lemon juice is 180, and from orange juice 220, and from tomato juice 170. Two pounds of ordinary turnips give 15 ounces of juice, which is said to be sweet and not unpalatable. Salt improves the flavour, but for infants the pure juice is advised. The juice may be easily made at home by grating a section of turnip and expressing the juice from the minced material in a linen or other cloth.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATIONS

The Annual Report of the Rockefeller Foundation shows an expenditure during 1932 of a sum equivalent to about thirty million rupees for projects in the fields of medical, social, and natural science, the humanities and public health. In 17 foreign countries laboratories have been established for fighting various diseases, such as yellow fever, malaria, hook-worm, tuberculosis, and yaws. Forty-three foreign countries altogether have been benefited. They supported 225 international fellowships in public health. Both India and Ceylon have benefited from this great service. Both father and son, the founders of this great institution, are still living, and have set a splendid example of what great good can be done with accumulated wealth.

AN ELECTRIC CRADLE

Soon it will be old-fashioned for mothers to rock their children to sleep in cradles. The cradles will be rocked for them by electricity.

The latest piece of scientific brilliance is an automatic cradle. The power of an electric motor transmitted through noiseless gears, actuates an arm which causes the crib to slide back and forth. A specially designed rheostat governs the speed, providing a range from extremely slow to a rapid glide.

The scientist who invented this automatic cradle, explains that the type which mothers have used for generations is really harmful to the child, as its movements are irregular. This new one is described as "a pacifier from a medical and physiological viewpoint, seeking to provide a gentle, constant motion to the crib and one best calculated to soothe its small occupant."

BANKING IN THE WORLD

A study of the recent banking experiences of 40 countries, covering both the boom period from 1925 to 1929 and in more detail the years of depression from 1930 to 1933, is contained in a publication of the League of Nations "Commercial Banks, 1925-1933".

A particularly thorough analysis is made of the banking crisis in the United States of America, Germany and Austria, and there is a separate section for each of the 40 countries, summarising national developments in the period under review. Attention is directed to the decline of bank deposits, the freezing of credit, the effects of the financial crisis of 1931 and of the subsequent economic depression upon the various banking systems, and the period of reconstruction and re-organisation down to the end of 1933.

THE U. S. A. RECOVERY PLANS

A request for an additional sum of 1,322,000,000 dollars (£264,000,000 at par) to complete the expenditure in connexion with his emergency recovery programme in the coming year was made recently by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress. This includes £20,000,000 for road construction; £8,000,000 to start new naval construction which aims at bringing the United States Navy up to the limits allowed by the London Naval Treaty; £9,600,000 for the great Tennessee Valley development scheme; and £7,000,000 for the construction of public buildings.

President Roosevelt asks Congress to grant him broad powers for dispensing emergency funds.

FIVE AND TEN RUPEE NOTES

The Controller of Currency has issued a press communique, dated June 11, stating that the Government of India have decided to revert to the old thickness of paper for the 5 and 10 rupee currency notes.

These new notes will be issued shortly from the Currency Office, Calcutta, and thereafter from other Currency Offices.

PLEA FOR GOLD STANDARD

Mr. Leon Fraser, President of the Inter-National Settlements (Geneva) in his report submitted at the annual meeting of the shareholders, on May 14, says that there is no doubt about a general return to gold as a monetary system. Mr. Fraser rightly points out: There has been slow but sure progress towards a general international acceptance of the views expressed by the Directors in 1932 that the gold standard remains the best available monetary mechanism.

THE POPE COMMITTEE REPORT

The second part of the Report of the Pope Committee, which was appointed to make suggestions to improve efficiency and effect economies on Indian Railways, has now been issued by the Railway Board.

The Committee lays stress on the importance of advertising and publicity, and suggests that the Railway Board should borrow a specialist from the London, Midland and Scottish Railway to introduce ideal clerical systems in one or two selected offices and instruct representatives of the various Indian railways.

The alternative proposal is that 3 or 4 officers of Indian railways should be deputed to study modern methods on the London, Midland and Scottish Railway.

The Committee criticizes the extent to which parallel and, consequently, redundant organizations are maintained by different railways and suggests that large blocks of clerical staff engaged on routine work in the Chief Accountants' offices of the two State railways in Calcutta may be amalgamated.

It is also suggested that there should be increased amalgamation of the booking, parcels and information offices run by the different railways in various parts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Delhi.

BUS SERVICES MANAGED BY RAILWAYS

Replying to Sir D'Arcy Lindsay in the Assembly, Mr. P. R. Rau stated that none of the railway companies have taken advantage of the powers granted under the Railways Amendment Bill 1933 and established passenger motor services, supplementary to their railways. He added that the Railway Board had not sanctioned any bus service to run in connection with any State Managed Railway. As regards motor accidents, Mr. Rau said the control of motor vehicles was a provincial subject, and the Government of India do not receive reports of road accidents and have no information regarding the number of such accidents beyond what appears in the daily press.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC INCREASE IN BRITAIN

A total increase of over two million pounds is shown in the general merchandise freight receipts of the four big British Railway Companies for the first 23 weeks of this year as compared with the same period last year. The total shows a great trade recovery. The Railway traffic increases are also continuing.

MR. BHIWANDIWALA

An Indian artist, Mr. Erach A. Bhiwandiwalla, who has gained recognition in art circles both in his own country and in Europe, has recently returned to Calcutta.

While in London, he painted among other celebrities the Countess Howe and Mr. George Lansbury, both portraits securing laudatory notices in art journals as well as in the daily press.

Gaining a Tata scholarship while working in a bank, Mr. Bhiwandiwalla went to England where he studied at the Slade School, Heatherley's and the Chelsea School of Art, and was also a pupil of Sir John Lavery, R.A. In Paris, he studied at de la Clause's, and in Rome under Prof. Adolph Blute and Alfred Praga, R.B.A. While in England, he was awarded the Northbrook Society Scholarship which enabled him to study further in Europe and America.

QUEEN SHEBA'S CAPITAL

The lost capital of Queen Sheba is claimed to have been discovered by a French novelist explorer, Andre Malraux, who recently left secretly to explore the Arabian Desert by air.

Malraux, in a message from Djibouti, states that he found the legendary city Saba, 20 towers temple still standing on the northern edge of Roub-el-Khali.

WHAT THE PAINTINGS REVEAL

"I am certain that women will do greater things in the future than they are doing to-day or have done in the past," said Viscountess Astor in a recent speech.

"You have only to go to the British Art Exhibition at Burlington House and look at the faces of the women of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to understand why women have not written better books. Poor, miserable creatures, dressed in satin, covered with frills, with their husbands in armour opposite; these poor, caged women have a pitiful and depressed look, which was only lost when women got the vote."

DR. TAGORE ON THE MEANING OF PICTURES

"You may ask what are the meanings of these pictures. I shall have to tell you that pictures have no meaning whatever. Meanings belong to the ancient Muse, Literature. But Art has its own expression which is beyond the power of words to convey. They have no meaning." This was the advice given recently by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at the Art Gallery in Jaffna.

THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

The first meeting of the Cricket Club of India was held at Simla, on the 13th of May last, under the presidency of H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala. Matters of great importance relating to the future of the Club were discussed. It was felt that to enable the present Committee to give of its best in making the Club function as a strong organisation, the life of the present Committee should be extended for a period of 3 years. This matter will be referred to the general meeting of the Club in July next.

The Committee discussed ways and means of increasing the membership of the Club, which already exceeds 200, and the Committee felt that an early visit to all the provincial associations by the Honorary General Secretary, with an appeal signed by His Highness the President, would materially assist and would also assist the provinces in contributing their quota for the commencement of provincial registers.

The most important item on the agenda was the building of a Club house and ground at Bombay.

The Committee unanimously approved of an official organ for the Club in the shape of a monthly magazine, and the Honorary General Secretary was requested to proceed immediately in the matter in consultation with His Highness.

ORIGIN OF CRICKET IN INDIA

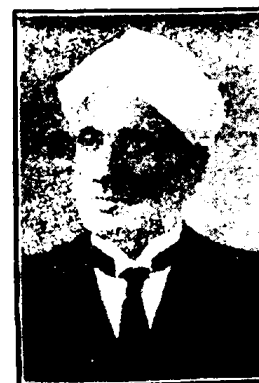
Mr. C. E. Newham, writing in the sports column of *Statesman*, says that the first non-Europeans to take up cricket seriously in India were the Parsis, who formed the Oriental Cricket Club in 1848. It made rapid progress by unremitting practice and the occasional employment of English professionals.

An amusing feature of early Parsi cricket is, that the captain of the losing side was invariably made to acknowledge the fact in his opponents' score-book. Progress in cricket among the Hindus and Moslems was much slower for reasons which need not be entered into. Suffice it that in 1895 Bombay Gymkhana lost a very promising ground bowler, because he had been warned that he would lose caste if he continued to play with Englishmen.

Every credit must be given to the Parsis for the pluck with which they stuck to an uphill task; for it was not until 1877 that they were admitted to a match with Bombay Gymkhana, and they and the other communities would be the first to admit the encouragement and help given by the late Lord Harris when he became Governor of Bombay.

SIR C. V. RAMAN

The Senate accepted the resignation of Sir C. V. Raman as Palit Professor of Physics from 1st of June as he had decided to remain in Bangalore and



SIR C. V. RAMAN

wished to retire from the service of the Calcutta University at the end of his present leave. The Senate placed on record its sense of appreciation of the services rendered by Sir C. V. Raman.

NO. 93 FOR REJUVENATION

The discovery of a new chemical element "No. 93" by a young Italian scientist, Professor Enrico Fermi, and four assistants, was described by Senator Mario Corbino speaking at the Royal Academy of Lincei in the presence of the King of Italy.

The Senator said that "No. 93" was outside the series existing on earth and was obtained by the bombardment of a nucleus of uranium ("No. 92") with neutrons. He claimed that the new discovery went to prove that the formation of new elements proceeded automatically in the universe, with the result that the world was actually in a process of rejuvenating itself.

MR. FORD ON WATCH WINDING

During a recent interview, Mr. Deany pulled out his watch rather impatiently, says the *Evening Standard*. Mr. Ford took the watch, opened it, examined the works, and made a lightning calculation of the number of minutes, hours, days, months and years lost daily by the world in winding up watches. The power thus lost was equal to the force of Niagara.

"We have done wonders with motor cars," said Mr. Ford. "We have made little advance in the technique of watch-making. There is a fortune for the man who can invent a simpler system of watch winding."

THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

The second annual general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India was held in Bombay recently. Mr. Mayasanker M. Bhatta presided. In his presidential address, he reviewed the activities of the Society to cheapen the production of cinema films in India and the formation of a Film Group in the Central Legislature to watch the interests of the industry.

India had not yet been devoting sufficient attention to the film industry. They had not yet produced any educational pictures. There were immense possibilities in this field, and Mr. Bhatta hoped that Government would play their part in promoting the industry in good time.

As regards the progress recently made by Indian producers, the address stated that there was a danger in the speed of this increased production. It was not improbable that they might shortly come to a stage when there would be more pictures than they could afford to exhibit. This was due to the lack of theatres, which again was owing to the poverty of the masses. The present need of the film industry was for more theatres, erected to meet Indian conditions and at a low cost. If this was not feasible, the producers should explore the great field which touring cinemas had before them.

The Society had proposed to organise in December next the First Indian Motion Picture Convention and a Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition with a view to bringing into closer contact all those interested in the film industry.

RASPUTIN FILM LIBEL CASE

Twenty-five thousand pounds damages has been awarded to Princess Yousoupoff in the Rasputin film libel case.

The costs of the libel suits are estimated at £20,000. The jury took over two hours to consider their verdict after listening to the brilliant summing up of Mr. Justice Avory, in the course of which he quoted a verse from Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece", beginning "But she has lost a dearer thing than life."

His Lordship said it was difficult to imagine a worse libel upon a happily married woman upon whose virtue nobody had dared to cast a slur than to say she had been seduced or ravished by such a villain as Rasputin. That was the vilest libel imaginable.

A NEW TYPE OF ARMoured CAR

Provided with bullet-catching walls, an armoured car of new type protects by-standers from the hazard of ricocheting bullets in the event that it is fired upon. Its three-layer wall has an exterior shell of aluminium, a sandwich-like filling of insulating material, and an inner barrier of steel armour plate that is impervious to projectiles. When a bullet penetrates the outer shell, it rebounds from the armour and is trapped in the insulating material.

IMPORTS OF CARS INTO INDIA

Motor manufacturers in the United Kingdom continue to improve their position in the Indian market and, during the 9 months of the fiscal year 1932-33, supplied 55 per cent. of the numbers and 59 per cent. of the value of cars imported.

The table below gives particulars of the imports during the period and the corresponding period of 1932 :

	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	No.	Rs. (lakhs)	No.	Rs. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	2,313	47	4,024	78
Germany	90	11½	101	1½
France	64	1¾	42	1
Italy	151	3	163	3½
Canada	280	5¾	1,099	17
U. S. A.	154	20½	1,853	29
Other Countries	209	3	53	¾
	3,961	82½	7,335	130¾

In commenting on the figures, Sir Thomas Ainscough, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India, who has prepared a survey of the import trade of India covering the period, remarks that the improved position of the United Kingdom is due largely to the exchange advantage, but also partly to the preferential duty and to improved selling organizations in India.

£50 JAPANESE CAR

We learn that Japanese motor cars costing about £50 each will very soon be available for sale in Calcutta.

The new car closely resembling the British Austin "Seven" will be a seven horse power 'Datsun', manufactured by Messrs. Jidosha Seizo, of Tokyo. The 'Datsun' is provided with a self-starter, dynamo lighting and four wheel brakes. It will be up-to-date in its equipment and fittings.

It is said that the car will consume a gallon for 45 miles' ride and reach a maximum speed of 45 miles per hour. The car is popular and in great demand in China and Manchukuo.

INDIA'S FIRST AIR CRUISE TO EUROPE

"The flight will serve to bring home to many countries, through which they will fly in aviation, that India is a live factor and not merely a country wrapped up in White Paper, and that Indians are capable of handling a network of air lines," said the Chairman of the Bombay Flying Club, wishing good luck and adventure to the first Indian Air Cruise Party consisting of Messrs. S. K. Mehta, R. K. Gazdar, N. Nerurker, and J. D. Mehta who took off on the morning of June 11 from Bombay to Europe amidst cheers.

Taking off, the four aeroplanes flew twice round Juhu aerodrome and flew towards Rajkot. The tourists propose to visit a number of places *en route* to England, where they will visit all important flying clubs and study the flying conditions at first hand. This is the first time that a flying club in India has organised such an instructional tour.

The fliers have taken introduction letter from the Governor of Bombay to Lord Londonderry, the Air Minister and President of the Royal Aero Club.

PILGRIMAGE BY AIR

An aeroplane service from Hardwar to Gauchar *en route* to Badrinath, the famous Hindu shrine in the Himalayas has been started from June 1. The distance of 113 miles between the above two stations will be covered within 45 minutes, according to a pamphlet issued by the Himalayan Air Transport and Survey Limited. At present the journey from Hardwar to Badrinath and back takes from about 6 to 8 weeks, but when the service by air is inaugurated, it will be finished within about 10 days.

A SAFETY DEVICE FOR LANDING

Something new in aviation is reported from Roosevelt Field, New York. While circling high in the air recently, the aviator pulled 2 levers in his aeroplane, when 3 men and a woman appeared riding calmly towards the earth. A new safety device released the passenger seats from the plane, a 30-foot parachute opened and they floated safely to the ground. They were strapped to the seats and sat on rubber cushions to soften the shock.

THE CROP-PLANNING CONFERENCE

The Crop-Planning Conference, which met at Simla last month under the presidency of Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, adopted finally the following suggestions:

Madras could increase the area under Cambodia cotton by 50,000 acres and put in another 50,000 acres under sugar-cane in 3 or 4 years.



SIR FAZL-I-HUSSAIN

Bombay can increase the area under sugar-cane, mangoes, plantains, and pineapples.

Bengal had further scope for sugar-cane production and could also increase the area under fodder crops.

The United Provinces has room for a high quality of barley suitable for malting and could also increase the area under linseed with proper rust resisting varieties.

As for the Punjab, a suitable substitute crop was soya bean and an experimental consignment of suitable soya beans crop should be sent to England.

Sugar-cane was the only alternative crop for Burma which could be increased to 100,000 acres.

Bihar and Orissa could increase the sugar-cane and could expand the linseed and the fodder crop.

Central Provinces could increase the acreage under linseed and groundnut and also sesamum.

Sind should have a programme of expansion of cotton, rice, and linseed.

Assam has scope for expansion of area under linseed and sugar-cane.

THE ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE

The first session of the Asiatic Labour Congress met at Colombo on 10th May. Fifteen delegates—4 from India, 5 from Japan, 6 from Ceylon representing Trade Union movements in these countries participated in the Congress, which was also attended by Dr. P. P. Pillai and Mr. Ayusawa, representatives of the International Labour Organisation. Mr. Goone Sinha, President of the All-Ceylon Trade Congress, welcomed the delegates, to which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Kikakawa (Japan) responded, assuring full support of Trade Union movements of their countries for the successful working of the Conference.

The Congress was formally opened by Mr. Peri Sundaram, Minister of Labour, Ceylon. Mr. N. M. Joshi gave a history of the movement which led to the establishment of the Asiatic Labour Congress. Mr. Goone Sinha presided over the session.

The Congress discussed the draft constitution prepared by the representatives of India and Japan in 1933 and adopted it with some modifications.

Several matters of common interest to workers of Asiatic countries were discussed, and a number of resolutions passed dealing with the present economic crisis and the ways of meeting it, insisting on reduction of hours of work and establishment of unemployment relief schemes, international peace and disarmament, self-government for Colonies and Dependencies and sympathising with the workers in Germany and Austria in their present difficulties.

Another resolution asked for direct representation for Colonies and Dependencies at the International Labour Conferences and better representation on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation.

GANDHI'S ADVICE TO LABOURERS

A huge crowd greeted Mahatma Gandhi at the railway station, on June 10, when he passed through Nagpur *en route* to Wardha to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress.

In a brief speech to the Empress mills workers who are on strike at present and who were present at the station to represent their grievances, Mahatma Gandhi said that he was fully alive to their plight; for he himself had been a labourer for more than 40 years. He further promised to receive a deputation of strikers at Wardha with a view to acquainting himself with their grievances, whereafter he would give advice which, if followed, would lead them to success.

THE HIMALAYAS

"I am a scientist but I do not scoff at the worshipful attitude of the Indians towards the Holy Himalayas or regard it as a survival of the superstitions of more barbaric times," declared Sir Francis Younghusband, who was himself born in the Himalayan region, in a lecture at the Indian Institute at Oxford.

He said that his 70 years' connection with the Himalayas only confirmed his sympathy with that attitude, which he recommended to his fellow-Europeans as one worthy of adoption. The Alps had been called the playground of Europe, where men went for climbing in summer and snow sports in winter, deriving plenty of healthy invigoration of the spirit from these exercises. But the Himalayas had for thousands of years been looked on by the Indians, not as a playground but as a holy ground—the dwelling place of Gods, a sacred place for quiet meditation and spiritual refreshment.

When one sees high up in the heavens the snowy outline of the Himalayas, it seems incredible at first that this is part of our earth. Surely what is so high and so pure can only be heaven. The soul is lifted out of itself at the sight of these glorious mountains. No wonder they came to be regarded as sacred and the object of the deepest reverence by sages of ancient India.

When he first saw Kinchinjunga, he gave a gasp of sheer wonderment at such magnitude of glistening snow and ice, glorious, terrible and dangerous. He described the hushed forests extending to thousands of miles at the base of the mountains, in which even to-day could be found saints engaged in meditation, who were veritable daysprings, spiritually radiating joy and contentment.

LEISURE

"A sense of mistiness is in the air. We wonder what is to come. Perhaps we are entering a new era, an era when, as never before in history, men will give less time to earning a living or to the gathering of material things, and more to trying to realise the full richness of the common life by living it more intensely," writes Mr. John G. Bowman in the *Contemporary Review*.

We are already in an era with more leisure in it than has appeared before in history. But leisure, let us not mistake, is not mere vacant time. It is not empty play time. It is not laziness. Rather, to an intelligent mind, leisure brings more work into a day, because it brings more incentive to work. It is opportunity for growth. It is the barest beginning, the basic element, by which we are privileged to move into our true dwelling-places, to discover our spiritual dimensions, to enrich life with a vibrant significance not limited to our material surroundings.

The successful man was exhorting his boy to follow his example.

"When I was a boy," he said, "I started work in a store at five bob a week. In four years' time I owned the store."

"Ah," replied the boy, "things are different now-a-days. You couldn't do that now. They have cash registers."

* * *

OLDEST INHABITANT: (to District Visitor): "I be ninety-four, and I 'aven't got an enemy in the world."

DISTRICT VISITOR: "That is a beautiful thought."

OLDEST INHABITANT: "Yes, Miss. Thank God they be all of 'em dead long ago!"

* * *

"Do you know, Tommy, that when George Washington was your age, he was the top boy in school?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, Sir," was the prompt reply, "and when he was your age he was President of the United States."

* * *

A party of American tourists were being shown over the crater of Vesuvius, when the guide remarked: "You have nothing like this in your country, I suppose?"

"No," said one of the Americans, "but we have a waterfall that would put it out in ten minutes!"

* * *

BOB: "I found a shilling by the railings just now."

ROB: "It must be mine. I lost one yesterday."

BOB: "But this was in two six-pences."

ROB: "Ah, it must have broken in half when I dropped it!"

* * *

PLAINTIFF: (in a country court): "I have witnesses to prove it."

DEFENDANT: "I have witnesses to prove that there were no witnesses present."

* * *

"I understand that Mr. Grabwell started in life by borrowing \$500. You must admire a man with courage like that."

"Humph! What about the man who lent it?"

* * *

No man can serve two masters. That's why bigamists never prosper.

* * *

"Is there ever anything fresh in the newspapers?" Well, there's the date.

* * *

"How can a man swindle those who have trusted him?" He couldn't swindle them if they hadn't.

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The Tariff Board and the Steel Industry

BY DR. P. S. LOKANATHAN, M.A., D.Sc.

WITHIN the limits of the space permitted to me, it is not possible to review even briefly the most salient features of the report of the Tariff Board on the Iron and Steel Industry, which has recently been issued. The primary task assigned to the Board was to enquire in respect of each protected article in the industry, whether it was still necessary to continue protection, and if so the extent to which protection was required. The report must of course be judged by the success with which the Board have fulfilled the main task they were called upon to perform. But it is permissible to point out that the present report on the iron and steel industry bears on every page of it evidence of the deep knowledge and the constructive ability of the Tariff Board who have thus been able to play the dual role of inquisitor and guide.

While giving glowing testimony to the work of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. all round, in reducing costs, in Indianising the staff and in carrying on various schemes of Welfare Work, the Tariff Board have delineated, with a sure touch, the technical and business conditions of the Company and have thrown out useful suggestions for further reform.

The Report, however, raises several issues of varying degrees of importance.

There is firstly, the question of differential duties which, without impairing the extent of protection required for Indian industry, undoubtedly secure for the British manufacturers substantial preferences as against the Continental and other foreign producers. The preferences are not merely based on differences in the qualities of the products but on the sources of supply. Secondly, the failure on the part of the Tariff Board to estimate separately the fair selling prices of tested and untested steel and the imposition of such a high duty on untested (Continental) goods as will bring about an equality in the prices of these two different qualities of steel have the inevitable consequence of altering the direction of consumption from untested to tested material or in other words, of shifting the demand from Continental goods to British goods. If this were all the result, it would not matter. But since Tatas' production includes a considerable quantity of untested steel (the exact amount of which has not been given in the report of the Tariff Board), the demand for it will also fall off, and hence the Company will be compelled to sell untested steel at a loss. Thirdly, in the case of articles which upon calculations of fair selling price for Indian goods and estimated prices of foreign goods do not

require any protection, the Tariff Board have recommended the removal of protective duties and in some cases of even the revenue duties. In the case of billets for reasons given by the Tariff Board, which seem to be quite sound, they are against the imposition of any revenue duty. But in the case of structurals and plates, the Tariff Board have stated that if from fiscal considerations revenue duties have to be imposed (1) the amount of protection now proposed to be conferred on fabricated steel which depends upon the supply of these articles for its raw material must be correspondingly increased and (2) that an equivalent excise duty may be imposed on the production of such articles by Tatas.

In the judgment of the present writer, the importance of the third and second issues is far greater than of the first. Generally speaking, the principle enunciated by the Tariff Board on p. 69 is quite sound, that an excise duty may be levied on individual articles manufactured by a protected industry on which no protective duty is required by levying the duty on both imports and local production at a uniform rate so calculated that on the total consumption the aggregate amount of revenue desired by Government may be realised. "Such a course has the advantage, besides safeguarding the Indian industry and supplying the deficiency in revenue, of preventing so high a price as will follow if the whole duty is levied in the form of an import duty." The theoretical soundness of this proposal rests, however, on certain assumptions which past experience of the calculations of the Tariff Board justifies us in questioning. Calculations

of cost and forecasting of market prices are notoriously difficult to make with any confidence. The fact that the Tariff Board took such great pains to explain the divergence between their estimates and the actuals is a warning that too much reliance cannot be placed on their figures. The fair selling prices f.o.r. port of Tatas' tested structurals and tested plates are calculated to be Rs. 111 and Rs. 110 a ton compared to Rs. 113 and Rs. 114 respectively of British goods. Should the Board's estimates go wrong by Rs. 10, there is no doubt that the Indian producer will suffer. Further, here is an industry which after struggling for several years has taken great pains to reorganise itself with a view to reducing costs all round and dispensing with protection in a few years as the Tariff Board hope, and this is hardly the appropriate time to impose an excise duty and cause embarrassment. It is one thing not to grant protection to individual articles produced by a protected industry; but if Government needed revenue, an industry which upon the whole still requires protection should not be denied the incidental benefits of a revenue duty.

Even theoretically there is some difference between a case where there is neither an import duty nor an excise duty and one where there is an import duty of, say, 10 per cent. and a corresponding 10 per cent. excise duty. For in an integrated industry like the iron and steel industry, where the finished product at one stage of production is the raw material at another stage, the levy of an excise duty at an intermediate point impinges not merely on that part of production which, like the imported goods,

is for sale but also on that part of production which is only raw material for further stages of production. In the present case for instance, if countervailing excise duty is to be levied on the whole of *local production*, it is obviously unjust; it must only be on that part of production which is directly sold. It is true that the Tariff Board have proposed an increase in the scale of protective duties for goods which use the taxed material corresponding to the amount of customs and excise duties. But it does not quite meet the position. The point is that by the levy of an excise duty on goods at one stage of production, the industry loses the advantage it might otherwise have of reducing the costs in the later stages of production and of securing a better return on balance. Further constant variations in the scale of revenue and excise duties (which are likely to happen when fiscal considerations are allowed to tax what is raw material for one industry) will upset calculations of industrial cost and be hardly conducive to efficiency. The Tariff Board have shown a considerable lack of perception of the practical effects of their tax proposals.

In face of the above, it seems to us that the Tariff Board are too optimistic when they hope "that the success of the Tata Company should be sufficient to encourage the establishment of another". The financial success of the Tata Iron and Steel Company has neither been so long nor rendered more certain by the recommendations of the Tariff Board as to warrant such a hope. The capital required for another steel works like that of the Tata Company is not also easy to raise.

Since writing the above, the Government of India have introduced the Steel Duties Bill by which it is proposed to levy an excise duty of Rs. 4 per ton on all steel ingots produced in India and to impose a countervailing Customs duty on imported steel of all kinds equivalent to the excise duty on steel ingots. This countervailing duty is additional to the protective duties recommended by the Tariff Board. But how the Government of India have been able to ascertain accurately what amounts of duty on imported steel goods like bars, plates and sheets will correspond to the excise duty of Rs. 4 per ton on ingots which are used in the production of these goods, we cannot tell. An import duty of $1\frac{1}{3}$ times the excise duty on ingots has been proposed to be levied in the case of some of the steel products; while in others $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the excise duty is proposed. While the excise duty is on steel ingots which are the raw material for all steel products, the countervailing import duty is on all steel products which use the ingots in varying proportions. Naturally the difficulties of adjusting the equivalence between a duty on raw material and a duty on the several kinds of finished products using the raw material in varying proportions are very great. Without information as to the amounts of ingots used in each case, and as to the proportion which the cost of steel ingots bears to the total cost of production in each case, it is not possible to say if the countervailing import duties now proposed are adequate. If they are not adequate, foreign goods will enjoy an advantage over Tatas' goods.

Early Hindu Colonisation in Sumatra

BY

DR. RAMESH CHANDRA MAJUMDAR

[This is the second of the series of articles on "Greater India" which Dr. Majumdar commenced in the last Number. Three more articles will follow in succession, *viz.*, those on Java, Bali and the Malay Peninsula in the forthcoming issues of the *Indian Review*. In these articles, the writer throws a flood of light on the efforts made by our forefathers to spread our culture and civilization among the peoples of the Far East.—ED. I.R.]

THE geographical position of Sumatra marks it out as pre-eminently the site of the earliest Hindu settlement in Indonesia. Being situated mid-way on the route between India and China, important harbours and trading stations must have developed on its eastern coast from an early period. The beginning of Hindu colonisation there may be placed two or three centuries before the Christian era.

The first definite reference to a state in Sumatra occurs in connection with an embassy reported in a Chinese account of 644 (or beginning of 645 A.D.). The name of the kingdom is given as Mo-lo-yeu, which has been easily identified on the authority of I-tsing's writings with modern Jambi in Sumatra. The name, which no doubt represents Indian Malayu, may perhaps also be traced, under the form of Mo-lo-che, in a list of kingdoms given in a Chinese text of the seventh century A.D. The same list includes another kingdom Telang-po-houang, which has been identified as Tulangbawang in south-eastern Sumatra.

But neither of the two kingdoms Malayu or Tulangbawang flourished for a long time. They were all superseded by a mighty kingdom which rose into importance about this

time. This kingdom is referred to as Fo-che or Che-li-fo-che by the Chinese, Sribuza by the Arabs, and Sri-Visaya in the South Indian records. To M. Coedes we owe the brilliant hypothesis, now generally accepted by all scholars, that all these names are but different renderings of the name Sri-Vijaya. Some of Coedes' arguments and specially his identification of Sri-Vijaya with Palembang may not be accepted as valid, nor can we accept his contention that Sri-Vijaya was the original home of the Sailendra power and thus the seat of a mighty empire in the Pacific. But his main thesis that there was a kingdom called Sri-Vijaya in Sumatra has been supported by several inscriptions found in Sumatra itself. The identification of Sri-Vijaya must remain for the present an open question, but we can safely regard the kingdom as comprising the south-eastern part of Sumatra and some of the neighbouring islands.

The earliest reference to Sri-Vijaya has been traced to the Chinese translation of a Buddhist Sutra, named *Che-eul-yeou-king*. This translation, made in 392 A.D., contains a description of Jambudvipa, which is quoted in *King-liu-yi-siang* compiled in 516 A.D. We read there that "in the sea there are 2,500 kingdoms. . . . the first king is called

Sseu-li. the fourth king is Cho-ye". The first name refers no doubt to Ceylon. As to Cho-ye, a commentator of the sixth century A.D. says that it means "Victory". From this, Ferrand concludes that Cho-ye stands for *jaya* (victory), and he takes this country to be Sri-Vijaya.

But even if Sri-Vijaya existed as an independent kingdom in the fourth century A.D., it did not attain any great importance till a much later period. It is only towards the close of the seventh century A.D. that Sri-Vijaya came into prominence. I-tsing, writing between 689 and 692 A.D., says that the Malayu country is now the country of Sri-Vijaya. In other words, Malayu was now absorbed in the growing kingdom of Sri-Vijaya. The political greatness of Sri-Vijaya, thus hinted at by the Chinese pilgrim, is corroborated by independent evidences. The most important of them are five inscriptions, which form the groundwork for the study of the history of Sri-Vijaya. Of these one is written in Sanskrit and the rest in old Malay language. The Sanskrit inscription (No. 5) was found at Ligor in the Malay Peninsula to the south of the Bay of Bandon. Of the four Malay inscriptions, three were found in Sumatra,—two (Nos. 1-2) near Palembang, and one (No. 3) in the province of Jambi (ancient Malayu),—while the fourth (No. 4) was found at Kota Kapur in the island of Banka.

No. 1 is dated in Saka 605 (683) A.D. and refers to a king of Sri-Vijaya having done some good to his country by virtue of magical powers acquired by him.

No. 2 is dated in Saka 606 (684 A.D.) and refers to some pious deeds and pious

hopes of King Sri Jayanasa. (The name may be a mistake for Jayanaga. Stutterheim reads it as Jayawaga).

Nos. 3 and 4 are nearly identical copies of the same record. It begins with an invocation to the gods who protect the kingdom of Sri-Vijaya. It holds out threats of severe punishment to the inhabitants of countries, subordinate to Sri-Vijaya, if they revolt or even aid, abet or meditate revolt, against the suzerain authority. Punishment was to be meted out, not only to actual rebels, but even to their family and clans; on the other hand the people who would remain loyal to the government of Sri-Vijaya, together with their clan and family, would be blessed with all sorts of blessings divine.

This is the general sense of the record which, as we learn from a postscript added to No. 4, was engraved in Saka 608 (686 A.D.) at the moment when the army of Sri-Vijaya was starting on an expedition against Java, which had not yet submitted to Sri-Vijaya.

These four inscriptions prove incontestably that Sri-Vijaya was already a powerful kingdom before 683 A.D. and that it had established its political supremacy not only over Malayu (Jambi) but also over the neighbouring island of Banka. The ruler Jayanasa was a Buddhist, and the two inscriptions found near the capital, *viz.*, Nos. 1 and 2, are definitely Buddhist in character. These corroborate in a way the statement of I-tsing that the king of Sri-Vijaya as well as the rulers of neighbouring states favoured Buddhism and that Sri-Vijaya was

a centre of Buddhist learning in the islands of the southern sea.

I-tsing tells us that the king of Sri-Vijaya possessed ships, probably for commerce, sailing between India and Sri-Vijaya. We also learn from his memoir that the city of Sri-Vijaya was the chief trading port with China, and there was a regular navigation between it and Kwang-tung.

That Sri-Vijaya was fast growing into an important naval and commercial power appears clearly from the Ligor (formerly called Vieng Sa or Vat Sema Murong) inscription (No. 5). This inscription dated in Saka 697 (775 A.D.) refers to the mighty prowess of the king of Sri-Vijaya. He is said to be the overlord of all neighbouring states whose kings made obeisance to him. He made three Buddhist *chaityas*, and his chaplain and his disciple built other *stupas* and *chaityas*. Now this inscription shows that the Buddhist king of Sri-Vijaya had extended his political supremacy over the Malay Peninsula, as far at least as the Bay of Bandon, before 775 A.D.

The inscription thus gives clear indications, in broad outline, of a purely aggressive policy pursued by the kingdom of Sri-Vijaya during the century 675-775 A.D. By 686 A.D. it had absorbed the neighbouring kingdom of Malayu, conquered the neighbouring island of Banka and sent a military expedition to the powerful island kingdom of Java. Before a century was over, we find its power firmly established in the Malay Peninsula as far at least as the Bay of Bandon.

The Chinese Annals state that several embassies came from Sri-Vijaya to China during the period between 670 and

741 A.D. The date of the earliest embassy cannot be ascertained, but there is no doubt that it was before 695 A.D. By an imperial edict dated in that year, orders were issued for supplying provisions to the ambassadors of different countries then living in the Chinese court. Thus provisions for six months were to be given to ambassadors from North India, South India, Persia, and Arabia; provisions for five months were to be given to ambassadors from Sri-Vijaya, Chen-la (Combodga), Ho-ling (Java), and other kingdoms; to envoy from Champa, provisions were to be given for only three months. It appears therefore that Sri-Vijaya was already recognised as a leading state, the only one in Sumatra to be individually referred to before the close of the seventh century A.D.

Two other embassies from Sri-Vijaya visited China in 702 and 716 A.D. In 724 A.D., the king of Sri-Vijaya named Che-li-t'e-la-pa-mo (Srindravarman) sent an ambassador with presents consisting of two dwarfs, a Negro girl, a party of musicians, and a parrot of five colours. The ambassador is called Kumara. It might be a personal name or denote the crown prince. The emperor conferred on him the title of tcho-tchong (general) and presented him 100 pieces of silk. He also conferred an honorary title upon the king.

In 728, the king of Sri-Vijaya again presented the emperor with parrot of motley colours. In 742, the king sent his son to the Chinese court with customary offerings and was again rewarded with a honorary title.

[The next article in this series will be on "Java". The first on "Borneo" appeared in the July issue.—Ed. I.R.]

The Congress Campaign

BY MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

ON the 18th April, 1934, the All-India Congress Committee adopted a Council-entry programme, and a Parliamentary



MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

Committee was appointed to set up candidates to contest the ensuing elections to the Legislative Assembly. The entry of the Congress in this election contest, after a long period of civil resistance and abstinence from Parliamentary activities, has naturally attracted great public attention. The circumstances of the case have given a character to the contest different from that of ordinary elections.

What is the issue which the Congress has placed before the electorate? The most comprehensive and yet simple answer is, that the Congress appeals to the electorate for a vindication of the prestige of the national condemnation of the Government's repressive policy in regard to the Indian National Congress

institution and its activities during the last struggle and it is on this aspect of the position that most voters will vote. Those who understand the constitutional position will identify with the Congress the rejection of the White Paper scheme, the alternative to the White Paper scheme being self-determination through a Constituent Assembly.

What the Congress has been striving to attain and demanded at the Round Table Conference through Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the nation is real freedom and not a costly pretence of representative institutions to be kept up in India retaining all real control abroad. The White Paper scheme expressly denies any national control over defence forces, external affairs, and in effect denies it in finance and fiscal and economic policy.

The White Paper proposal is a budget of what are euphemistically called safeguards, but which are really devices to maintain the domination of British interests wherever they conflict with those of India. The proposed constitution directly or indirectly excludes from the control of the popular representatives all those spheres of administration that are deemed most important in any Government by reserving them for the Crown and its nominees, or by placing them in the hands of Statutory bodies over which self-governing India will have no real or immediate control. By all manner of devices it is sought in the scheme and in the preliminary arrangements therefor to neutralise and make empty and void of substance any transfer of responsibility to representatives of the people.

A constitution that excludes the army from Indian control and does not give to the people of India any voice over the military expenditure and which reserves from the vote of the legislature a large part of even the civil expenditure cannot save the people from economic ruin and emasculation. As against this, what the Congress has been striving for all these years is well known, *viz.*, true national independence. The Congress, therefore, appeals to the electorate for a mandate to reject the White Paper:

The White Paper in no way expresses the will of the people of India, has been more or less condemned by almost all the Indian political parties and falls far short of the goal of the Congress, if it does not retard the progress towards it. The only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as possible with power, if necessary, to the important minorities to have their representatives elected exclusively by the electors belonging to such minorities.

The Congress has suffered and struggled for national freedom but it does not claim the right to frame a constitution in place of the White Paper scheme which it wants the people to reject. It has laid down in the above resolution its policy in respect of the framing of the constitution, which is to have it done by a Constituent Assembly that will include all the component parts of the nation in proportionate measure.

Such an Assembly can effectively bring about an agreement in regard to matters over which important minorities desire safeguards. It would not be an Assembly of irreconcilable members setting forth the maximum separatist claims of groups and communities, but a responsible body of true representatives of the nation with power to decide on all matters as to what

the nation desires on the whole to be the form as well as substance of the constitution.

Even while engaged in a grim struggle with the Government which involved the utmost strain on all its resources, the Congress has maintained uninterrupted work in the furtherance of its constructive programme, namely, the re-organisation of rural life in every aspect, the removal of untouchability in every form, the eradication of the drink and drug evil, the advocacy of total prohibition, the revival of hand-spinning, the protection of indigenous cloth as against the competition of foreign cloth, the promotion of *swadeshi* manufactures wherever they can replace foreign goods and the spread of the national *lingua franca*. The Congress candidates stand for all these things and will do the utmost in their power to give effect to the Congress policy in regard to these matters besides doing their utmost for the undoing of the wrongs done under the regime of repression.

The Congress is founded on the will and the aspiration of the people of India. It is the emblem of the country's honour and the symbol of the ultimate sovereignty of the people. It behoves the electorate to respond whole-heartedly to the appeal of the Congress and help to win a great and deserved moral victory over the Government. If the Congress lose in this contest, all India loses, and not only the Congress or Congressmen. If the Congress triumphs, it will begin a chapter of self-determination for the whole nation in which all parties and all communities will take their proper share.

A Year of President Roosevelt

BY DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE, M.A., Ph.D.

(Lecturer in Political Science, State University of Iowa, U. S. A.)

“WE must act; we must act quickly,” said President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in his inaugural address a year ago. In one year he has shown more imagination and more action

relieve the distress. They were indignant. He has moved to drive the money-changers from the Temple, to prevent and punish wrong-doing. Panic was quelled. Recovery has followed.

Roosevelt is attempting to lead the people into a period of co-operation, instead of the rugged and ruthless individualism of the Hoover regime. Roosevelt's plan is a product of home-spun American common sense: to lighten the burden of the average citizen, to establish the principle that citizenship carries the right to earn one's daily bread, to create a more abundant life for all.

PRESENT SITUATION

The achievements of the Roosevelt administration, up to this time, may be itemized as follows:

1. All the major industries have been got under permanent trade codes, which regulate hours and wages. A large number of lesser industries have also been got under temporary codes which include wage and hour provisions. Incidental social benefits in the way of abolishing child labor and banning sweatshops have been realized.

2. Elaborate machinery for control of wheat and cotton production has been set up and the campaigns for enlistment of growers pressed energetically. Disregarding questions as to whether the crop reduction schemes will work, progress has been made in the application of them. The knottier problems of meat control and of dairy products control have not yet been solved, but beginnings are being made.

3. The principle has been legally established of the right of American labor to bargain collectively and to be represented by its own chosen delegates. It will revitalize the American labor movement and spread the idea of trade unions to many industries hitherto closed to them.

4. The federal government has established by law the minimum wage principle.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

since Abraham Lincoln than any other President of the United States. The hammering rapidity of President Roosevelt's acts embodies a philosophy of statesmanship quite in contrast with some of his slow-moving predecessors. President Coolidge, for instance, represented a philosophy of drift: Let Nature take its course; do not cross a bridge till you come to it; do not think much about the bridge till you have come to it; and when you have come to it, you must not cross it if you can possibly avoid it. Mr. Roosevelt dislikes drift and inaction. Thumbs down on the crude Coolidge philosophy.

A year ago the American people were in a jam. Roosevelt moved quickly to break the jam. They were in distress. He has moved swiftly to

5. The United States government is now engaged—at Muscle Shoals—for the first time in the gigantic business of manufacturing, distributing, and selling electrical power at a reasonable price, after years of hopeless battling for this policy.

6. Government is offering direct aid to the starving unemployed. In complete contravention of the position taken by ex-President Hoover, the federal government now recognizes its duty and obligation to see that no American starves.

7. The effort to force out additional purchasing power into the hands of consumers in general has had considerable success. There are at present encouraging signs of increased consumer buying. The *New York Times* recently reported that a survey among manufacturers and retailers showed notable increase. That means business is picking up.

If failures to date were also catalogued, they would be headed by the ineffectiveness as yet of farm credit machinery and the halt in the rise of agricultural prices. These things are producing some dissatisfaction in the agricultural areas, and a demand for kinds of inflation which the government wants to avoid.

In addition there has arisen a large number of troublesome controversies between labor unions and some of the major industries. Price fixing in the gasoline industry and in certain retailing trades, as well as in dairying, is being reluctantly approached. And there are some other difficulties. They could not be avoided.

That—fairly, if briefly stated—is the present situation, as the United States enters the second year of the Roosevelt administration.

REVOLUTION LOGICAL

What is now under way is a peaceful revolution; it is a logical expression of facts and conditions. It is a condition of two main ideas. One is simply a redistribution of the national income, having for its object a greater degree of

equality in the respective shares. The other is the replacement of unlimited competition in industry and commerce by a principle of co-operation, the effect of which is to "affect with a public interest" all the important industrial and commercial activities in the country. This involves intensive public regulation and control, the result of which is to make government the "senior partner" in all important business enterprises. That is the essence of the "revolution" which is now at work. It is a revolution, however, by popular consent.

When things get normal once more, will the American people return to the old system as it existed prior to the advent of Roosevelt? Not exactly. The "time limits" in the various statutes are, many believe, wholly illusory. In the first place, *laissez-faire*, as Americans have had it in the past generation, has failed to work in the opinion of the mass. In the second place, the mass through the government is in control of the civil power which it will be most reluctant to give up.

The laws of the Roosevelt "New Deal" are on the statute-books now. Unless the Supreme Court of the United States intervenes, they will remain there for some time to come. Speaking at Vassar College, President Roosevelt said: "It is also true that the people, through government, are extending as a permanent part of American life—and not just for one or two years—they are extending their insistence that individuals and associations of individuals shall cease doing many things that have been hurting their neighbours in bygone days."

ROOSEVELT IS DYNAMIC

Mr. Roosevelt is amazingly popular with his fellow-citizens, who, as everyone knows, are incorrigible activists and pragmatists. He is popular because he has done something good. If last year's general election could be repeated to-morrow, he would receive a far greater majority than he did a year ago.

Even those left-wing liberals, who do not favor some of Mr. Roosevelt's policies, praise his attitude toward his high office. He has held it in the best American tradition with complete simplicity. He has done much to decrease that insidious tendency in Washington under Mr. Hoover to adorn the Presidency with the trappings of royalty. It was noticed that whereas the former President Herbert Hoover was habitually guarded at his summer camp during vacation by a company of marines at government expense, there was no such flummery, not a uniform, at Roosevelt's summer home. Mr. Roosevelt has exalted his office by regarding himself as a citizen temporarily projected into a high place, seeking no personal advancement or glorification.

Notwithstanding the enormous powers granted him by Congress, Mr. Roosevelt has assumed none of the airs of a dictator. He has chosen, instead, to hear the criticism, to profit by it, and to modify his policies when it seemed wise to do so. He is neither bull-headed nor pig-headed, but level-headed.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is affable, approachable, modest, but also dynamic. The way in which he has borne himself in office, the charm of his radio voice, the friendliness which everybody has felt for him—all these have done their share in winning the public to him. Moreover, his courage, optimism, and creative audacity have disarmed many of his enemies.

THE TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

BY MR. BASANTA KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A.

IF there is difference of opinion between two sections of people, it does not necessarily mean that there will be breach of peace. Peace is disturbed only when one section tries to compel the other section to act against their conviction. Reformers consider untouchability

I wish I could convey the momentousness of the changes which have taken place in this country within the past few months. They are profound. Americans are not yet out of the woods and no man knows what still lies before them. But the great thing is that a mental revolution has taken place with a machine-gun rapidity which defies belief. People are now hopeful and confident. Co-operation is in the air. I hear no more of "rugged individualism", as I used to under the Hoover administration.

In short, Roosevelt is laying the foundations of a new social order by placing human rights above financial rights. He is seeking to socialize the profit-making motive by making its operation subordinate to a body of ethical principles from which "their practice has been wholly alien". Capitalism must be put into leading strings of principle. This has naturally threatened the supremacy of the financial and industrial barons, and are reluctant to adjust themselves to a new mental climate. But Roosevelt will doubtless find a way to make them come across. The White House will not be dominated by the Wall Street. Democracy and industrial feudalism go ill together. Already I find some of the "big business" men actually thinking about new methods and a square deal, about being decent to their people in their industries and their competitors. I even see the taint taken off Socialism to a considerable degree. Indeed, the Roosevelt experiment is big with promise not only for America, but for the whole world.

to be a very bad custom; Sanatanists consider that it is a very good custom,—good for all, including the Harijans. Reformers may of course try to convince the Sanatanists that the Sanatanists are wrong. But if the reformers try to compel the Sanatanists to act against

their conviction, there will be cause for grave irritation. Such irritation will not be less even if it is conceded that the reformers are in the majority. For the majority has no right to deprive the minority of liberty of action according to their faith.

But (it may be argued) the minority cannot be allowed to act in a way which is highly offensive to a section of people; if the orthodox Hindus consider people of lower castes as untouchable, it is highly offensive to the latter; hence the orthodox Hindus cannot be allowed to treat any persons as untouchable. But this argument is not correct. It is well known that orthodox Hindus treat as untouchable not merely people of lower castes, but also Mahomedans and Christians. If it is highly offensive to low-caste people to be considered as untouchable, it will be equally offensive to Christians and Mahomedans to be considered as untouchable. But no legislation is proposed to prevent orthodox Hindus from considering Mahomedans and Christians as untouchables. The reason is that any person or group of persons has the right to consider any other person or group of persons as untouchable. You may call it superstitious or foolish. But you cannot call it illegal.

As regards temples, the main question is what was the intention of the donors of the temples? Is there any evidence? If not, what should be the presumption? These questions raise various legal points which can only be decided in a court of law. The Temple Entry Bill is so framed that even if there is clear evidence that it was the intention of the donor of a public temple that certain castes should not be allowed,—still, if the reformers are in the majority in that locality, they can secure the admission of the excluded castes, thus violating the intention of the donor. For the bill defines a temple as “a place used as a right as a place of public worship by the Hindu community generally except the excluded castes”

and provides that if the majority of the Hindus of the locality are in favour of the admission of the untouchables then such admission will be enforced. It will be seen that no account has been taken in the bill of the intention of the donor. The bill will thus secure the admission of Harijans (provided the majority of the public are in favour of the innovation) even if the intention of the donor is to the contrary. In other words, the bill provides, on the strength of a majority, to validate a breach of trust.

It is not merely with respect to existing temples that the bill deprives Sanatanists of their legitimate right. For if Sanatanists build a new temple with the express stipulation that Harijans will not be allowed admission and throw it open to all Hindus of the higher castes, such a temple will come within the definition of a “temple” in the bill and, notwithstanding the express desire of the donors to the contrary, the reformers (if they happen to be in the majority) will be able to secure the admission of the Harijans. In other words, the bill makes it impossible for Sanatanists to have a public temple of their own.

If the bill is enacted, it will deprive orthodox Hindus of their legitimate rights, as shown above. If the bill is not enacted, the reformers will not be deprived of any legitimate right. For the reformers have, even now, every right to construct a temple and take Harijans inside. As regards existing temples, where the public has the right to regulate the method of worship, they can admit Harijans if the majority are inclined to do so. The bill assumes that where the public have the right to enter and worship, they have also the right to admit Harijans. This assumption is wrong in principle and should make the bill objectionable not only to Sanatanists but also to those reformers who are liberal enough not to grudge Sanatanists the right to worship publicly by excluding the Harijans.

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

BY MR. M. S. NATARAJAN, M.A. (ECON.)

IN India, the Life Assurance Companies tend to look down on the Provident Insurance Societies with lofty olympian contempt. The former have also more or less succeeded in creating a vague impression that the latter are an excrescence on the Insurance development of the country. It needs no elaborate defence to prove that such an impression has been mainly created on account of the professional jealousy on the part of the big companies. In spite of the impression referred to above, there appears to have been a great boom in the starting of the Provident Insurance Societies during the last 3 years. The almost phenomenal increase in numbers, however, requires a little elucidating to the public in respect of the form, functions, and part played by these societies in the economic structure of our land.

Very few of the existing provident societies are survivors of those which numbered as much as 1,200 about a quarter of century ago. There is no doubt that most of those societies were ill-conducted and had the flimsiest financial foundation. The enactment of the Provident Insurance Societies Act of 1912 meant a greater control by the Government on the societies and that naturally put a quietus to most of them.

After 1912, the number of the societies came down from the count of hundreds to few tens and have risen again to the figure of hundreds only in 1930 and 1931. The following table would illustrate what is meant by the phenomenal increase in the number of the societies in India during the last 3 years:—

Years. (Financial year ending).	Total number in existence.	The accumulat- ed funds (for those societies which are available).	The combined income (for those societies which are available).	The paid up capital (for such of those that have a paid-up capital).
		Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).
1929	69	9	5	1
1930	166	10	6.5	1.4
1931	265	15	8.25	2.67

It will be seen from the figures that while the total number in India has nearly quadrupled, the progress in the financial position has not equally kept pace. If the increase in the number of societies in India during the last 3 years has been phenomenal, the rate of increase in Bengal has been even more so. While the total number of societies in Bengal in 1929 was only 21, it had risen to 81 in 1930 and 150 in 1931. In other words, Bengal possessed in 1931 as much as 52 per cent. of the societies existing in India. The financial position of the societies too, as far as available statistics go, show that the societies in Bengal are comparatively better off than those in the rest of the provinces of India.

An analysis of the location of the Provident Insurance Societies is bound to be interesting. In 1931, as already stated before, Bengal stood first having 150 societies in all. Second came Bombay with 48 societies followed by Madras with 41 societies. The United Provinces was fourth in the list and had only 15 societies. Central Provinces had 3, while Assam and Delhi each possessed 2. North-Western Frontier Province, Bihar and Orissa, Mysore and Burma had 1 society apiece.

Of the 265 societies working in the year 1931, as many as 215 were transacting business either on the dividing plan or on the basis of call societies, and the remaining 50 were conducting ordinary life assurance business. It is really a moot point with regards to those societies conducting life assurance proper, whether such small societies having generally tiny resources and little talent could afford to take the risk of running the life assurance business pure and simple. The consensus of opinion in India and abroad favours the view that life assurance proper is normally the function of well-equipped insurance companies as such and that the small

provident societies would do well to leave it out. The writer of this article is however of opinion that while as a rule, the provident societies should not tackle the life assurance business in its pristine purity, they may be permitted to do so on fulfilling certain conditions analogous to those of the life assurance companies in respect of the Government security, etc.

The provident societies are classified according to Government into 4 groups. The first group is known as the dividing societies; the second as the bonus societies; the third as the pension societies; and the fourth as the death-call societies. Of these 4 groups, the least important are the pension societies and there are very few of them in existence. A small subscription usually of 1 rupee is collected from the subscriber and a pension of 2 or 3 rupees per month is given to the widow of the subscriber on his death. These are generally under the aegis of the foreign missionary bodies. The bonus societies similarly collect monthly subscriptions ranging from 8 annas to 1 rupee, and allot a fixed amount usually between 200 and 300 rupees as payable to the nominee of the deceased subscriber. The death-call societies, generally, definitely fix the number of members to be admitted and the amount to be paid. These collect a subscription of a rupee or 2 from their members whenever one of their members dies and hand over the collections to the nominee of the deceased after deducting a certain percentage for the up-keep of the society. The dividing societies work similarly, but the claims need not be on account of death alone. Marriage, sickness and even unemployment and accident form claims for benefits in the case of the Dividing Societies. All these societies, in addition to the subscriptions they collect monthly from their members, further augment their financial resources by levying an admission fee which varies according to the age of the prospective members from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12.

The provident societies have all the paraphernalia of the board of directors, secretaries, treasurers, etc. Though the directors may act without any honorarium, the secretaries and others get handsomely paid. Instances are not rare, where the secretary obtains as much as one-fourth to one-third of the monthly collections as his remuneration.

The present boom in the starting of these societies naturally brings to one's mind the causes that contributed to the downfall of many societies in the past. The one serious incubus of these societies past and present is the unhealthy habit of their members getting into arrears with regards to the subscriptions. Another bane, equally serious, is the agitation sooner or later by their members for a larger bonus. The desire for greater bonus widens the membership to all classes of undesirable persons, and the natural concomitant evils, such as the larger arrears, lack of proper supervision, the opportunity for the misuse of funds, all merrily follow in its wake.

If only they choose to do so and set about it in the proper manner, these little societies could contribute much to the betterment of economic conditions of the poorer people. It is the poor artisans and members of the lower middle class that are generally obliged to take recourse to the Marwari or the money-lender whenever such contingencies as death or marriage occurs in their family, and pay the penalty heavily for their lack of foresight and thrift. The provident societies are easily the best institutions calculated to administer to the needs of the humbler and poorer, but nevertheless the most important section of the people of this country.

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Why is Bernard Shaw a Socialist?

BY DR. SASADHAR SINHA, B.Sc. Econ., Ph.D., Econ. (LOND.)

WHAT is the secret of Bernard Shaw's world-wide fame? The question is not easily answered. Nor is there unanimity on the



MR. BERNARD SHAW

causes of his reputation. It is not unfair to assume that the vast majority of the lovers of Shaw have often no better ground for preferring him to others than that he is universally admired, endlessly discussed, and nearly always misunderstood. Shaw is constantly in the limelight. Shaw himself never misses an opportunity to catch the public eye. False modesty is not one of his failings. A considerably smaller number of people, superficially acquainted with Shaw's writings, are struck by his brilliant dramatic powers—his sparkling wit, biting satire, his high sense of comedy, his penetrating analysis of social problems, and last but not least the vigour of his prose-style. Shavian wit is a by-word with educated people the world over. Shaw's 'comedic' sense has raised him head and shoulders above his fellow dramatists, while his keen analytical powers, and his nervous prose are unique features of his creative genius. But to a still smaller group, Shaw's renown is based on his clear-sighted vision of the great problem that faces the future of human civilisation. Shaw is one of those who proclaim a new world-order.

Shaw's genius has many facets. This is one of the reasons why the appreciation of Shaw has

so often been one-sided. People have failed to see the wood for the trees. Indeed, no great writer can be truly evaluated, until the unity underlying his works is firmly grasped. What is this unity in the case of Shaw? Is it the unity of his ideals? Has he any ideals at all? This is the fundamental question. One thing is clear. An Irishman, having had to fight his way up, Shaw never fell a victim to that moral smugness characteristic of so many of the 19th century English writers. Dickens, Ruskin and a few others had seen the evils from which contemporary England was suffering, but they had neither the vision, nor the analytical technique of a later age which could give them the clue to their solution. Shaw, having come later, was more fortunate in both respects. Social ideas had made enormous progress during the century. A few leading minds had brought the vast array of their intellect to bear on the problems facing European society. Unlike his predecessors, Shaw came into the heritage of a rich harvest of ideas ready for reaping. Shaw's spiritual ancestry must be traced back to Ibsen, Karl Marx and Henry George.

Ibsen influenced Shaw in two ways. The sage of Norway, as Shaw has called him, helped him not only in creating a new dramatic tradition in England by breaking away from the artificiality of the French drama then reigning supreme in England, but also to look upon drama, like all vital creative art, as the expression of contemporary life. Not only was the window of British drama thus opened to the fresh air and light of new ideas, but an effort was made to root it in real life. He made it a powerful critical medium. Shaw's dramatic works signified clear break from the romanticism of the contemporary British drama. Shaw dared to look at life in all its stark reality. Shavian literature is thus essentially a 'literature of revolt'—revolt

against hypocrisy, crime, cruelty, injustice and poverty.

While Ibsen gave Shaw the impulse to look at drama from a new angle, the ardent idealism which distinguishes Shaw's best works from those of his contemporaries and lends them a certain unity of purpose is to be sought in the great social thinkers of the nineteenth century, above all, Karl Marx, and, to a lesser degree, Henry George. Shaw's early struggles, which to a keen intellect like his, not unnaturally, seemed unreasonable, probably predisposed him to new ideas, but what gives him distinction is that others having tasted poverty, sometimes even more bitterly, did not react in the same fashion. He was one of the very first among the great literary figures of Europe to have caught a glimpse of the coming order of things. In the words of Shaw himself, "the earlier nineteenth century literature, for all its invective, satire, derision and caricature, made amiable by its generous indignation, was not a literature of revolt. It was pre-Marxian. Post-Marxian literature, even in its most good-humoured pages by men who never read Marx, is revolutionary".

Henry George's *Progress and Poverty* made him realise for the first time the phenomenon of modern poverty in its true social setting. In modern civilisation, progress and poverty are concomitant terms. Wherever there is progress, there is poverty. It is progress for some and poverty for many. True, there was poverty in the past, but it was the common lot. It had none of the degradation it signifies in modern civilised conditions. Karl Marx took him further on the same road. He supplied Shaw with the technique of social analysis. Shaw was no longer content to note the association of progress with poverty, he plumbed the depths to discover the cause of poverty. His conversion to socialism is the sequel. Like all true socialists, he believes that either the present economic, that is, capitalist order must be mended,

or it will end civilisation. Shaw never tires of quoting his friend, Professor Flinders Petrie, who is responsible for unearthing the ruins of half-a-dozen or more extinct civilisations. Why did they collapse like a house of cards in the height of their glory? Why could they not defend themselves against external aggression, or did they succumb to the strain of their internal instability? Whatever the immediate cause, history gives the same verdict in every case. It is the division of society into rich and poor—riches for a few and grinding poverty for the multitude, leading to internal strife and final decay.

Shaw is not a believer in 'art for art's sake'. He is convinced that literature is deficient to the extent that it is devoid of moral earnestness. Indeed, in his opinion, this is the prime distinction between good and bad literature. All his writings in consequence are imbued with 'one increasing purpose', namely, the amelioration of mankind: the perpetuation of human civilisation. It is this which lends greatness to all his works, although at first sight Shaw's destructive role appears the more prominent. The stupidity and crass materialism of human beings often exasperate him, but he is no pessimist. Even if human civilisation were doomed, he would not grieve; for, in his eyes, evolution is creative. He looks upon creation as the continual unfolding of the 'Life-Force'. If humanity ceases to justify itself, it will surely be replaced by a higher order of creation. Who cannot but be moved by the final soliloquy of Lilith (*Back to Methuselah*), when she says: "Of Life only there is no end; and though of its million starry mansions many are empty and many still unbuilt, and though its vast domain is as yet unbearably desert, my seed shall one day fill its matter to its uttermost confines. And for what may be beyond, the eyesight of Lilith is too short. It is enough that there is a beyond."

The Colonization Scheme

BY MR. P. KODANDA RAO, M.A.

(Editor, "The Servant of India")

WITH reference to the report of the Preliminary Committee appointed by the South African Government in connection with the colonization of Indians, it is necessary to remember two governing factors. The first is, that the colonization scheme was to be primarily organized by the Government of India for the benefit of Indians in this country, and the South African Indians were to be free to avail themselves of the facilities. It was primarily a scheme for Indians of India and only secondarily for Indians of South Africa. This was agreed to by the South African Government, however much they were keen on promoting the emigration of South African Indians and reducing their number in South Africa. No scheme of emigration, rather colonization, promoted by the South African Government in order to reduce the Indian population in South Africa has any claim on the co-operation of the Government or the people of India or of the South African Indian community. This fact is frankly recognised by the report of the Preliminary Committee.

It is true the Committee suggested the appointment of a larger Joint Committee of India and South Africa, in order to explore the possibilities of colonization in certain British Colonies. That suggestion, except for the countries mentioned, is not new. It was there in the South Africa-India Agreement of 1932. The second feature of worthy importance is time. It was said in the Agreement that the Joint Committee should be appointed in the year in which it was signed; but by common, if tacit, consent, no Committee was appointed during that year. It was obvious that, however much the Union Government were anxious to promote the emigration of South African Indians, their own local circumstances did not permit of rapid action.

The conditions in India are even more unpropitious for the appointment of a Committee contemplated in the Agreement and recommended in the report under review. There is no great and insistent demand in India at the present moment for a colonization scheme to absorb the surplus population of India. The attention of our publicists has been almost wholly absorbed in the discussion of the future Constitution of India, and the last few years have been a period of turmoil, agitation, repression, and unsettlement. The time has not yet come when Indians will and can turn their thoughts to colonization schemes abroad. Moreover, a scheme of the kind contemplated by the Preliminary Committee requires enormous funds and highly evolved organization. The present financial position of India does not permit of any such vast schemes being undertaken in the immediate future. The question has perforce to be held over until more propitious times. The constitutional issue in India must be settled in the first instance and the financial position must be improved in the second instance. Even then, it is doubtful if a colonization scheme will ever succeed, whether the Government of India, even under the New Constitution, will have the power to protect its nationals abroad effectively and can therefore give its cordial consent to colonization.

The Committee seems to regret that the White Australia policy might stand in the way of the Australian Government permitting colonization by Indians within its jurisdiction. It is amusing, to say the least, that the Committee did not realise that there are vast spaces in South Africa itself which can be colonized by the small number of Indians in the Union, and that there was no need to ask other Dominions to remove the goat in their eyes while oblivious of the beam in the

eyes of South Africa herself. Strange as it may seem, *Pax Britannica* is more effectively solicitous of Indians in the countries outside the Empire than within. If a colonization scheme is to ensure equality of political and economic rights to Indians, perhaps it is best to think of countries outside the Empire and not within. These are some of the considerations which must make an Indian pause before he gives his consent to a colonization scheme.

The Committee recognized that Indian opinion in South Africa is almost unanimously hostile to any scheme of emigration of South African Indians to other countries. Though there was a split among the Indians, there is no difference on this basic question. The difference was really over the question of co-operating with the Preliminary Committee of Enquiry or not. The Government of India, as represented by their Agent in South Africa, were also not hopeful that there would be a large stream of Indian emigrants from South Africa taking advantage of a colonization scheme. However much one may wish to deceive himself into believing that the colonization scheme was meant for the benefit of the South African Indians, there is no getting away from the fact that the Union Government has no such solicitude for the welfare of the Indian

emigrants from its shores. If neither the Government of India nor the Union Government can effectively guarantee the welfare of the emigrants, there is not a slightest justification for promoting a colonization scheme.

In the circumstances, it is hoped that the Union Government will freely recognize the inappropriateness of promoting, by joint action of India and South Africa or otherwise, of a colonization scheme to any or all countries recommended by the Preliminary Committee of Enquiry. India has no desire to back out of the second Cape Town Agreement. But it must be recognised that the present is not the time for inaugurating such a scheme. It may be unfortunate but it is inescapable. It is to be hoped that the South African Government will not take it ill, if India is unable to initiate or take part in such an enterprise at present and will not seek to revenge itself on its unfortunate and helpless Indian citizens. After all, over 80 per cent. of Indian population are South African nationals, and the Union Government has solemnly acknowledged its obligations to these people in the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. Uplift and not emigration is the proper and just solution of the Indian problem in South Africa.

The Ethics and Economics of Birth Control

BY MR. D. S. GORDON, M.A., LL.B.

(Assistant Professor of Education, Mysore University, Mysore)

THE recent observations of the Census Commissioner regarding India's population, and the proposals made in Madras and Bombay to establish birth control clinics in certain institutions, have brought to the forefront one of the most vital problems of modern civilisation as it appears in this country. Birth control is so intimately connected with the life and outlook of the people that it is very important for them to think scientifically and dispassionately in this matter.

And yet very few people are able to think in this manner at the present moment. One of the most curious things in human history is the fact that although man is quite ready to make use of scientific knowledge in the conquest of nature, he has seldom been willing to apply this same knowledge to his own life and conduct. When it comes to a question of his beliefs about himself and his aspirations as to his future life, he instinctively draws a line. In these matters

he would rather be guided by tradition, dogma, superstition, revelation, or anything else than order his existence on this planet in the light of knowledge.

Birth control is so intimately connected with the things which man holds sacred that scientific thought and investigation in this field can scarcely be expected to find ready and wide-spread acceptance. When the Rev. Thomas R. Malthus published his famous "Essay on Population" in 1798, in which he suggested that population tended to outrun the means of subsistence, even his educated contemporaries wondered how, of all people, a parson could propound such an extraordinary theory and hold such unorthodox views. Nor were the economists of his day slow to find fault with his mathematical statement of the problem if they did not altogether deny his thesis.

But much water has flowed under the bridge since these criticisms were first urged. Now in most civilized nations of the world it has been found that the natural unfettered increase of population is a menace to reasonable existence. Hence birth control methods have been in vogue among them for some generations. No doubt they were first practised only by the well-to-do classes, but gradually, with the growth of popular education and the keenness of the struggle for existence, they have filtered down to other classes also.

In the East however, the situation is quite different. Here, partly owing to the prevailing low standards of life and partly owing to less rigorous climatic conditions, the need for birth control has not been generally recognised. Moreover, the natural agents of destruction—war, famine, and pestilence—which Malthus had stressed, have always operated with such vigour in this part of the world that there was no room for any conspicuous increase in numbers. But in the past few decades, the establishment of more settled administrations on the one hand, and the adoption of modern medical and sanitary

appliances on the other, have materially altered the conditions of life. The result therefore is that the same methods which have proved so successful in keeping population down in the West have now come up for consideration in the East also.

Here again there seems to be a fundamental difference between the orient and the occident. The latter has, on the whole, quietly adopted birth control first, and then thought about its moral implications, whereas the former has proceeded the other way round. It wants the issues to be fought out first. Not that the battle was shirked in the West. As a matter of fact it is well known that Charles Bradlaugh and the late Mrs. Besant were among the first to begin the war there, which is now being carried on with such conspicuous success by Marie Stopes and Margaret Sanger, among others. What is now happening in India, therefore, is not the main action but only the subsidiary repercussions.

In whatever country the struggle goes on, however, it must be remembered that the fundamental issues are the same. The orthodox position may be briefly and simply stated. It is the same among people of all religions, although it is perhaps best represented by the Catholic Church. To men of this way of thinking the sex impulse is implanted in man for the purpose of continuing the race. Therefore any artificial interference with this impulse by human agency is a violation of God's plan and is thus immoral and sinful. Self-continence alone may be permitted as a means of birth control although even this is logically untenable.

This orthodox position is one which readily appeals to many ordinary people. But it is full of difficulties. In the first place, it offers no practicable solution to the world's greatest problem at the present time, namely, over-population; for self-continence as an effective means of birth control is unthinkable. In the second place, the discoveries of modern science are unfavourable to the orthodox position. Sex and procreation

do not appear to be so inevitably connected as the orthodox would want us to believe. On the one side, the biologist can give us instances of sexual reproduction in nature, as well as of mating without reproduction. On the other side, the modern psychologist has been able to distinguish carefully between the sex and parental instincts, so that it is no longer possible to maintain the teleological view of sex.

Indeed, most of our popular notions about sex are a legacy of the near past; for as anthropologists such as Westermarck, Havelock Ellis and J. G. Frazer have pointed out, mankind in the primitive state was unable to connect the sex act with child-birth because of the considerable interval of time between the two events. But with the growth of knowledge and civilization, man has evolved the opinions which we hold to-day. It must be remembered, however, that these opinions varied from age to age and from community to community. It is not at all certain, therefore, that our opinions in this regard at the present time are by any means final. On the other hand, the social developments in Soviet Russia and in the United States of America seem to indicate possible changes. The writings of Bertrand Russell and Judge Ben Lindsay point to the same conclusion, while current literature, especially fiction and drama, unmistakably reflect the same tendencies.

The popular view of sex is essentially medieval. To the medieval mind sex was an evil thing. In all religions, therefore, the celibate has been thought of as a purer person than one who was married. Indeed, from the theological point of view, the sex act is a sin, the original sin; and although marriage is declared to be a holy state, it is only less holy than celibacy. Priests are therefore required to remain unmarried, and doctrines of immaculate conception are thought necessary. In all this thinking it seems clear that civilized man, and especially the man of religion, has been afraid of sex. He did not

know what to make of it. The result is that he has attempted such an explanation of this phenomenon as would agree with his preconceived notions about his origin and destiny.

As against these theological considerations, the views of scientists are on a different plane altogether. It is true that the ultimate significance of sex and procreation are still to some extent unsolved problems in biology. Nevertheless certain things are definitely known. It is known, for instance, that nature does not regulate fecundity in the interests of the species. Indeed among certain living creatures, such as salmon for example, nature has been found to act in a most cruel and destructive manner. But man being a rational animal, must perforce deal with the sex instinct in such a manner that it shall result in the highest good for everybody.

But what seems good in reason or science does not seem to be equally good in religion. Man's material and spiritual interests appear to be antagonistic to each other. The ordinary person is therefore perplexed. He asks himself: What shall I think about birth control? How shall I act in regard to it? Shall I seek guidance from religion or from science, or in a compromise between the two? Most people are choosing the last alternative. Even the Lambeth Conference of British Clergy, which made an honest effort to solve the problem, could not give a definite lead from the standpoint of religion alone, and left the matter practically to individual conscience. The truth is, neither religious dogma nor scientific theory can be helpful by themselves. Life is a compromise.

The facts of life must be squarely faced and considered with understanding and sympathy. Considered in this manner birth control seems indispensable for man's existence as well as necessary for his highest development both physically and morally. A wise and good God who has created man in his own image and who has endowed him with intelligence, could not

condemn him to unintelligent procreation as a mere animal. The bringing of a human life into the world must not be an unthinking and haphazard affair. Such an event must be governed by certain physical, moral and economic considerations. No man has a right to have a child when he knows that it will be physically or mentally defective, or if he has reason to think that he will not have the wherewithal to give it a reasonable existence.

Formerly parents of limited means used to think of children as a cheap form of insurance. Parents hoped to be supported by their children in old age. But nowadays such expectations are proving more and more difficult to realize. However filial and dutiful the children may be, the cares of life are pressing so heavily upon them that they can hardly be expected to provide for others.

Nor are the sufferings and sacrifices of parents in bringing up their children by any means negligible. These things frequently undermine the parents' health and shorten their life. The bearing and rearing of abnormal numbers of offspring is one of the most important causes for the low average duration of life in India. The mother of a large family grows prematurely old and debilitated, if she does not die in one of the child-births. The father frequently shares the same fate, being overwhelmed by the cares of having to provide for a larger number of dependents. Large families mean greater incidence of death. However loving the parents may be, it soon becomes a physical impossibility for them to take sufficient care of all their children, so that some of them necessarily die young. Similarly nations which have a high birth-rate have a high death-rate also. No wonder then that the infantile mortality figures for India and China are among the highest in the world.

It is sometimes said that the rich desire empty cradles from purely selfish motives; that they,

who are able to provide the best citizens, thus shirk their responsibility to the state. There may be some truth in this accusation. But in the case of the poor, the adoption of birth-control practices is a sure sign of intellectual and moral progress, for it shows that these people no longer leave the size of their families to the haphazard determination of nature but that they are realising their own responsibility in the matter. They are cutting the coat according to the cloth.

The whole problem of birth control is coming to a head in India. It is not a day too soon that this problem should be seriously considered. The people can no longer tolerate their present miserable existence. You advertise for a post on a miserable pittance of 30 rupees a month, and hordes of educated people wait at your door for the job. Not a day passes without your hearing of somebody or other committing suicide because economic troubles have rendered life insupportable. Sufferings such as these are very real and wide-spread. It is sometimes argued that this is because the country's natural resources are still undeveloped; or that our educational system is defective. But neither of these arguments can so well account for the present state of things as the fact that the country is overpopulated. Some good people have started the Baby Welfare Movement with a view to help poor parents out of their difficulties. But they forget that unless this well-intentioned effort is accompanied by some instruction in birth control methods they defeat their own object.

The medical profession has a special responsibility in this matter. They, above all others, must educate public opinion and give the lead. It also rests with them to make provision for proper facilities for those who come to them for help. At the present time the public is absorbing information from popular books on contraception that are being placed on the market. Some of the methods advocated in these books are harmful or worthless. The result is that children are no longer the incidents of marriage but they are becoming its accidents, according to the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the method employed. Authoritative guidance is therefore needed.

The Art of Letter-Writing

BY PROF. B. TANDON, M.A.

It is wrong to say that the art of letter-writing is dead, though the melancholy fact remains that it is not all alive. Cheap postage, telegraph, telephone and above all modern hurry account for the "baldness and scrappiness of present-day letters". Carlyle with the instinct of a prophet knew that the advent of the penny post would kill the letter by making it cheap. "I shall send a penny letter next time," he wrote to his mother when the cheap postage was about to come in, and a delightful branch of literature has within the last several decades all but faded and withered. For letter-writing is essentially the "most leisurely of arts", and modern conditions in spite of great unemployment are far from congenial for indulgence in epistolary pastime.

Much of this might appear paradoxical in view of the fact that the type-writer clicks in every alternate home and huge bundles of letters and packets are delivered by the postman four times in the day. The type-writer, too, has killed the personal letter, and most of the covers that are received and despatched every day are trumpery stuff, which one would not look at if one could avoid without a breach of duty. It is interesting to recall in this connection Gladstone's complaint that he was generally obliged to write each day nine out of ten letters for which he did not care with the result that he could not get time to write the tenth letter for which he cared. A personal letter is the thing that matters.

And what are letters without the personal element? In the words of Herbert Paul: "They are like history without events, poetry without invention, Blue Books without dates, or novels without love." A good letter is "an easy and agreeable talk on paper". It is the nearest approach to drawing-room conversation.

Leigh Hunt knew it and this is how he begins an intimate epistle to Mr. and Mrs. Shelley:

Whenever I write to you, I seem to be transported to your presence. I dart out of the window like a bird, dash into a south-western current of air, skim over the cool waters, hurry over the basking lands, rise like a lark over the mountains, fling like a swallow into the valleys, skim again, pant for breath, there's Leghorn—ecco mi! how d'ye do?

And who can improve on the recipe of that delectable English essayist, Alpha of the Plough? Here is his advice:

You must be personal, not abstract. You must not say: "This is too small a thing to put down." You must say: "This is just the sort of small thing we talk about at home. If I tell them this, they will see me, as it were, they'll hear my voice, they'll know what I'm about."

How few of us know that the most effortless letter makes the best reading! "Familiarity is not its weakness, but its supreme virtue." It is not necessary that every great prose-writer should also be a good letter-writer. Look at the list of the greatest figures in the English literature, and how few of them have attained a high degree of excellence in the epistolary art!

Leave out the Paston letters and come to the first half of the 17th Century when James Howell earned for himself the nickname of "the father of epistolary literature". Howell had plenty of leisure and his best work was done inside His Majesty's prison-house. By the way, long-term simple imprisonments ought to be most conducive to the growth of letter-writing; for in the modern age outside the jails there is no leisure. One should not be surprised if some of the Civil Disobedience prisoners in India come out as potential letter-writers with a prodigious reputation in this branch, but alas! the opportunities for communication are few and letter-writing cannot

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THE ART OF LETTER-WRITING

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be a one-sided affair. It takes two to write a letter, as it takes two to make a quarrel.

From Howell to Walpole is a big jump, but it is idle to tarry on lesser luminaries whose output is scanty though occasionally brilliant. Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son are his only title for remembrance by posterity, though Dr. Johnson thought very little of them. In the words of the great literary dictator: "They teach the morals of a whore and the manners of a dancing master." Dr. Johnson's outburst must be taken with more than the proverbial grain of salt; for he had a grouse against the noble Lord, and his own immortal letter addressed to that patron of learning is characterized by great dignity of thought and language. It is also not fair to pass over Gray who wrote nothing without writing well and whose letters abound in descriptions of nature and tell us a great deal about the poet himself. But Horace Walpole has justly been described as "the Prince of letter-writers". Few possessed such a "glorious gift of gossip". This is what A. G. G. says about him:

There are moods in which there is no companion quite so delightful as Horace Walpole. You may dislike the man with his elegant sneer, his mockery and his heartlessness; but you cannot resist the fascination of his pen. To read his letters is like going a journey into a strange land in company with one who knows everybody, has seen everything, is at home everywhere. The eighteenth century leaps to life at his touch. You take snuff with the great, move to the innermost circle of an exclusive governing society, hear the latest bet and the newest scandal at the club, suffer all the romantic miseries of eighteenth century travel, share in all the emotions of that wonderful time when the British Empire was being founded east and west, and in the very different emotions of a later time when a foolish king was doing his best to raze the fabric that Chatham had erected. Walpole's letters, in short, are a stethoscope through which we hear the beating of the heart of the 18th century.

Then comes Cowper, the supreme master of the craft. His letters are "the glory of the English language". Written in retirement they describe the incidents of every-day life in a graceful and chaste English. Good humour is the

sauce not only of conversation but also of letter-writing. And Cowper's letters abound in humour. Many letters have been spoiled, because the writer had an eye on the public under the belief that they would some day go to the Press. And the least element of artificiality or pretence is fatal for a personal letter. Happily, Cowper's letters do not suffer from this blemish, and they are "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever". As models they are almost unsurpassed.

The genial humour of Charles Lamb is to be found not only in his delightful epistles, though essays and letters are widely different branches of literature. A good essay is seldom a good letter. It is said of Lord Byron that he was too much interested in Lord Byron to be an ideal letter-writer, but Herbert Paul is full of praise for the epistolary gift of this great Bohemian scholar. Let the critic speak:

Even his hurried scrawls from Harrow are characteristic, and his dashing epistles from Cambridge are worth tons of morbid self-analysis. Here and there are touches of the reckless fun in which he afterwards revelled, as when he confesses that his handwriting is as bad as his character. That can hardly have been so, as it was not absolutely illegible. But if a bad man writes good letters one need not complain. There are so many good men who write bad letters that we may even be grateful when once in a way the antithesis, true or false, is reversed.

Byron does not fall into any of the dangerous traps with which a letter-writer is confronted. He does not argue or sermonise. "His letters are not essays, or lectures, or leading articles, or even fragments of autobiography."

Macaulay and Carlyle have written letters of no mean order. The letters of Macaulay are almost exclusively descriptive but, within their limits, they are unapproachable. Mr. Carlyle's letters are good, but those of Mrs. Carlyle are far better. It is true that "she sometimes wrote a disagreeable letter, but she never wrote a dull one". And this is a supreme achievement which is attained by only one other woman letter-writer, Lady Mary Montagu who deliberately prepared her correspondence for publication and advised one of her friends to preserve

her letters. Mrs. Carlyle had no eye on a wider public. Spontaneity and frankness are the strongest points of her epistles. Edward Fitzgerald has not attracted much attention as a letter-writer, though to the classical scholar his letters are intellectual treats.

This brings us down to the modern age which is so much condemned for its neglect of the most pleasant branch of English literature. But it is refreshing to know that the race of letter-writers is not extinct, and G. W. E. Russell is the finest exponent of a beautiful art. I quote *in extenso* the rich tribute paid to him by a contemporary English writer :

He is the most instant correspondent I know. You write by one post and have the answer by the next—and not a perfunctory answer, but a jolly letter spreading over page after page with quips and cracks and stories and sly thrusts and ironical comments. And he will go on answering letters for ever and ever, and each one is longer than the one that went before and more subtle and elusive and gay.

What a fine combination—promptness and excellence! Good letters are not written in hot haste but Russell's way is different. His is a happy power which excites the envy and emulation of all the toilers in the epistolary field.

It is the glory of letter-writing as an art that it can be cultivated not only by learned scholars, but also by humble figures who are still struggling for literary recognition. There are many silent and obscure Walpoles and Russells whose letters can thrill the readers with their intimate gossip and familiar ease. For cementing literary friendships there can be no more potential agencies than elegant epistles. And the cheapness of the postage should not be a handicap but an advantage in the cultivation of this neglected art. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting a fine sentence from the personal letter of an intimate literary friend, who has already been recognised as one of the finest Indian writers in the English language. Says he :

Good letters—the really good ones—are a passport for our journeys to literary realms—the double fascination

being that the journeys are incredibly cheap and the realms incomparably beautiful.

Would that more writers were attracted to this unexplored branch of literature!

The pity is that most people do not know what to write in a letter. They are in the position of the lady mentioned by Horace Walpole, whose letter to her husband began and ended thus: "I write to you because I have nothing to do: I finish because I have nothing to say." A personal letter throws light not only on the general conditions of the times but it also holds the mirror to the nature of the writer. It is, therefore, of great historical and biographical value. No two men will write quite similar letters. Give me a man's letters and I will tell you what kind of man he is. It was said by Carlyle that a well-written biography was almost as rare as a well-spent life. Shall I say that a well-written letter is rarer than an intellectual prodigy?

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Unemployment : The Lesson of Ceylon

BY MR. JOHN HOCKIN

WHILE public attention is centred upon the problem of constitutional reforms, the hovering menace of unemployment seems to attract little attention. Yet this alarming outcome of progress and development is of far greater importance to the masses of the people than the most sweeping reform laws. To-day it constitutes no more than a departmental problem that defies solution, but those who can read the writing on the wall are emphatic in their prophesies that a day will come when unemployment dwarfs all other aspects of administration in the Middle East.

To appreciate the gravity of the situation it is only necessary to examine the comparative census figures for India. During the decade ending in 1931, the population increased by no less than 33 millions, or over 10 per cent. To-day 353 millions, or about 1/6th of the human race, are confined in a country that, despite its size, does not represent more than 1/25th of the total land area of the Earth. Not only is the Indian birth-rate far higher than that existing in Europe, but the extension of medical facilities will result in a sharp decrease in the death-rate. This has already occurred in Ceylon, particularly with regard to infant mortality which has dropped by no less than 18 per 1,000 in the past two years. This improvement is directly attributed to the child welfare work that is going on and illustrates what will occur in India when medical education gains a firmer foothold. It is therefore apparent that India's population is not only increasing at an alarming rate but that it is likely to increase still more rapidly in future years.

Although external economic factors have made it impossible to compile reliable statistics, it is certain that India's trade has not, and cannot, expand in proportion to her increase in population. Ultimately this state of affairs

can only result in unemployment on a dangerous scale.

The extent of unemployment existing in India to-day cannot be gauged with any degree of accuracy. For Ceylon, however, figures are available and they show that unemployment has now reached a proportion of 1 in 40 of the population. Although this appears of small account in comparison with European and American figures, it becomes of the greatest importance when we learn that it has replaced a figure too insignificant to record. Up to a few years ago unemployment was virtually non-existent in the Island.

Attempts have been made to charge that popular scapegoat, the slump, with entire responsibility for this menacing development. While the severe economic depression that has existed in the Island during the past three years has naturally accentuated the occurrence of unemployment amongst the Ceylonese, it has also acted as a mask for deeper and more alarming tendencies. These tendencies are largely independent of economic conditions and it is in their influence upon the over-population problem that the danger lies.

In Ceylon, as in India, agriculture has always been the staple occupation of the masses of the people. A generation or two ago, however, the growth of industrial enterprise began to attract labourers to the towns, where higher rates of wages soon resulted in the raising of the standard of living and ideas. Town workers scorned to allow their sons to return to work on the land as their forbears had done for centuries, and so it came about that the industrial population was not only increasing in proportion to the continued influx of peasants from the country but also in accordance with the urban birth-rate.

Now the scope for industrial development in Eastern countries is strictly limited and is likely to remain so throughout the present century. In Ceylon, commercial enterprise in the towns is wholly dependent upon the prosperity of rural agriculture. It follows that every labourer who migrates from the land is retarding industrial progress in the cities. Yet it is to the progress of industry that he looks for the future employment for himself and his children.

The creation of this vicious circle has been the basic cause of the incidence of unemployment in Ceylon. It is in the town that the workless are found; in the rural districts the depression has caused a general lowering in the standards of living but surprisingly little distress. It follows that the solution of the Island's economic difficulties cannot be expected to do more than ease the unemployment situation for the time being. A permanent cure can only follow a whole-hearted response to the launching of a "back to the country" movement.

It is certain that the East will attempt to set such movements on foot. Already Ceylon is making a timid effort to persuade the surplus population of the towns to undertake agricultural development. Yet Ceylon's scheme, like the majority of the schemes that will be tried in the future, is doomed to certain failure. The growth of education is proving an insuperable barrier.

Illiterate parents in Ceylon to-day are encouraged to send their children to school. Better-class parents are advised to make every effort to give their sons the benefit of a university education. In India, where 92 per cent. of the population can neither read nor write, propaganda is being directed along the same lines. Those who preach universal education for Eastern countries in the present stage of their development ignore the disastrous consequences that such a system would entail.

Already we are having a foretaste of the effects of premature education. The junior grades of the medical, legal and clerical professions in India and Ceylon are pathetically overcrowded with young men, the majority of whom can never hope to turn their university learning to profitable account. These youths have been encouraged to undergo an intensive training only to find that there is no employment for them when they have taken a degree. To work as agricultural labourers would offend their dignity and would clash miserably with the inclinations and ambitions that have been developed in them. Yet such manual labour is frequently the only alternative to starvation. Some of them are driven to work as coolies and bitter disillusionment often force them to seek a dangerous outlet for their enthusiasms. The anarchist gangs that exist in the underworld of India are largely recruited from young men of this type and Bengal terrorism has proved the depths to which they sink.

If this is the result of the restricted progress that has already been made in Eastern education, what is to happen when succeeding generations of working-class children in ever-increasing numbers are sent to school? Many of them will not, it is certain, be content with the same living conditions as their parents. They will want to find work as clerks, or in shops, or in factories, where wages will be higher and conditions more in keeping with their new ideas. Agriculture will be more and more neglected as the years go by. The movement from the country to the towns will receive a tremendous impetus and it is inconceivable that industry will be able to absorb a fraction of those who seek to better their prospects. The result can only be unemployment and discontent on a wide and dangerous scale.

Agricultural Education

By MR. NYAPATHI KRISHNA RAO, B.A., B.L.

THE basic factor for any vigilant progress of our villages is the spread of education suited to their agricultural requirements in all its varied and scientific aspects. Since the introduction of Western education in our country, a feeling of indifference, if not dislike, has grown towards villages among the educated few. In spite of the fact that India is an agricultural country, the villager has been practically relegated to the background and has been consistently denied association with the flower of the school and the university, which would have had splendid psychological effects upon the village. The reasons are not far to seek. The village sentiment and tradition inherited from his forefathers play a large part in determining his attitude towards new ideas and improvements. There is not that economic instinct in him to produce more, to produce efficiently, and to produce at the minimum cost. A general 'dulness, inelasticity and unprogressiveness' is the curse of the villages. To attract young men that leave our secondary schools and colleges to the village and to raise the former from a stage of inertia and passivity, active measures which would conduce to the mental and moral development of the individual ryot are important problems that demand solution.

It may be said that the ordinary ryot is not inclined to go through the mill of education and, in fact, does not care to equip himself with agricultural knowledge so long as he gets the meagre starvation allowance for his family. Though this is partly correct, the way in which the system of educating the ryot is handled, goes a long way in understanding the present situation. Examples of the West are abundant and a judicious use should be made of them. As Mr. Fay points out: "The properties of the soil having been analysed, the land is no longer the master but the servant of the farmer.

The year's crop is less open to extreme variations, and more and more the predictable result of previous calculation. Such a change in the methods of cultivation reacts profoundly on the character of the agriculturist, making him less fatalistic and more expert in that process of arguing from cause to effect, which is at the bottom of the shrewdness that makes the business man." Leadership alone is required which can forestall, foresee and forearm and the ryot is bound to learn and improve under proper guidance.

The success depends upon the harnessing of the ryot through efficient instruction by imparting the necessary training to the village youth and the adult ryot in the manifold aspects of agriculture by practical and successful demonstration. The object of education is to prepare the boys in the villages for the life which they are sure to follow. Under the present conditions, the elementary education in villages is a mere replica of that in towns. Also, there is a great wastage in the system of rural elementary schools. The consolidation and concentration, as proposed by the Champion scheme, increases the quality of education and helps the spirit of competition. In America, the single teacher has been found to teach inefficiently and indifferently. Supervision of the numerous and the distant outlying schools is rendered difficult. "The school being larger, the children in it being more numerous and a spirit of emulation being awakened, the parents are found to take a more lively interest." The Royal Commission on Agriculture, in para 447, speaking of the wastage of single teacher schools recommends, wherever possible, the policy of establishing central schools and converting single teacher schools into branch schools.

Along with the consolidation of schools, the next step is to change the character of education. Teachers, with an expert knowledge

of practical agriculture, who can translate successfully theories into action, who can infuse confidence into the village folk, and who can train the youth into ideal farmers, are required for the purpose. The village schools should be equipped with gardens or farms on which teaching by illustration would prove far more beneficial than teaching in the abstract. The system that is adopted in America, of organising school exhibitions called fairs and clubs is a very practical step that has to be taken into consideration. There are the corn clubs where boys are encouraged to pick out particular ears of corn in their father's fields which ears were destined by virtue of their exceptional quality, to become progenitors of pedigree seeds. School fairs are intended to encourage specialization. The children are invited to attend the periodical fairs in which products of their private plant raising are shown, judged and awarded prizes according to their several merits. The grain-grower's guide, referring to the live-stock clubs, speaks of them thus: "These clubs have excited no end of interest among older exhibitors and fair visitors and have created a vast amount of enthusiasm, not only among the boy contestants but outsiders as well. They have proved instructive and have had the effect of identifying the boys with a practical, useful, and fundamental phase of live-stock improvement. They are educational to an extent scarcely foreseen by those who originated the plan. . . . The organization of these clubs and their progress creates a great deal of local pride and co-operation. It proves a splendid publicity movement."

Besides the improvement of elementary schools, with an agricultural outlook and training manned by an efficient staff which, if organized now, would take at least a decade to fructify, the propagation of agricultural knowledge among the adult ryots is an imminent necessity. The practical side of improved agriculture has to

be soaked into the ryot day in and day out. The futility of classes, lectures, articles and books is plain enough. Individual instruction, heart to heart talk, and solutions to questions on the spot, change the mentality of the ryot. In the Continental countries and in America, the system of Country Agent or Agricultural Representative is introduced, by which each individual ryot is closely brought into touch with expert instructors who act as guides, philosophers and friends in the several branches of corn, bee-keeping, poultry, plant-growing, dairying, etc. From this it may easily be gauged how far the system of demonstrators in this province has worked to the betterment of the ryot. The spirit of red-tapeism, the superiority complex of the officials, and the lack of personal touch with the ryot population stand in the way of rapid agricultural improvement. The system of transfers and the policy of retrenchment naturally prevent uniformity and continuity in the spread of agricultural demonstrations. Further, experts in every branch are required to probe fully into each subject and enlighten the villagers on the adaptation of new methods suited to their requirements.

Lastly, the universities and high schools are the ultimate repositories of all systematic education in agriculture. In high schools agriculture may be made an optional subject, and every encouragement by way of endowments, donations, and prizes should be given to push on its study. The present drawback appears to be a lack of co-ordination between the University and Agricultural Department. The subject of agriculture ought to be made attractive and capable of fruitful employment, as for instance, by the Government granting small plots of land to the students, supplying them with the necessary capital, and awarding prizes for meritorious results. The plan of the United Provinces Government is full of potentialities, which may be given a fair trial in our Presidency. After all, success ultimately depends upon the sympathetic nurturing of the agricultural cult.

Rasputin: the 'Holy Devil' of Russia

BY MR. K. V. MATHEW, M.A., LL.B.

IN the history of human thought many people are remembered for their ennobling sacrifices. But persons who assumed the garb of saintliness to lead lascivious lives and yet venerated are not rare. Most conspicuous among them is the sensual prophet Rasputin of Russia, who was regarded as a saint by many of his contemporaries but was universally denounced as a mean scoundrel after his death.

'Without repentance you cannot be saved. How can you sincerely repent unless you have sinned? Therefore sin, repent and be saved.'

That was the substance of the teaching with which Rasputin the 'Rascal Monk of the 20th century' ensnared thousands of his credulous countrymen into a life of sin and licentiousness.

Nearly 18 years have elapsed since he was murdered. Yet the secret of his weird influence remains as inexplicable as ever. Truly has he been described an enigma, a dual personality whose-like the world has never seen and may never see again.

In appearance he was lean yet imposing, dressed in a flowing garment with long straight hair. His face was rather emaciated and he had a pair of strange colourless eyes which cast its piercing look all around until the object of his hypnotic gaze, fascinated and attracted, deprived of all power to resist, succumbed a helpless victim to his desires. If he had the look of a holy man, it betrayed the horror of a witch as well. Cleanliness he never considered a virtue. Though always drunk to the full, no jovial remarks escaped from his thin meditative lips. He was ever serious, serious in his drink, serious in his teachings, serious in his lewdness alike. Yet strange to say he passed off for a popular saint whom many people actually worshipped.

Rasputin in Russian means the 'Dissolute'. But report goes that he derived his name from the name of his native village Rasputie which means 'a place leading to several ways'. Born

of poor parents in 1873, he joined the theological seminary of his native village early enough. But his over-topping precocious genius soon brought him into trouble. Theology was useful to him only to rationalise and to advocate the cause of his sensual orgies to the acceptance of the female folk of Russia. For the early traits of his promising immorality, Gregory Rasputin was declared a scapegrace and turned out of the institution. Thereafter, left to his own wanton resources, he gathered followers like himself and embarked upon a regular crusade against all prevailing ideas of religion and morality. The part he and his companions played in shaping the destiny of the Tsar family and the Russian Empire is too well known to need any reference here.

That he possessed certain supernatural gifts cannot be denied. His prophecy that his death would be followed by the downfall of the Royal family proved too true to be disputed. Slowly his fame as a saint and a miracle worker, who could heal people by the mere touch, spread all over the country. No wonder Tsar Nicholas and his German wife Alexandra Feodorovna, of St. Petersburg, were only too glad to admit into their household his long procession of saints which included Phillippe, a French gaol-bird; Koliba, an epileptic idiot; and Ossipova, an imbecile, among many others. On account of the Gallic law, anxious for a male child, she gave encouragement to all. The birth of the longed-for heir Duke Alexios, after four daughters in succession, in 1904 was celebrated with great pomp.

This delicate child was suffering from an incurable disease, Haemophilia. So dreadful it was that for hours together the child used to roll in its bed with pain and the whole family spent many a sleepless night by its side. Doctors of great renown all over Russia could do nothing to cure the child which they gave

up as lost. But at times when the child was writhing under extreme agony, Rasputin, by his mere presence, could give it perfect relief. No wonder he was in great demand at the palace and he became the family 'favourite'.

About his very first appearance, it is said that the nurse who conducted him into the palace, forgot her mission and stood gazing at him so enraptured that she lost all her self-control. In spite of his untidy appearance, many women in Russia at one time or other considered themselves all sanctified by his holy contact. He was so dear that long processions used to wait upon him to escort him into their household. When Rasputin was away, even the Queen fell badly out of temper and the 'King preferred Rasputin to scenes of hysteria'.

Towards the close of the Tsar regime, he became so powerful that his word was law. Wantonness was his rule and to command everyone, his prerogative. In the name of

religion, he betrayed women both high and low without anyone to question him. In spite of his illiteracy, he was clever and cautious and it required the utmost strategy by the conspirators, of which Prince Dimitri was the head, to get rid of him. Different versions are given about the manner of his death. But the one generally accepted seems to be that Prince Yusupov got him heavily drunk at a dinner held at a place on the outskirts of Petrograd and taking him out shot him and his body was hidden in the ice.

Following his death, one after another members of the Royal family were butchered and his prognostications all justified themselves. For several days his death was kept a secret. When the manner of his end was known, many people refused to believe that it was possible to kill him at all.

From the facts gathered about him, his life seems so incredible that it defies all accepted canons of human psychology.

GUSTAV CASSEL

BY MR. P. R. SRINIVASAN, M.A.

Editor "The Indian Finance"

GUSTAV CASSEL* is an honoured name in economics. Though the value of the economic theories particularly associated with his name cannot be accurately estimated except in a longer perspective than is possible for any of his contemporaries, there can be no doubt for some long time to come economic thought will revolve round his favourite ideas, now in opposition, now in applause. For not only the character of his thought but the course of current economic history has served to invest his ideas with a paramount importance. It has often been

suggested that his theories, and notably the theory of the purchasing Power Parity are undue simplifications of essentially complex economic phenomena. But it is forgotten that that is a charge which you can lay at the door of every economic theory. The economist always finds himself between the devil of undue simplification bordering on a commonplace and the deep sea of delineation of detail, which means only a series of hypotheses which take us farther away from useful or intelligible generalisation. The practical value of the theory of Purchasing Power Parity lies in its refutation of the comfortable belief, rampant in the post-War period,

that the exchanges can be manipulated to the permanent advantage or disadvantage of any country. Its essential validity, no one questions. Its accuracy no one need exaggerate. Nor can here be any question of its value as a working basis for determining the external value of a currency. It has justified itself by elucidating a knot of embarrassing questions regarding the exchanges.

Great as is the work of Professor Cassel in the field of pure economics, his name will rest mainly on his service in combating, however vainly, the wave of deflation which followed the restoration of European currencies in the post-War period. Like Mr. Keynes in the sphere of a number of economic and political problems, Prof. Cassel is now a Cassandra in relation to the Depression which started in 1929. From the earliest international monetary conference in the post-War period, he has uttered a distinct warning against the dangers of deflation. He laboured hard to clarify historically the relation between the production of the precious metals and the rate of economic progress. It may be that more careful researches might show his estimate of the rate of economic progress at 3 per cent. per annum to be another case of undue simplification. But there is no denying the fact that he was the first to popularise the idea that it is absurd for civilised humanity to subject its economic fortunes to the vagaries inseparable from the production of one mineral. And it is a significant fact that, while the monetary conferences of Genoa and Brussels were ready to give the sanction of international opinion to the movement for combating the shortage of gold, no such wide-spread support or response was forthcoming for Prof. Cassel's demand that the rot in prices should be arrested and the deflationary movement reversed.

The monetary theory of the depression is now generally recognised to be one-sided. And

it may be said that Prof. Cassel has tried to assign to the monetary factors more responsibility than belongs to them for the depression. But nobody has proved to the satisfaction of an impartial man that a concerted inflationary movement would not have lessened the severity of the depression. At any rate, the wisacres who ruled over the realms of international finance will be hard put to it to defend the deflationary policies which they pursued in the face of unequivocal advice from competent authorities like Prof. Cassel or Mr. Keynes.

There is a touch of sadness in the latest writings of the eminent Swedish economist, as has inevitably hardened in the attitude which prompted him to give up in sheer despair the idea of even appending a convincing minute of dissent to the Second Report of Gold Delegation. But he has not altogether ceased to plead for the stand-point for which he has all along stood.

The retirement of such a prophet from the professorial chair he has occupied so long is fittingly celebrated by the most eminent among his co-workers with a volume rich in the best and the latest in modern economic thought. Needless to say, the writers are drawn from all nations; and to those who know only English among the European languages, it is a pity that many, though by no means the majority, of the essays are in French and German. And one can, therefore, better appreciate the courtesy of the Swedish economists in submitting their contributions in English instead of their own vernacular.

In the short compass of this article, it is manifestly impossible to indicate the main conclusions of each essay, not to speak of a general summary. And it will be easily appreciated that essays bearing on so many different problems of modern economics do not

* ECONOMIC ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF GUSTAV CASSEL. By Fifty leading Economists. Allen and Unwin, Ltd. Pages 720. Price 30 Shillings net.

lend themselves to a running survey or comment. One might even wish that the volume had been planned with an eye to unity. But it should not be difficult to see how such a plan was ruled out by those in charge of the work.

The casual reader of the volume in honour of Gustav Cassel will, no doubt, be struck with the progress that has been made in the classification of method in economic enquiry. Economists to-day are more conscious than ever of the mistakes and misconceptions that have crept in as a result of foggy ideas regarding the relation of economics to life as such. They are conscious of the hiatus between theoretical analysis and the facts of economic life, the inaccuracy of available statistics and the exact nature of the pitfalls in their application. Modern economics rests largely on the intelligent combination of refined theoretical analysis and the technique of interpretation of statistics. Almost every essay bears witness to the improvement in this regard.

Amidst the baffling variety of the subject matter we might for purposes of this review pick out a group of essays which have a semblance of unity, inasmuch as they have a direct bearing on the problems presented by the depression. There is the opening essay of Johan Akerman of the University of Lund on "Saving in the Depression" which inclines to the non-monetary theories of the depression and expresses a frank disavowal of the views of Cassel. But James Angell of the Columbia University avers that "proper manipulation of the monetary and financial mechanism can be made to produce a reasonable degree of stability in general business conditions". And he has increased the chances of its general acceptability by pointing out that, though excessive contraction of the supply of bank credit cannot be rectified by central bank action alone, "over-contraction can be largely prevented through

the prevention of prior over-expansion". Mr. Angell lays emphasis on the need for reducing the element of accident and for long range objectives in public policy. And this takes us to the idea of the composite commodity-currency, which is examined by Mr. J. M. Clark and which is invested with an unparalleled importance in the politics of current economy by Mr. Roosevelt's monetary experiments. Mr. Clark inclines to the view that the possible benefits of this currency are of a different and lesser sort than those claimed and that they are balanced by uncertainties and positive dangers, so that the large and certain costs may deter us from adopting it. Less directly connected with the depression than those mentioned above but with unquestionable bearing on it, is the essay on "Economic Theory and Unemployment" in which Mr. Graham of Geneva lends confirmation to the views propounded by Professor Pigou in his *Theory of Unemployment*. From all this, it is a relief to turn to the examination of the relation between economic theory and human liberty in which Prof. Gregory comes to the conclusion, which is incontestably true that the problem of individualism *versus* a more or less egalitarian economics is in the last analysis a choice of values with no standards of objective judgment. Most people bemoan the fact that the crucial issue of modern civilization, namely, individuals *versus* socialism is to be decided by a show of hands. To realise that it is just in the fitness of things would be to pave the way for bloodless reform out of the free choice of the individuals concerned.

The volume under review is a mine of variegated wealth, which one might exploit according to one's fancy and is thus worth the careful study of every one anxious to regard one's self as a student of economics.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

H. E. Lord Willingdon's Speech

LORD WILLINGDON, who has been in closest touch with affairs in India, must certainly know the mind of this country much better than retired Pro-Consuls and politicians at home with axes to grind. His Excellency therefore did well to stress his view of the Indian situation at Edinburgh with an emphasis and authority justified by his position and intimate knowledge of conditions in India. Lord Willingdon knew the audience he was addressing and the wary and almost defensive attitude he took up was possibly dictated by the exigencies of the occasion. He praised the loyalty of the Princes and people of India to the British Crown and pleaded with them that "their aspirations be dealt with in a spirit of real sympathy and friendship". "If that was done," concluded His Excellency, "India would in future prove to be, as in the past, a source of strength and security to our great Commonwealth of Nations." As Mr. Lansbury has emphasized in his statement of Labour's Indian policy:

All who speak for Britain, from the King to Lord Willingdon, have again and again pledged the British Parliament to grant full Dominion Status to India and to make her an equal partner of the British Commonwealth of Nations. We of the Labour Party have agreed with this.

But what is more to the purpose is that this Dominion Status is no longer to be treated as a pious wish to be realised in a far distant future but a thing to be immediately attained. Then, will England have fulfilled His Excellency's claim that Britain had been working for a century to develop in the minds and character of Indians the spirit of responsibility which, in due course, will fit them to undertake the full powers of administration of their own affairs.

That time, we say, has now come and it is up to England to make good her oft-repeated declarations and pledges.

Anti-Indian Law in Zanzibar

The Indian Settlement in Zanzibar is as old as that of the Arabs. Our countrymen in that colony have prospered and settled themselves securely in their new home casting their lot with their neighbours—Arabs and Africans. Only last year Arabs and Indians in meeting assembled put in a joint plea for a revision of the Constitution asking

for a further advance in the Constitution of the Legislative Council by introducing the principle of election to the same with adequate representation for all communities in the absence of which the interests of the public suffer.

The new ordinances, so drastic in their features and so suddenly sprung upon the unsuspecting Indians, undoubtedly savour of discrimination against our countrymen. And the National Indian Association has lost no time in urging the Government of India to intervene. The Bills, we are told, have already passed the second reading and one wonders why things should be rushed in such indecent haste. One result of these ordinances, besides putting Indian traders at a disadvantage, will be to create bitterness between them and the Arab and African communities—communities with whom our countrymen have been living in perfect cordiality. This is the greatest mistake that could have been made, for there could be no peace where this communal ill-feeling is once aroused, and we therefore welcome Mr. Bajpai's assurance to the Assembly the other day that the Government of India would take steps to safeguard the legitimate rights of Indians in Zanzibar.

Sir Prabhaskar's Scheme

In the debt redemption scheme which Bhavnagar is carrying out at the instance of the veteran statesman, Sir Prabhaskar Pattani, we have the example of a great and stupendous work carried out by persistent effort and untiring zeal. Only the inspiring lead and generous

enthusiasm of one of Sir Prabhaskar's foresight and devotion to his people could have made headway with a scheme so far reaching in its effects yet so beset with difficulties. Writing from London, Sir Prabhaskar observed in a communication to his officials:

If the Kheduts are contumacious it is because of their ignorance; if the Sowcars are uncompromising oppositionists, it is because of their selfishness; if uninformed friends who ought to know better, criticise the good work we have taken in hand, it can be because their friendship may be of a character which cannot be called true friendship. All eyes are on us. On our success depends the future state of India. Small though the State is and insignificant therefore the enterprise in one corner of the large Continent, it has the seeds which, if they sprout into plants, will open many eyes and many well intentioned rulers and officers will welcome the experiment and imitate it. I shall not be sorry even for the failure, for it would be failure in a good cause.

That was the spirit in which the scheme, which has already borne excellent fruit, was conceived and executed. The Report published by the Commissioner shows what success has so far been achieved and how the peasantry has been rescued from the clutches of indebtedness and is now in a fair way to become a strong self-reliant unit in the State. The problem of rural indebtedness is being solved before our very eyes in Bhavnagar, and the example of a progressive peasantry making for a healthy village community cannot but be stimulating to their neighbours in British India.

The New Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta

We congratulate Mr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Mr. Shyamaprasad is perhaps the youngest Vice-Chancellor of any University being only thirty-three, but he has already shown proofs of inheriting some of the vigorous qualities of his illustrious father. Hence the general satisfaction over his appointment to an office of which the late Sir Asutosh was such a distinguished ornament. There are many problems awaiting the immediate attention of the University, and the talent and energy of the young Vice-Chancellor will be fully exercised in tackling them. We have no doubt Mr. Shyamaprasad will prove equal to his opportunity.

The Controversy among Scientists

Sir Visveswaraya, presiding over the second meeting of the new Academy of Sciences in Bangalore, took a very charitable view of the controversy between the North and the South, between the scientists of Bengal and the scientists of Bangalore. In the interest of science and the reputation of the persons concerned, we wish we could say with the great Mysore statesman that "it was evidently a sign of emulation and enthusiasm between two groups of scientists in their desire to advance a good and great cause". With him too we plead for that union of head and heart between all scientists which alone can make for success. For there could be no surplus scientific talent in the country: "If they were divided they would be scattering their force; but uniting they could conquer all obstacles and make the academy a great success."

A Plea for Practical Science

Sir Visveswaraya is evidently gratified at the success Indian scientists have achieved in the sphere of pure science and theoretical researches. But he urged them to take a broader and practical view of things. Pure science without practical application is as futile as aspiration without effort. Europe and America have made great headway, just because scientists there realise the enormous possibilities of applying theory to practice. Abstract science of itself could do little to alleviate human suffering or redress human wants unless it is yoked to the practical arts. In Japan as in America, efforts are made by the universities to stimulate investigations in industry and commerce—knowledge that can always be transmuted into practical power. "It seems a pity," said Sir Visveswaraya, "that so much marketable energy and talent is being spent on theoretical science, while comparatively little is done for industries and constructional engineering, which would help to give employment and bread to the people." This is an aspect of the problem that deserves the special attention of Government and university authorities all over the country.

The Colonisation Report.

In another page Mr. Kodanda Rao, who was with the Rt. Hon. Sastri in South Africa, draws pointed attention to the fact that

no scheme of emigration promoted by the South African Government in order to reduce the Indian population in South Africa has any claim on the co-operation of the Government or the people of India.

From the first, Indian opinion both in South Africa and in this country has been definitely against any scheme whereby domiciled Indians could be repatriated to this country or lured abroad. They mean to stick to the land they have made their home and they claim all rights of equal citizenship where they are. And now the Report of the Colonisation Committee offers no satisfying reasons why they should shift. Even according to their findings, the three Colonies selected are

not altogether congenial to Indian occupation, and insult is added to injury when it is proclaimed:

It is too late in the day for India to become a competitor in colonisation with Western Powers in the more settled parts of the world and, therefore, the appropriate field for Indian colonisation must be sought in countries which, to a great extent, are still in a primitive state.

It means as Sir Kurma Reddi, ex-Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa and now Law Member of the Government of Madras, shrewdly observes:

They are entitled to occupy those countries to the complete exclusion of others, even if their own population is not more than three or four per square mile and even if there are vast expanses of land requiring to be developed and even though such lands can be developed only from labour drawn from other countries. Italy and China have repudiated this claim. India may not be able to do so at present but the time may come when after receiving Dominion Status, she may be able to put forward claims similar to those of Italy.

This is not a position to which self-respecting Indians can subscribe.

WORLD EVENTS

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

HITLER AND MUSSOLINI

THOUGH they were enemies in the Great War, yet the similarity of their present form of government is drawing together the two countries of Italy and Germany; their rapprochement may mean the isolation of France, and may also sow the seeds of future trouble in Central Europe. Be that as it may, the friendship and closest co-operation of responsible statesmen is a big factor in preserving peace among the nations. The German Chancellor—Herr Hitler—has paid a visit to Signor Mussolini, and the conversations were conducted on Italian soil; the talks have not been made public, but an inspired announcement has been made which shows something of what transpired at the meeting.

A better understanding has been arrived at between Germany and Italy; evidently Mussolini advised Hitler to go slow in connection with

Austria; both countries are anxious to build up trade connections with the Danubian States, and an understanding was reached in that connection. Monetary problems, disarmament deadlock, Germany and the League of Nations were probably subjects of the conversation.

CHINA AND DEPRESSION

Last month I took occasion to comment on the report on Chinese affairs by the League of Nations' expert—Dr. Rajchman. The *Economist* of London has recently issued a most informing Supplement on China and the Depression, being the report and findings of a special enquiry conducted by the famous British Economist, Sir Arthur Salter, on the invitation of the Chinese Government. The Report starts off with this statement:

China is now suffering from a severe economic depression, due partly to the reactions of the world depression and partly to certain factors in her internal political situation and her external relations.

China's troubles can be divided into two main classes: monetary and political, and both of these causes are dealt with at length in the Report. Another problem is the huge population which is vainly trying to eke out an insufficient existence by agriculture and the backwardness of industrial development. Sir Arthur stresses the necessity of a more rapid industrialisation to relieve the pressure on the land. To do this, the country needs more railways and better roads. As a summary on Industrialisation, the Report says:

1. The greatest part of China's industrial development for some time to come should consist in the encouragement and extension of industries for the home market.

2. Export industries should be limited to those in which China has special advantages.

3. Industries requiring a relatively small capital investment are preferable to those requiring a large capital plant.

4. Industries should for the most part be built first upon China's agricultural production and mineral resources.

China is troubled financially by the vagaries of her silver standard and her adverse balance of trade, resulting in an export of silver on trade account. She needs a gradual industrialisation, but more particularly a greater increase of agricultural production per unit of land. A great increase is urgently needed in railways and road service. Economic planning and civil law and order are absolutely requisite to progress in China.

SHIPPING SUBSIDY

One effect of the trade depression is the falling off of sea-borne exchange of goods which interferes considerably with the shipping business. For a long time some countries have given subsidies to their shipping companies to enable them to engage in the carrying trade and to compete with other more favoured countries. But the British Government have stood out against that practice, believing that the shipping companies should be able to finance themselves. And British shipping has been able to do that until the last year or two. But now the loss of trade and the increased costs have hit British

shipping badly, so much that they cannot continue without some outside financial help.

After much study and long negotiations, the British House of Commons has recently passed a measure granting a subsidy not to exceed £2,000,000 for one year for the relief of British tramp shipping, which has suffered much from subsidised foreign shipping competition. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman, said that the sea-borne trade of Britain had fallen off by one-third since 1923, and a subsidy could only be given on condition that shipowners worked out a scheme preventing undue domestic competition and guaranteeing greater use of British tramp shipping in preference to foreign subsidised shipping.

SOCIAL SERVICES

A comparison of Government budgets to-day with what they were fifty years ago reveals that we have made great progress in the matter of providing for what are called the social services. Mr. Lloyd George years ago imported some social ideas from Germany; Australia took them from Britain, and now America is beginning to organise State relief along the lines of social services. Perhaps Australia has gone ahead more and is spending a larger sum each year for her population than any other country. Australia's population is less than 7 millions, and yet the several States spent in 1931-32 not less than £20,587,000 or £3.3 per head for the social services. The Commonwealth Government spends on the average in a year for old age and invalid pensions the large amount of £12 millions. Unemployment relief in 1931-32 amounted to over £10 millions. The following table is quite illuminating in this respect:

State.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure a head of population.
	£	£. s. d.
New South Wales ...	9,381,000	3 13 0
Victoria ...	4,698,000	2 11 10
Queensland ...	2,820,703	3 0 7
South Australia ...	1,810,000	3 2 9
Western Australia ...	1,308,000	8 0 4
Tasmania ...	597,000	2 12 10

GERMAN DEBTS QUESTION

There was likely to be bad feeling and possibly more trade nationalism if Germany had persisted in her moratorium on the payment of debts. Britain took quick action in saying that if the debts were not paid, reprisals would be taken on German goods entering Great Britain through a Clearing House arrangement. The German Government threatened a counter-move, but there was not much point to it, because of the fact that Britain is one of Germany's best foreign markets. A conference was called, and at the conclusion it was stated that an agreement on the debt question had been reached which was acceptable to both parties. That is excellent news, and relieves the situation a great deal. America is now troubled about her position and is demanding similar treatment. Possibly other creditors will also make the same demands, so that probably Britain's prompt action has saved the situation and been of advantage to others as well as herself; it has likewise saved Germany from further misunderstanding and more bad feelings.

U. S. SILVER POLICY

The promoters of bimetalism and the silver party in American politics have won a victory in getting the President to advocate the use of silver for monetary purposes and to pass the necessary legislation to that effect. A Bill has been passed by Congress allowing 25 per cent. of silver with 75 per cent. of gold as the metallic cover for the issue of the U. S. paper currency. The Government is now purchasing silver in America to carry out that policy at 50 cents an ounce; that will force up the price of silver in America and benefit the producers and dealers in the metal there, but foreign silver imports are to be prohibited which have a lower selling price. China may benefit to some extent, but one fails to see how this new policy is going to benefit either trade or the monetary situation in the rest of the world.

This policy has been tried before and has not succeeded; there are two or three difficulties in the way which seem to be insurmountable; they are: the international control of the production of silver, the international agreement as to the ratio between gold and silver, and the further question of this policy promoting a currency debasement leading to inflation. If these difficulties could be overcome, and say half a dozen of the leading nations would agree to work bimetalism, there would be some chance of its succeeding, but not otherwise; for one country, even such a nation as America, to try it alone means taking a great risk.

KEYNES ON AMERICA

Mr. J. M. Keynes of Cambridge has recently been visiting the United States with his eyes open; he has been writing to the *Times* on his return and telling what he thinks about "The New Deal". On the whole he has been favourably impressed; he favours spending large sums on capital expenditure to relieve unemployment which, in turn, will help to bring about a business revival, but he urges the Administration to be sure to have normal enterprise and trade recovery take the place of all emergency programmes as quickly as possible.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOYALTY

One would have expected disaffection and open hostility to the British connection to have lasted for a long time in South Africa after the experiences of the Boer War; but it is remarkable how one patriot after another has been won over to accept and to preach the continuance of connection with Great Britain. General Smuts was an ardent critic of the British connection at one time; General Hertzog was a strong nationalist at another time, and yet we find now both of those men advocating strongly the advantages to South Africa of retaining the British connection.

Trade and Finance

By "SRIVAS"

GILTEDGE AFTER THE LOAN

IT is significant that while the last Review of trade and finance was written soon after the close of the new loan, and the extremely bearish conditions of the giltedge market, there is now a buoyant, bullish sentiment after nearly a fortnight of rise in prices. In the third week of last month at the time the last Review was written, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper quoted only Rs. 87-14. But it has now touched Rs. 89-8; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. new loan which was quoted Rs. 98-6 is now over the level of Rs. 99-4. Four per cent. 1960-70 has gone up from Rs. 103-5 to Rs. 105-7. One of the circumstances obviously helpful to the rise in giltedge prices in India is the improvement in sterling loans which are strong even at the time of writing. Three and half per cent. Indian stock has gone up from £90-7 to £92 during this period. Other scrips show a corresponding advance. It can easily be guessed from this that those who had acted on the assumption that after the closing of the loan, prices must be on a downward trend, find themselves sadly mistaken and have now to reap the consequences of the blunder, which in the face of unanimous expert opinion in favour of strong giltedge must be pronounced to be almost perverse.

RESUMPTION OF TREASURIES

It is interesting to enquire into causes that have brought about this rise in giltedge prices and the possible trends in the near future. The state of India's stocks in the London market has already been mentioned. Within the country what has perhaps been most helpful to a rise in giltedge is the decision of the Government not to hurry the resumption of sales of treasury

bills. Normally, one would expect sales of treasury bills to be announced in the week following the closing of the list for the new loan. If treasury bills had been resumed, then it is not as if the Government would have suffered from a surfeit of funds. But there was the consideration that delay in the sales of treasury bills would accentuate the ease in the money market which would in turn reflect itself in the state of giltedge prices. It is not to be supposed that on these grounds there was a case for indefinite postponement. At the time of writing we have had one week of sales of treasury bills and the results of the auctions show that the Government are in a position, so far at least as the present is concerned, to get their short-term money at a rate of less than Rs. 0-13 0 per cent. Obviously, conditions like these cannot continue for long; and the market is bound to hold out for higher rates. And within a fortnight one should not be surprised to see the level of Re. 1. per cent. being reached.

FUTURE OF GILTEDGE

But what matters is that in this week the rate was only Rs. 0-12-6 per cent. and that for some time inordinately low rates of discounts prevailed. In the face of such money conditions, the sentiment is that the giltedge market is bound to be bullish. Add to these the circumstance that when the bear raid was at its worst, the market built up an oversold position, which is far from being liquidated in full now. In the course of a few days the Government would be paying off nearly Rs. 15 crores towards the unconverted portion of the 1934 and 1934-37 loans. Giltedge being the only avenue of investment, the pressure of such a large amount

will mean the rise of Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 in giltedge prices. With the bears covering and with the non-co-operators of the loan bidding for scrips, there is bound to be a very lively and soaring giltedge market.

THE STEEL REPORT

Outside the world of finance, the most important development of the period under review is the publication of the report of the Tariff Board on the question of protection to the Indian iron and steel industry. Generally speaking, the Board has found that the scheme of protection devised by the Tariff Board in 1926 has been successful in the face of tremendously adverse circumstances; that the Tata Iron and Steel Company have reduced costs to the level anticipated by the Board, in some cases even to lower levels; that on all articles sold by the Steel Company in direct competition with British imports, either no protective duties are required at all or, if any are required, the rates are lower than normal rates of revenue duty. It will be seen from this that the Tariff Board came to the conclusion that protection in present conditions is required only against Continental goods, and even in the case of Continental goods, they state that, if full economic price is charged, the Indian industry will be able to stand the competition from the Continental manufacturers, with no more aid than what is afforded by the normal rates of revenue duties. In coming to this conclusion, the Board note not only what has been so far achieved by the Company in respect of production and costs, but also the economies that can be effected before long by improvement in the open hearth which is the weakest point and also by economies in fuelling. The element of time inevitable in the realisation of such economies is provided for in the calculations of a fair selling price by working an arithmetical average for the period of years for which the present protective scheme is now recommended.

The following table extracted from the Report shows the rates of duty recommended by the Board in 1926, the specific rates now in force and the duties recommended by the Board as the result of their present enquiry:—

	Duties recommended by the Board in 1926.	Existing specific duties.	Present estimated duties.
	Rs. per ton.	Rs. per ton.	Rs. per ton.
Rails	... 13	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nil
Fish-plates	... 6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nil
Structurals—			
(1) United Kingdom (tested)	... 19	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nil
(2) Continental (untested)	... 30	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	43
Bars—			
(1) United Kingdom (tested)	... 26	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
(2) Continental (untested)	... 37	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	39
Plates—			
(1) United Kingdom (tested)	... 20	25	Nil
(2) Continental (untested)	... 36	45	25
Black Sheets—			
(1) United Kingdom (tested)	... 35	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	11
(2) Continental (untested)	... 59	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	32
Galvanised Sheets—			
(1) United Kingdom (tested)	... 38	53	10
(2) Continental (untested)	... 38	83	40
Sleepers	... 10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nil

It will be seen from this that in the case of most of the products, a removal of revenue duties has been recommended by the Tariff Board. There is a spirited protest in some quarters against what may be construed to be a transgression on the part of the Board of the limits of their domain. There is every reason to think that the Steel Protection Bill, which will shortly be before the Assembly, has been drawn up to embody the recommendations of the Board. Whether the Assembly will try to secure greater advantage over the industry is more than one can say at present.

Diary of the Month

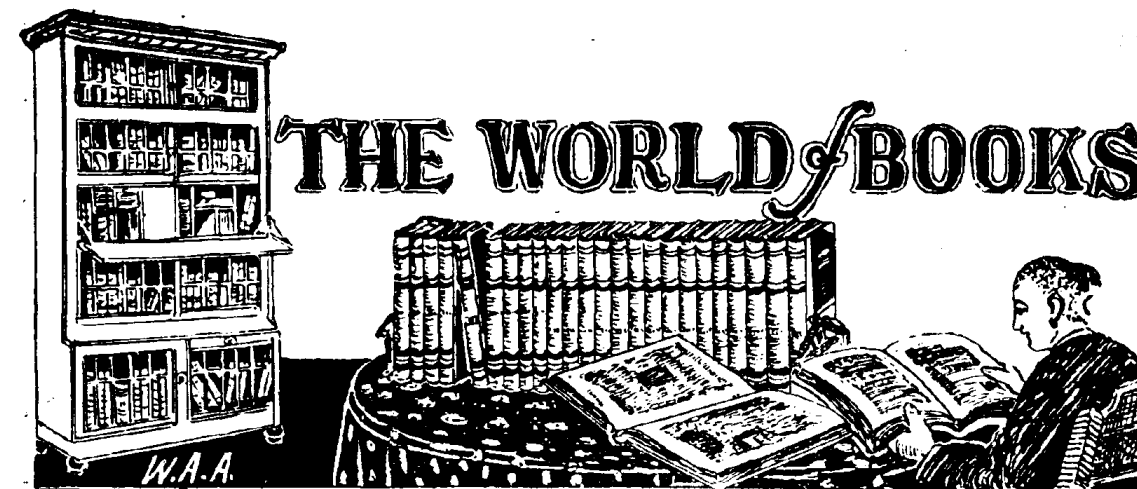
June 25. Gandhiji is bombed at but providentially escapes.
 June 26. Gandhiji returns to Ahmedabad and is given a warm reception.
 June 27. The Shah of Persia arrives at Istanbul and is given a great reception.
 June 28. London presents the Freedom of the City to Lord and Lady Willingdon.
 June 29. Zaro Agha the 160 year old man of Istanbul is dead.
 June 30. Gandhiji visits his old Satyagraha (now Harijan) Ashram at Sabarmati.



THE RT. HON. SIR SHADI LAL

July 1. Sir Shadi Lal assumes the office of Privy Councillorship in London.
 July 2. Ex-Chancellor General von Scheleicher of Germany is shot dead.
 July 3. Britain and Germany reach an agreement with regard to debt negotiations.
 July 4. Mr. N. R. Sarkar is elected Mayor of Calcutta Corporation.

July 5. Admiral Okada becomes the Premier of Japan.
 July 6. Herr von Papen is exonerated. He continues in the Cabinet.
 July 7. Mr. M. Vissanji resigns the president-ship of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.
 July 8. King Leopold of Belgium becomes virtually the Dictator.
 July 9. The Conference of Ministers and Directors of Industries meet at Simla under the presidency of Sir Frank Noyce.
 July 10. The Begum and Nawab of Bhopal entertain Lord and Lady Willingdon at Hyde Park Hotel, London.
 July 11. Mammoth meeting in Bombay condemns anti-Indian Legislation in Zanzibar.
 July 12. The Tariff Board Report on Iron and Steel industry is published.
 July 13. Britain and Japan sign a Commercial agreement.
 July 14. Mr. K. F. Nariman is elected President of the Congress Reception Committee.
 July 15. The final Session of the Assembly commences at Simla.
 July 16. The German Himalayan Expedition meets with disaster.
 July 17. H. M. the King opens the new Central Library at Manchester.
 July 18. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore meets Gandhiji at Calcutta.
 July 19. The American general strike has been called off.
 July 20. H. H. Aga Khan and Mr. Polak urge representation against anti-Indian legislation in Zanzibar.
 July 21. Gandhiji lays the foundation-stone of Children's Wing of Chittaranjan Seva Sadan at Calcutta.
 July 22. An Island disappears as the result of an earthquake in Panama Canal zone.
 July 23. The Assembly passes the Bill for extending the operation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.
 July 24. Mahatma Gandhi opens the Cawnpore "Tilak Bhawan".
 July 25. The Indian Steel and Iron Duties Bill to give effect to the Tariff Board's recommendations is introduced in the Assembly.



THE PRIVATE LETTER-BOOKS OF JOSEPH COLLET. EDITED by H. H. Dodwell, M.A. Longmans Green & Co.

Joseph Collet was a servant of the English East India Company which appointed him Deputy Governor of Bencoolen in 1711. In Sumatra, where he bore up wonderfully against the influences of the climate and the people alike, he built Fort Marlborough and contrived to render the settlements in the Island more prosperous and orderly than they had ever been before. His appreciative masters promoted him to be Second in Council at Madras with the promise of reversion to its Governorship. He was the Governor of Fort St. George from 1717 to 1720. The important episodes during his Governorship have been detailed by H. D. Love in Vol. II of *Vestiges of Old Madras*, and by Professor Dodwell in the Introduction to this book. The latter details Collet's ancestry and the stages of his Eastern career as well as the manner in which his way of thought became less strait-laced and more secularised by his stay in the East. We learn how he dabbled in theological problems and was interested in problems of missions and education. The judgment of Dodwell upon his Madras career is that he fell into line with men like Pitt and Harrison, his predecessors, though he was more pious than them and laid, along with them, the foundations of the Empire that Clive and others were to build.

ESSENTIALS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION. By J. E. Turner. George Allen and Unwin, London. Price 12s. 6d.

The outstanding merit of this book, the latest addition to the Library of Philosophy under the general editorship of Professor Muirhead, is its comprehensive view of religion and religious development. Dr. Turner defines religion as the explicit wholeness of response on the part of humanity to the entire universe. And religious development is the progressive reorganization of the total content of human experience in its explicit wholeness. Thus science, art, ethics and social economy are only different aspects of religion, and therefore the development of religion must proceed *pari passu* with the advance of each of these. From this standpoint, the author surveys religious experience and traces its evolution from its primitive beginnings to the highest levels so far reached by man. And in doing so he presses into service the conclusions of modern psychology and the recent scientific discoveries. His chapters on Immortality, Knowledge and Fate, Authority and Tradition and Divine Personality are particulars interesting though somewhat unconnected. And he concludes his survey with a note of robust optimism that the universe we live in is neither alien to our spirit nor indifferent to our true interests but friendly to us in every way.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE SELF: A Study in Psychological Cure. By Elizabeth Severn. Rider, London. 7s. 6d. net.

This is an interesting volume on psycho-therapy. The author gives a clear account of psycho-analysis and notices its defects, principally two, *viz.*, the need for a complementary process of psycho-synthesis and the present non-recognition of physical diseases as largely due to psychical causes and curable by psychological methods. Some diseases are due to emotional violence done to the psyche at a very early age, the subject often not having been conscious of it even at the time; as the result of such violence the self is shot up and fragmented; the cure consists in tentatively throwing a bridge over to each fragment from the present and then re-assembling the whole self, as it were. The author does this through the employment of what she calls the "Direct Method" putting her patients in a trance, which is very like the dream-state except that the patient is free to speak and act. The results given are very interesting. So too the observations of the author, notably on "falling in love". "The assumption," she says, "that being in love is any security for the maintenance or happiness of a marriage is a fallacy."

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF INDIAN TALES.

By Arthur Duncan. Bharathi Publishing House, Bangalore City.

We have received a set of this new series of graded Readers for the young. They are all done in easy and simple style for the benefit of school children. Culled from the inexhaustible store-house of Indian epics and legends, the tales are familiar to old and young and are particularly attractive in their new setting. The books supply the one inevitable defect of English Readers for Indian children—the absence of homely sentiment and familiar scenes so invaluable in the teaching of the young.

THE INTELLIGENT MAN'S WAY TO PREVENT WAR: A Symposium. Victor Gollancz.

It is the special virtue of the volume under review that it examines the problems from all standpoints. Sir Norman Angell examines the more deep-rooted causes of the War malaise, such as the inherent tendency of sovereign nationalist states to come to a clash and the psychology of men, which makes international anarchy and war inevitable. Sir Norman Angell considers these psychological factors and the part which education must play in creating the psychology of peace. The other writers, barring Mr. Harold Laski, devote their attention to the more transient problems like the revision of the peace treaties, the problem of Russia and the League as a Road to Peace. By far the most important of these is the chapter contributed by Professor Gilbert Murray who contends perhaps to the surprise of many, that the work that remains to be done by way of revising the peace treaties is quite inconsiderable, inasmuch as the inherent impossibility of most of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles has led to their virtual annulment.

Professor Laski's is, however, the most arresting contribution to the volume. Those who know the trend of his thought can guess that he sees only one escape from all the trouble and travail of our time, namely, the building up of a Socialist World State. It is incontestable that a comity of socialist States would be deprived of the impetus which capitalist imperialism has supplied for war during the last half century. Likewise economic equality and security would ultimately obliterate those unsocial instincts of the average individual, which have reduced human society alike in parochial, national and international spheres to a cockpit of varying magnitude. The Intelligent Man's Way to Prevent War is at once stimulating reading and the source of incalculable good to the human race.

MODERN FRENCH SERIES. By H. F. Collins, M.A. Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.

Mr. H. F. Collins, Headmaster of the High School for Boys, Chichester, has undertaken the general editorship of this modern series of School Readers in French. Three volumes of this new series, *viz.*, *Le Cryptogramme* by P. G. Wilson, *Le Tisserand et L'Enchanteur* by Maurice Farney, and *L'Île Fereor* by A. C. Smith, received by us show that the aim of the Series is to supply pupils learning English as their first language stories in French, which have proved highly popular with boys and girls in France. The Series has been graded in years to meet the syllabus requirements in English schools, and in addition to the French being clear, firm, modern and direct, there are exercises which can reasonably be tackled by the pupil. An English-French vocabulary has also been added to each volume. The Series may with benefit be used in Indian schools where French is taught.

THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK, 1934-35. EDITED by Sir Stanley Reed. Bennett Coleman & Co., Bombay. (G. A. Natesan & Co. Rs. 7-8.)

Yet another edition of this invaluable Year Book is on our table and we commend it for its complete and up-to-date statistics on all matters of interest to the public. There is welcome improvement in the last section containing copious and accurate information regarding a number of Indian princes and chiefs. This section is fully illustrated and is an attractive and useful addition to this hand-book of reference. The usual "Who's Who in India" giving brief accounts of leading personalities in the country covers over a hundred pages. The whole matter is well grouped under appropriate sections, and the convenience of arrangement leaves nothing to be desired as the copious index at the end of the book affords facility for easy reference.

TRAVANCORE: A guide book for the visitor. By Emily G. Hatch. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

Travancore is a beautiful country of hills and dales, which has been able to preserve many old customs and ancient heritages if only because she is shut off from the other parts of the country and has been happily free from their vicissitudes. There is a continuity of history and tradition as she has been ruled continuously for centuries by Hindu sovereigns. Mrs. Hatch has gathered together a great deal of information from old records and legends—information that is made available in a handy and attractive form in this guide book. Travancore and its environments, its arts and crafts, its history and antiquity, the beauty and variety of its scenery and the luxuriant growth of its vegetation, its warm climate and the natural gentleness of its happy people make it an attractive place to tour. The visitor will find in this book much to interest and guide him through this land of beautiful sites and scenes.

FLOWER OFFERINGS. By Prabhakar R. Kaikini. With a Foreword by Prof. A. Menezes, M.A. The Bombay Book Depot, Bombay.

"The pieces in this volume may not be 'poems'. But I challenge the most diehard of critics to say they are not poetry"—thus comments Prof. Menezes in his very interesting foreword to this book of prose-poems. Mr. Kaikini has doubtless taken Tagore as his spiritual master and has adopted the style and manner of the 'Gitanjali'. That is not to say that the book is an echo of the great poet's thoughts, for there is much in those poems which is peculiarly the writer's own—"that curious mixture of intensive faith and virginal shyness". The style is pleasant and flexible, and there is a wistfulness in the writer's treatment that is altogether attractive. We congratulate the young poet on his fine effort.

Hyderabad

NIZAM'S STATE CURRENCY

The circulation of H. E. H. the Nizam Government's Currency Note is increasing steadily, and the Government's review, on the working of the Paper Currency Department for the year ending October 1933, adds that since the commencement of the Note issue in 1927, the figures for the gross and net circulation have increased from Rs. 60 and Rs. 525 lakhs in the first year of issue to 11.5 crores and 10.18 crores respectively in the year under review.

Compared with the figures of issue in 1932, these show an increase of 1.1 per cent. and 13.8 per cent. respectively, while the average increase in gross circulation during the past 15 years has been at the rate of Rs. 73.68 lakhs per year.

The figures, as they stand, compare favourably with the total notes in circulation in British India which amounted to Rs. 1,796,559,000 on the 15th October 1933. These figures, when compared with the total population of the Hyderabad State and British India, show an average of Rs. 7.8 and Rs. 5 per head respectively. It is hoped that the average will continue to improve at least for some years to come. The Hyderabad Paper Currency is fully backed, as in British India, by Reserve in Silver Coin and Government of India Securities.

The statistics quoted indicate that as against the total Note issue of Rs. 11.05 crores, the Silver reserve amounts to Rs. 7.57 crores and investments in Government of India Securities, Rs. 3.50 crores.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO H. E. H.

H. E. H. the Nizam has appointed Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur, Military Secretary. The Nawab is a son of the late General Sir Afsur-ul-mulk Bahadur, Chief Commander Hyderabad Regular Forces. He is reputed to be an experienced polo player in Hyderabad.

Mysore

THE LATE DOWAGER MAHARANI

We regret to record the death of the Maharani Dowager and mother of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. Though Her Highness had been bed-ridden for some time, her end was sudden and unexpected. She was 70 years at the time of her death. The whole of Mysore State is in mourning as Her Highness was, as a Correspondent says,

a great personality whose period of Regency for over ten years during the minority of H. H. the Maharaja Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur was marked by a highly enlightened policy of administration under the able guidance of Dewan Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar. Many acts of public good and many works of public utility, which have conducted to the prosperity of Mysore, were all carried out under Her Highness's orders.

SIR BASIL'S TRIBUTE TO MYSORE

The progress and prosperity of Mysore owes not a little to the personality of the Ruler whose birthday was recently celebrated with much éclat in his capital. *Reuter* reports that the occasion was also celebrated in London with a Dinner held under the chairmanship of the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London, Mr. Ranganatha, when speeches were made eulogising the Maharaja's services to the State.

Sir Basil Blackett, proposing the health of the Maharaja, paid a warm tribute to the Maharaja's enlightened rule, progressive outlook, and devotion to his subjects' welfare. He said that when, during his membership of the Government of India, the decision was reached to remit 10 lakhs of Mysore's contribution, they were well aware that the money would be devoted to the welfare of the State, and not to the Ruler's private purse.

Mr. Ranganatha, replying, pointed out that the object of the Maharaja's rule was the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of his people. He mentioned that the State recently appointed a Trade Agent in Japan and established connections with Germany, but its primary duty would be to strengthen the trade links between Britain and Mysore.

Baroda

MUSLIMS IN BARODA

Rao Bahadur Ramlalbai, Acting Dewan of Baroda, assured the members of a Muslim deputation, who waited on him in connection with the proposed removal of the Khajwi Musjid to another locality in the interest of the city improvement project, that the State Government would give every consideration to the views of the Muslim community and that nothing would be done to hurt their feelings.

ART EDUCATION IN BARODA

Dr. Wiener, who has been appointed Curator of the Picture Gallery and Superintendent of the School of Arts at Kalabhavan at Baroda, was for many years teacher of the history of Art at the Humboldt Academy in Berlin and has written some important works on the subject, particularly on Asiatic Art of various schools.

CONDUCT RULES FOR BARODA SERVICES

With a view to regulating public speeches and addresses by State servants, the Baroda Government, in a notification of the latest *Government Gazette*, publishes an amendment to the rules regarding the conduct of the State servants. The amendment prohibits publication in a newspaper or delivery of speeches at a public place by a State servant on subjects which are likely to create ill-feeling between His Highness's Government and his subjects or with British Indian territory, or with any other Native State.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN BARODA

His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, who is ever keen to encourage the building up of new industries in his State, has recently ordered the appointment of an Industrial Engineer with the object of providing free to the public any details regarding industries they may be interested in. No fees will be charged, we understand, for advice on industrial equipment, plants, etc.

Travancore

TRAVANCORE HOME FOR DESTITUTE

In pursuance of an announcement made by H. H. the Maharaja at the Public Durbar on the 6th November 1931, the Travancore Government have sanctioned the starting of a Home for the Destitute and the Infirm at Trivandrum. For starting the scheme and organising it on the lines laid down in the Rules, a provisional board of management consisting of a president and ten members with powers to add, has been appointed. The Home will be named "The Sri Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm" and will be located for the present in the late Fougdari Commissioner's buildings at Pattom. Dewan Bahadur V. S. Subramania Aiyar has been appointed President of the Committee.

Admission to the Home will be restricted to the subjects of the State. The funds of the Association shall consist of an endowment of Rs. 50,000 granted by His Highness the Maharaja, donations, subscriptions, contributions, etc. All persons who pay a donation of Rs. 100 or who pay a contribution of not less than Rs. 12 shall be considered members of general governing body of the Institution.

Patiala

PATIALA: A PATRON OF ART

The story of how the Maharaja of Patiala rescued a Hungarian artist from poverty and raised him to the position of Court cartoonist has been revealed in Vienna. When the Maharaja last visited Budapest, the artist M. Bela Kovessy-Klopfer was going through bad times. He was selling cartoons in a public park. The Maharaja saw him at work and ordered some caricatures of himself and his entourage. He was so delighted with the results that he took M. Kovessy-Klopfer into his service. News of this appointment leaked out when M. Kovessy-Klopfer signed the register of a Vienna hotel and added as his occupation "Court cartoonist to the Maharaja of Patiala".

Bhopal

BHOPAL ON FEDERATION

Inaugurating the first session of the Third Legislative Council, H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal addressed the House. Reiterating his strong adherence to the Federation scheme, His Highness said:

Our policy in regard to the proposed All-India Federation remains unaltered. We have consistently supported the idea as the best, probably the only, solution of one of the most complex and difficult problems ever set to the human race to solve. Our adherence to it is as strong to-day as it was in the beginning. I firmly believe that a Federation, based upon a true and proper recognition of the rights of the various constituent units and of the several sections and interests that go to make the people of India, represents the only lines along which lies the future of India worthy of her great past, and of the destiny that Providence has kept in reserve for her.

Our willingness to join the proposed Federation has from the very inception of the federal idea been strictly conditioned on the satisfaction of certain provisions which have been time and again unequivocally and clearly stated on behalf of the States. To these may be added, and on this all the States will no doubt be agreed, that the seats in the two Federal Houses are fairly and equitably distributed on some principle applicable to all the States without favour of discrimination. In the best interests of all concerned, I confidently hope that a satisfactory federal scheme will materialise at as early a date as possible.

Cochin

COCHIN HARBOUR

The most anxiously awaited Cochin Harbour Conference, which met at Simla in June, writes Mr. P. V. Menon, came to a deadlock. Cochin was represented by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar. The financial implications of the fourth stage construction of the Harbour, the jurisdiction over the Port area, the readjustment and distribution of the Customs revenue were the major points on which discussions were held. During discussion, the Travancore and Cochin Delegates raised important questions which required further negotiations and consideration for the other parties of the Conference. The Conference was therefore postponed for October 1934, thus holding up for some months more the construction of the fourth stage of the Cochin Harbour Works.

Datia

MAHARAJA OF DATIA'S BIRTHDAY

His Highness the Maharaja of Datia's forty-ninth birthday was celebrated on July 2nd.

Representatives of the Legislative Council, municipal and district boards and other local bodies presented to the Ruler an address in a silver casket. The address recounted several advances made in the administration and assured the Maharaja of the subjects' loyalty.

The Maharaja's reply was read by the Dewan Qazi Sir Azizuddin Ahmed. While thanking the people's representatives, he assured them of his solicitude for their welfare and expressed satisfaction with the working of the local bodies. His Highness said that he was always ready to associate the people with the administration of the State provided they showed aptitude.

In conclusion, he stressed that Indian States and British India were parts of a great Empire, and their destiny lay in the co-operation of both.

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E. May '85.

Indians Overseas

South Africa

INDIAN COLONISATION REPORT

The Report of the Indian Colonisation Committee published last month recommends British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guiana as fit for colonisation by Indians from India as well as South Africa. "From an economic point of view, India with her ever-growing population has a right," says the Report, "to seek outlets for the surplus population of her congested areas as other nations have done."

But nowhere in any corner of the world is there a garden of Eden awaiting in its positive and innocuous simplicity the disturbing and conquering advent of civilized man. Potential fields for new colonization must be looked for in undeveloped areas still in the shop of untamed nature.

The Committee was merely asked to conduct a preliminary enquiry, which will now be followed by another enquiry by a Joint Commission appointed by the Government of India and the Union of South Africa.

Sir Kurma Reddy, ex-Agent-General to the Government of India and now Law Member of the Government of Madras, interviewed by the Associated Press, said:

India cannot consent to allow the lot of her people to be cast amidst savages. India claims—and the claim cannot be disputed—a very high standard of culture and civilisation.

Sir Kurma, who points out that Indians feel any colonisation scheme must be the result of an investigation made by the Government of India, says the present is no time for such an inquiry owing to the economic depression and the impending constitutional changes.

MR. HAJEE CASSIM ADAM

We congratulate Mr. Hajee Cassim Adam of Pretoria on his appointment as a Commissioner of Oaths. This is the first occasion when an Indian has been appointed. Mr. Hajee Cassim Adam is one of the leading Indian merchants in the Union. As President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, he has interested himself in all matters connected with the welfare of Indians, political and social.

INDIAN COMMUNITY IN NATAL

The annual report of the Protectorate of Indian Immigrants, Natal, for the year 1933, records a year of progress and reminds us that the first batch of Indians went to Natal under the Indenture system in November 1860. Emigration under the Indenture was stopped by the passing of the Indian Act in 1911. The Report says:

During the year under review, there were only 6 Indians (males) who reindentured. The average rate of wages received by them was 42s. 6d. a month, including food, accommodation, medical attention and medicine free of charge.

The approximate number of Indians in Natal at the end of 1933, introduced under the provisions of the law regulating such introduction, and their descendants was 160,920. Out of a total of 36,338 men, approximately 16,000 were employed and of these 6,900 were on sugar estates. In 15 coal mines employing Indians there were 608 men, 429 women and 1,169 children. Wages remained about the same and ranged from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per shift with food, quarters and medicines free.

There were no complaints from any of the estates during the year. It is observed, however, that Natives are being employed on many estates in place of Indians a great deal, owing to the fact that in the case of Natives, the employer has not the wives and families to provide accommodation for as he has in the case of Indians.

On most of the estates the accommodation for Indian employees is much better, but there is still room for improvement.

The Protector's office, we learn, still continues to be freely used by Indians seeking advice on domestic and other matters.

CAN INDIA RETALIATE?

The Indian settlers in South Africa may be treated as pariahs, may be deprived of their civic rights and subjected to any number of disabilities, but according to Sir Samuel Hoare's memorandum, India will not be allowed to adopt retaliatory measures against those who ill-treat and oppress its nationals. It seems strange that if the principle of reciprocity is accepted between Great Britain and India, why it should not be accepted between the Dominions and India. "Is England impotent," asks the *Indian Opinion*, "that she could not raise her voice against South Africa?"

Zanzibar

ZANZIBAR INDIANS

The Government of Zanzibar are busy introducing a series of special ordinances which, though ostensibly in the interests of Native Africans and Arabs, are likely to affect the position of Indians greatly to their disadvantage. Zanzibar Indians regard the legislation as racial discrimination and likely to drive Indians from Zanzibar. The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, has received the following cable from the Indian National Association, Zanzibar:

"Land Alienation Restriction Measure passed the second reading. The Law Member admitted that the Bill is revolutionary, drastic and racial, and affects the rights of one section of Indians. Mr. Wiggins, only unofficial English member and sometime Acting Law Member, vehemently protested saying that it was unfair and unjust and Government policy anti-Indian. Mr. Wiggins described the Clove Growers' Association as composed only of Government officials with State monopoly, depriving trade rights and speculation at taxpayers' costs. Government are determined on passing the measure."

Fiji

INDIANS IN FIJI

We understand that Fiji Indians petitioned to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, protesting against the proposal of the Fiji Government to abolish the present constitution of the Municipalities and to substitute one in which all the members of the Municipal Council shall be nominated instead of elected.

In accordance with the decision of the All-Fiji Indian Conference, an Indian Planters' Association has been formed in Fiji, with a view to unify the Indian Planters in Fiji and to safeguard their interests.

The Indian community of the Fiji Islands is reported to have sent a sum of £350 to the public of Gujarat, who have planned to construct a Girls' College in memory of the late President Patel.

Kenya

KENYA LAND PROBLEMS

That some uneasiness exists in the minds of the Indian community in Kenya on the question of land holding is disclosed in the Memorandum recently submitted to the Secretary of State for Colonies by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, says the Overseas Correspondent to the *Statesman* of Calcutta. He continues:

A section of the Memorandum deals with the question of land in the Kenya Highlands. It is alleged that there is invidious distinction against non-Europeans in the matter of the sub-division of land for industrial purposes and the removal of the Governor's power of veto in such cases is sought.

Emphasis has also been laid on the need for security of land tenure being assured to Indian traders in Native Reserves since at present, it is alleged, that they have legitimate grounds for fearing that they might be asked by Government at any moment to vacate the lands occupied by them.

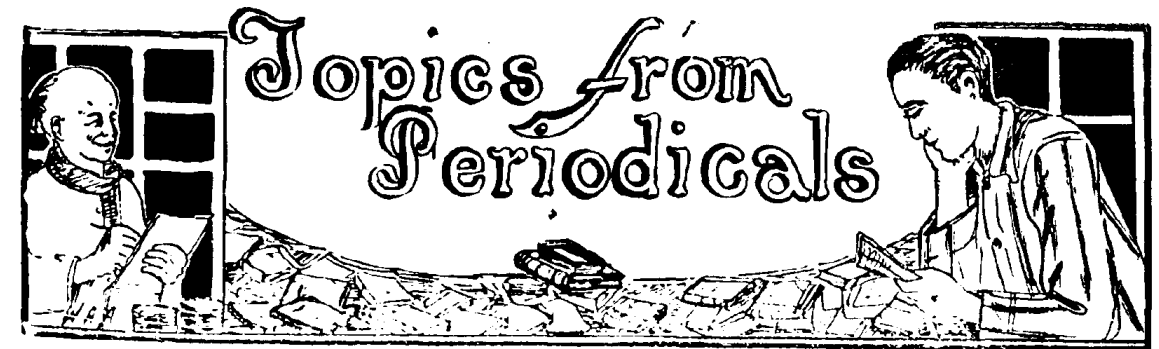
In view of the fact that the Colonial Government are likely to review at the close of this year some of the measures for taxation introduced last year, the Federation also ask that before any action in that direction is taken, a representative committee should be appointed to examine the whole system of taxation in Kenya with a view to distribution being made on an equitable and just basis.

These changes, we are told, are welcomed by the resident Indian community.

Abyssinia

INDIANS IN ABYSSINIA

There are about 2,000 Indians in Abyssinia, over a thousand of whom live in the capital town Addis Ababa. Abyssinia is an independent country in Africa ruled over by the Emperor of Ethiopia. British Indians enjoy there the same privileges as other foreigners. They are generally merchants or their employees, but a good number are carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, tailors and barbers. Indian carpenters, masons and barbers are doing well. There is considerable scope, we are told, for enterprising Indian capitalists in the hotel and cinema business. Indians in Abyssinia are a floating population. As a rule they do not live in that country for more than five years. There is, therefore, no appreciable change in their customs and manners. They are, however, a flourishing community.



THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE BENCH

The British public has learned by long experience to be jealous of the principles of an independent Bench and a public trial. If, for instance, in a criminal trial in any court any one, whether in an official position or not, attempted to interfere with the court in its trial of the defendant, such interference would be as unpopular as it would be ineffective.

That is good and sound so far as sentencing the accused is concerned. A writer in the *June Fortnightly*, though a convinced believer in the independence and security of tenure of the Bench, puts forward the suggestion that, when a Criminal Court has found a defendant guilty of the crime charged against him, the same principles of independence in the Bench do not necessarily apply. In other words, says Mr. Claud Mullins:

I believe that in performing its duty of sentencing offenders, our Bench needs assistance from those who have the best opportunities for studying the offender, his past, his character, and his probable reactions to his sentence, and that they should have a statutory right to report and make suggestions, whether invited by the Bench to do so or not.

The writer goes on to quote the words of that Mr. R. C. K. Ensor who has written the High Court judges. . . . are usually admirable at conducting fair trials. . . . But for the task of passing sentences they have seldom any proper equipment, and as seldom do it really well. Much might, indeed, be said for taking it away from them altogether and transferring it to a new section of the Home Office, by which, after the judge and jury had found the facts, as now, and recorded a conviction, an expert decision would be reached in the light of the fullest knowledge and

scientific experience as to what should be done with the prisoner.

Mr. Ensor limits his proposals to the judges of the High Court and is content to leave with Magistrates, and presumably with Recorders also, the duty of fixing sentences. Mr. Mullins, however, does not agree with Mr. Ensor in his constructive proposals. He thinks that public opinion would be rightly suspicious of a system under which sentences would be passed by a new section of the Home Office composed of experts and scientists.

But I am equally convinced that all our criminal courts in plenty of cases need advice and suggestions from those who have the best opportunity for understanding the offender. At present information can be obtained from prison governors, prison medical officers, probation officers, and so on if the Bench asks for it, and if there is time; but unless such request is made, no information is forthcoming, and so deep is the idea of the independence of the Bench that, even when a Bench asks advice how best to deal with a difficult case, candid opinions are not always given.

It must not be forgotten that the British system does not demand of the Bench any training in or expert knowledge of, penology. A valuable first step would, according to the writer, be to give a statutory right to prison authorities and probation officers to report and advise the final decision remaining with the Bench.

The suggestion made here that prison authorities and probation officers should have the right to report and recommend would introduce a new spirit into the work of our criminal courts and bring them more into line with the new spirit now prevailing in our prisons.

THE SWARAJ PARTY AND THE REFORMS

The India section of the *Round Table* for June contains an article reviewing the progress of events in the quarter ending April. The resume is therefore defective, in that it can not, in the nature of the case, be up-to-date. Referring to the steps taken by the Congress to end civil disobedience, the writer observes :

Congressmen claim that with the cessation of civil disobedience, the Government ought to withdraw their ban on the meeting of the working committees of Congress so as to permit the fullest scope to the new party. They are exhorted also to secure the withdrawal of all restrictive legislation and the release of all political prisoners. Such demands assume that Government's condition, namely, the abandonment of civil disobedience has been fulfilled. In strict fact, it has not; for although the weapon may have been sheathed, and the decision whether to draw it in the future given to one man, that does not constitute abandonment. Mr. Gandhi has thus presented Government with a difficult problem. Their answer was given in the Home Member's pronouncement in the Assembly, on April 16, that Government propose to raise no obstacle to a meeting of the Congress Committee or of the Congress itself for the purpose of ratifying the statement of policy recently made by Mr. Gandhi calling off civil disobedience.

If civil disobedience is effectively called off, the present policy of releasing political prisoners will be expedited, says the writer. The complaint in the Indian press, without exception, is of course that though civil disobedience is dead as the door nail, leaders like the Frontier Gandhi and Mr. Jawaharlal are yet in prison.

Touching the Swaraj Party and the Reforms, the writer truly says that the Mahatma has once again demonstrated his political astuteness by backing them. But the real difficulties of the resuscitated Swaraj Party will begin with the drawing up of their programme.

It may be taken as certain that the maximum effort will be put into election contests and that in Pandit Malaviya's phrase, the Swarajists will seek to capture every seat they can and fill them with strong-souled and incorruptible Congressmen or Nationalists who can put their hearts into the fight. Mr. Aney describes

the position as an acceptance by the Congress of the Government's challenge to demonstrate its control over the classes and masses of India.

The new Swarajists will fight elections on two issues: the withdrawal of all repressive legislation and the rejection of the White Paper in favour of Mr. Gandhi's demands at the Second Round Table Conference.

The writer welcomes the Assembly's interest in economic issues as evidenced by the activities of the winter session.

However large Swaraj, communalism and other political issues may loom to those obsessed with them, the force of the world circumstances that affect the livelihood and happiness of 350 million people is irresistible. The increasing attention devoted to economic affairs is to the interest of India, for nothing will help more to produce genuine political parties than the emergence of real and realised economic issues.

Caution in prophecy is indeed necessary, concludes the writer,

but the indications are that the lowered franchises will strengthen the consumer's voice in the legislatures and that there will be no reluctance to mulct the tariff-sheltered manufacturer, who may one day, writhing under the fiscal scorpions of the future, come to sigh for the whips that he now finds so harsh.

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INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

It was pointed out by Sir P. C. Ray in his Benares Convocation Address that many of the most distinguished men in India and elsewhere were Non-University men and that the great men of action to-day—Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin—had never seen even the steps of a University. While admitting this as a fact, Prof. Gurumukh Nihal Singh, in the course of a lengthy article in the July issue of the *Hindusthan Review*, which has now been revived as a monthly, contends that the majority of men, who have distinguished themselves in public life, business, professions and other walks of life in India and abroad have been men from the Universities.

There is enough prejudice already against university education in India, and it is likely that the popularly elected assemblies would not be favourably disposed towards them and may even wish to punish them for the sins of past governments in neglecting primary education. It is, therefore, all the more necessary for men of influence and eminence to supply the corrective by emphasizing the necessity of giving adequate financial support to the universities and by dwelling upon the value of university education to a country like India, especially at a time when attempts are being made to democratise the machinery of Government in the country.

A University must also perform another important duty, i.e., of acting as a radiating centre of knowledge for the peoples of the surrounding areas.

Every University worth the name should organise series of extension lectures in the neighbouring areas to disseminate knowledge among the general public.

But before the Universities can perform this and other functions, public men and legislators in this country ought to clearly understand the true aims and objects and also the limits of University work and extend to them their full sympathy and support. If that is done, Indian Universities will go on improving and making

rapid progress. In fine, Prof. Gurumukh Nihal Singh points out :

Universities can and ought to help in the advancement of industry through promoting the study of applied science and research in industrial problems, but to train technical experts or technicians is not the work of a University but of special technological institutes and workshops. There is a very great need of starting technical institutions of all types and stages in India, and the Government as well as industrialists and businessmen and other education organisations should co-operate in bringing them into existence. That will help not only industrial progress and the solution of the unemployment problem, but also the reform of the Universities in this country.

THE WHITE PAPER SCHEME

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, writing on the "Present Political Situation" in India, discusses the prospects of the White Paper scheme, which has been riddled on all sides with criticism. One section condemns it, because it goes too far and the other because it doesn't go far enough. Between the two stands the National Government committed to it and battling for its adoption in the teeth of all opposition. Mr. Pradhan, commenting on the situation, writes in the course of an article in the July *Modern Review* :

One thing is certain. The scheme in its present form or in some worse form, is going to be thrust upon us unless Mr. Winston Churchill succeeds in wrecking it. If Parliament prefers to accept Mr. Churchill's lead and to wreck it, it is its business and we are not concerned with it; our opposition cannot be given up or weakened because it may furnish him with an additional weapon for wrecking it. We shall not be in sack-cloth and ashes if it is wrecked. But I do not think that the scheme will fail to pass through the present Parliament. We shall be confronted with the proposed Constitution as an actual fact. What shall we do then? When we say that it should be rejected, do we mean that the new legislatures should be boycotted? That cannot now obviously be our meaning in view of recent developments. All that our rejection of the scheme would mean is that we do not accept it, that it is imposed upon us against our will and consent, that we protest against it, that its principles are not binding upon us, that we shall work it only under protest, that we shall make what use we can of it with the sole object of promoting our own ends and ideals.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Dr. E. Asirvatham, writing in the *Modern Student* for July, relates how the question of social justice agitates the minds of many in various parts of the country. The working classes all the world over claim that they no longer want charity, but want justice. In politics likewise, says Dr. Asirvatham, men want their due rights and do not want any favours. To an ordinary layman, social justice means a little more than a just distribution of economic goods. The writer illustrates how in the U. S. A., which is the most prosperous country, only 13 per cent. of the population own more than 90 per cent. of the wealth of the land, the remaining 87 per cent. having between them less than 10 per cent. of the wealth.

But the die-hard type of socialist would say that the producer is entitled to the whole produce of his labour, but such a socialist is becoming a rare quantity these days. Others have said that distribution should be according to effort or according to personal need or according to the hardness and unpleasantness of the task performed. The difficulty with regard to these canons is that they all involve a subjective standard. However, such a difficulty is perhaps not an insuperable one.

At the present moment in our national life when the industrialization of the country is proceeding rapidly, and when there are hardly any signs of the healing of the breach between the wealthy few and the poverty-stricken masses, there are at least two distinct contributions according to the writer which we can make.

Actual demonstration of the tremendous possibilities of the simple life. We cannot lay down arbitrarily what constitutes the simple life. Each individual and each family will have to decide that for themselves in the light of their enlightened consciousness. It is our plain duty to renounce all forms of waste, meaningless luxury and all cheap ways of advertising one's wealth. Unless there be excellent reasons to the contrary, we ought to be satisfied with what is absolutely necessary for food, raiment, shelter, and health and for the securing of opportunities for culture, recreation and a reasonable amount of leisure for oneself, one's family and others legitimately dependent upon him. To any one who acts differently, the warning given by Christ is: "Fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?"

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A writer in the latest Number of the *Landholders' Journal*, under the *nom de plume* of "Nonplussed", says that the success so far of the League is due to a willingness of the Powers to abide by its arbitration. The achievements so far of the League are in the words of the writer:

It prevented quite a cycle of minor wars, inspired the Locarno spirit and also made possible the work of great pacifist statesmen like M. Briand, Herr Stresemann, Dr. Nansen, and Lord Hugh Cecil. This was a record of which the League might be proud.

But the signal failure of the League to solve the disarmament question and the Sino-Japanese question and the withdrawal of Germany and Japan from the League are proofs of its helplessness to enforce its decisions and are clear indications of some inherent defect in the League. The writer probes into the reason for this as follows:

Some say that it is the want of an army which nullifies the noble efforts of the League. Had the League possessed a sufficiently strong military organisation, defiance of its authority would have been impossible. But this would be reverting to militarism which the League is out to kill.

Economic depression caused a break-down and general distrust in the future of the League. It discredited liberalism in the economic sphere, while the rising tide of nationalism and racialism undermined the place of liberalism in the political sphere. The failure to solve the disarmament problem was not unconnected with the rise of Hitlerism and the attitude of the Great Powers regarding the General Protocol had its bearing on the Manchurian affair.

But the most fundamental defect in the League, concludes the writer, seems to have been entirely ignored. It is an organisation for joint and planned action of the great imperial states of Europe and as such can be of little use in preventing states from pursuing imperial designs or in helping subject countries to attain sovereign rights which would mean destruction of their empires.

LIFE VALUE OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.

The gravamen of the charge against Indian philosophy is that it turns away from life, and reality. Indian philosophy preaches the unreality of the world, detachment from terrestrial interests and the unimportance of the life of the moment compared with the endless chain of the past and future existences. Answering these charges, Mr. Anilbaran Roy writes in the June number of the *Kalyana-Kalpataru* that to say that Indian philosophy has led away from the study of Nature is to ignore the history of Indian civilisation.

For to say that Indian philosophy has led away from study of Nature is to state an unfact and to ignore the history of Indian civilisation. Not only was India in the first rank in mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, medicine, surgery, and all the branches of physical knowledge which were practised in ancient times, but she was along with the Greeks the teacher of the Arabs, from whom Europe recovered the lost habit of scientific enquiry and got the basis from which modern science started. In many directions India had the priority of discovery: to take only two examples, the decimal notation in mathematics, the perception that the earth is a moving body in astronomy. "The earth moves and only appears to be still," said the Indian astronomer many centuries before Galileo. This great development would hardly have been possible in a nation whose thinkers and men of learning were led by its metaphysical tendencies to turn away from the study of Nature.

Mr. Roy reconciles this view with the innate philosophical bent of mind. Indian philosophy only places before the human soul the possibility of a greater effort and concentration of knowledge and will, by which it can rise to an absolute being or an absolute bliss—"pessimism with regard to man's normal life, a profound sense of its imperfection, but an unconquerable optimism of his spiritual possibility which, if it does not believe in the ideal of an immense material progress of the race or a perfection of the normal man with earth as its field, does believe in a progress for every individual and a perfection lifted above subjection to the shocks of life." Nor is pessimism with

regard to life the sole note of Indian religious mentality; its most popular forms accept life as a game of God, and see beyond our present conditions the eternal nearness to the Divine for every human being or a luminous growing into Godhead. That can hardly be called a pessimistic theory of existence.

THE GREATEST MAN OF PEACE

The *Christian Century* has nominated Mahatma Gandhi for the Nobel Peace Prize. There could be no more obvious, nor more impossible suggestion, says the *Unity* of Chicago, obvious because the Indian saint is pre-eminently the greatest man of peace in our time. The journal continues:

"Alone among the world's leaders he preached and practices those principles of non-violence and brotherhood which lie at the heart of every peace gospel ever given to mankind. But this suggestion is also impossible, because the record of the Nobel Peace Prize shows that the trustees of the award are not engaged in honouring peace champions of this Gandhian type.

"It is true that they once decorated Jane Addams and then spoiled their own action by dividing her prize with Nicholas Murray Butler, who is about as much of a peace man as Marshal Pilsudki of Poland, who has been significantly nominated for the Prize this year! But with such chance exception, the Nobel Prize has gone consistently year after year to statesmen and diplomats who have walked the familiar and well-trodden ways of world polity.

"No, the Peace Prize has never quite been able to rise above the level of dynamite and arms in which it had its origin. . . . In this age of wars and rumours of wars, it should have been easy to bestow this Prize upon those heroic men and women who have outlawed war from their hearts and are striving at fearful cost of labour and reputation to do away with it for ever!"

SANKARA AND BUDDHA

"Buddha and Sankara are the two fairest flowers which historical India offers to an admiring yet critical world," says Swami Ranganathananda in the July issue of the *Vedanta Kesari*. In spite of differences there is a supreme point of contact between them. "What the world wants to-day is the brilliant intellect of Sankara to realise the supreme Oneness of all Existence and the all-inclusive heart of Buddha to embrace the whole existence in a sweeping effort of compassion and love. In India itself, the solution of the most knotty national and social problems depends entirely on this one condition. Vedanta must become practical. The signs of the times point unmistakably to the fact that India has re-discovered the messages of Buddha and Sankara to her own salvation. And the world outside, owing to the changed outlook brought about by scientific knowledge, has begun to feel an attraction towards Indian thought, particularly the Vedanta philosophy. Thus it has begun to catch the spirit of Buddha and Sankara; and if the world looks up to India to-day, it is because she has produced a Buddha and a Sankara."

ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

"There is no reason why trade rivalry should embitter relations between the two countries Japan and England, provided the respective peoples can be prevailed upon to carry out the dictum of placing themselves in the other poor devil's shoes," writes Captain M. D. Kennedy, *Reuter's* Tokyo correspondent, in the last number of the *Contemporary Japan*. In trade rivalry alone is to be found the only really serious cause for dispute and friction. Captain Kennedy writes:

Dangerous though this rivalry may become if allowed to develop unchecked, it should not be beyond the powers of statesmanship to find a way by which adjustments, satisfactory to all concerned, can be made to avoid further aggravation of the relations between the two

countries. Naval armament rivalry, which is apt to breed so much ill-will between nations, is virtually non-existent between Britain and Japan, the traditional friendship between the two navies being, in fact, a far more powerful influence than naval rivalry in regulating the relations between the two countries. In land armaments, too, there is no question of rivalry of such a kind as to endanger or embitter relations. It is, in fact, hardly too much to say that, with the sole exception of trade competition, all the circumstances and all the contacts between the two countries tend to enhance rather than estrange friendship.

The respective monarchical systems, the similarity of insular handicaps and difficulties, memories of the old alliance, historical naval connections and traditional friendship, concludes the writer, combine to make for a better understanding.

CENTRAL BANKS FOR INDIA

The prospects of the early establishment of New Central Banks in New Zealand, Canada and India are discussed in a recent issue of *Midland Bank Monthly Review*. The proposals for the Indian Central Bank, unlike the Canadian and New Zealand, is planned on the model of the Bank of England with its bi-departmental structure, though the model is departed from in the provision of a minimum proportionate reserve against notes instead of a fixed fiduciary issue. The reserve provisions indicate the establishment of India on a sterling standard, a very different proposal from the plan for a gold bullion standard put forward in 1926; and this is confirmed by the obligation upon the Bank to buy and sell sterling on demand at prices close to the parity of 1s. 6d. between the rupee and sterling. The article concludes:

Experience alone will show, moreover, whether the new Central Banks will do within their own countries something worth doing but previously not done, or do better something already attempted with indifferent success. At all events there will be in the future no room for doubt as to where the responsibility for monetary conditions rests.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

The newly started weekly *Dawn of India* publishes an article on the "Agricultural problem and its solution" by Mr. Debiprosad Khaitan, besides messages of good wishes from Rabindranath Tagore, the Mayor of Calcutta, and others. We summarise below Mr. Khaitan's plans for rooting out the present-day ills of the agriculturist:

The essential task before us is to convert the labour of our vast population into goods and for this purpose no other method seems to be more efficient than to encourage cottage industries. Most of the commodities hitherto imported or manufactured on a large scale basis could be produced by cottage workers. The agricultural population would thus produce more and as a consequence consume also more. The standard of life would be raised and the spare time of the cultivators fully utilised.

Having arrived at these general principles of a practicable solution, the writer enunciates the following steps for achieving the above ideals:—

1. The first thing to be done in India is to double the price of agricultural commodities.

It is only then that:

(a) The tenants will be able to pay their land rents or revenues, to pay interest to the Mahajan and to meet their other obligations whatever they may be.

(b) The disequilibrium between the prices of agricultural commodities and those of manufactured products will be cured, because wages, interest, etc., being fixed in rupees, the prices of manufactured products will not rise in the same proportion as those of agricultural commodities.

2. The objective being to double the prevailing prices of agricultural commodities, the value of rupee in terms of any other foreign currency will automatically find its level according as every other country manages its own currency to suit its own interests.

The writer concludes by saying that the agriculturists and the zemindars should join hands to put sufficient pressure on the Government to improve their position by increasing the prices of the agricultural commodities without any delay.

THE INDIAN CENSUS

The two volumes of the census of 1931 afford many interesting details. Amongst them, population and literacy are the two vital questions. The Rev. Alexander McLeish, writing to the July issue of the *National Christian Council Review* under the heading "Lessons from the Indian Census", observes:

The population has increased by 33,895,298 during the decade, that is, by 10·6 per cent. for all India. It is interesting, however, to note that in British territory this represents an increase of 10 per cent. and in the Indian States 12·8 per cent. This is partly due to the sparsely populated nature of the Indian States, where there are 81,000,000 in 712,508 square miles compared with 257,000,000 in 862,679 square miles in British territory. Population, in short, has increased where there was most room.

The writer gives a fair analysis of the literacy in India. It is perhaps startling to find that literacy is lower in British India than in some of the Indian States.

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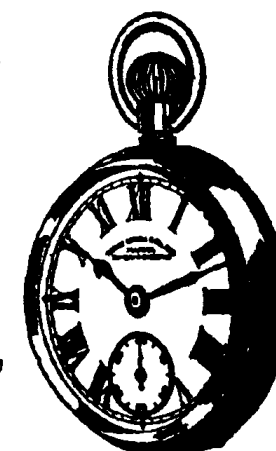
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THE PRESS IN INDIA

"To a journalist coming fresh from the up-to-date methods of Fleet Street, as the writer did a few years ago, the newspaper in India presents a rather sorry spectacle of anachronism and wasted opportunities," writes Mr. D. Paul in the course of an article in the *Cavalcade* for June. He writes not to make invidious distinctions, he says, but "to give the professional journalist a few signposts towards improvement."

Indians have such an obsession for time-wasting, heavy political controversy that (a) having to carry so many columns of such stuff militates against bright presentation of news, and (b) each reader has kept more or less regularly to the paper presenting his beloved politics through his own particular tint of spectacles, not much caring to notice whether or not the opposition paper is brighter and more readable—this, be it noted, is the same mentality as that of the London *Times* habitués.

In concluding, the writer gives his frank impression of the *Statesman*, the *Times of India*, the *Hindu*, the *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Chronicle* and urges that journalists should be better organised.

While of late years a few journalists' associations have sprung up as in Mysore, it seems impossible to contemplate anything in the nature of a national union of journalists such as exists in England. "Working and living conditions are so very different; for instance, one could not expect to get a minimum wage standard enforceable all over India, when one considers that a man is richer on Rs. 400 a month in, say, Secunderabad, than on Rs. 800 a month in Bombay; here we live on a vast continent, not a tiny island of uniform conditions. Nevertheless, more journalists' associations would be a good thing and would spread a spirit of helpful co-operation much needed in the profession in India, besides setting a higher standard of dignity and responsibility."

PARENTS AND CAREERS

Mr. Stephen Foot writes to the latest issue of the *Careers* on the above subject. He feels that parents do not at all understand the aptitude of the boys and that is why there are so many failures in the choice of careers. The writer gives a few interesting instances as to how boys choose their own career and become very successful in spite of their parents' misguided zeal for their children's career.

I should like to make it clear that no parents consciously want their son to be a misfit in life; they are always fully convinced that the course they propose will really be the best for the boy, even though it is not what he wants at the moment and very often they may be right. For a correct judgment, however, it is essential that the subject should be approached without any pre-conceived ideas.

But how are we to do it?

Boys may come to a realization of what their career should be in life by many different ways. The careers section of the School Library will undoubtedly be of assistance, and the boy should be encouraged to browse there in order to find out the kind of work involved in different careers. All may be useful provided that there is a realization of the basic principle that it is the boy who has to live the life and therefore he is the person most vitally concerned with the question of his career.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

WAS CURZON MISUNDERSTOOD? By G. R. Stirling Taylor. [The Fortnightly Review, June 1934.]

IN THE WOODLANDS OF COURTALLUM: SOUTH INDIA'S FAMOUS SPA. By R. Ramaswami. [Indian State Railways Magazine, June 1934.]

WESTERN INDIA: AN EVANGELISTIC TOUR. By H. C. Read. [The National Christian Council Review, July 1934.]

THE REDDI KINGDOM OF RAJAHMUNDY. By Dr. N. Venkatarainayana, M.A., Ph.D. [Journal of Oriental Research, June 1934.]

LITERARY RENAISSANCE IN INDIA. By K. Subbarayan. [The Indus, June 1934.]

SIR SANKARAN NAIR AND INDIAN NATIONALISM. By K. Vyasa Rao. [Hindustan Review, July 1934.]

THE IMPERIAL TREASURY OF THE GREATER MOGHULS. By Abdul Aziz, BAR-AT-LAW. [Journal of Indian History, April 1934.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

MR. LANSBURY ON LABOUR POLICY

"A Socialist Government will have many difficult national questions to deal with. None of these will be more urgent or less difficult than the problem of India. The Labour Movement is pledged to grant not self-government only but self-determination to that great nation," observes Mr. George Lansbury in the course of a statement on Labour policy in India. What exactly is to be Labour's future policy?

We must stick to our oft-repeated statement that it is for India to decide whether she will join us as a partner or break the connection and become a foreign power.

The British governing class has received great benefits from India. The Indian Civil Service, the Native States, the Army have all found for its sons innumerable well-paid posts and pensions. We ought to be willing to pay back some of the debt we owe.

I am sure that the socialist movement will only ask for partnership on terms of mutual aid and service to each other. We shall ask that the tie which binds us together will be one not of domination but of brotherhood.

As to what form the Government of India should take, this must be settled by Indians themselves. There is not the least likelihood that any scheme formulated in London will ever be voluntarily accepted, and in this matter it is imperative that any scheme should be freely worked by Indians.

Mr. Lansbury goes on to say that he favours Dr. Bessant's scheme of a Commonwealth of India somewhat like the plan adopted in relation to Australia.

Some years ago Dr. Bessant and a group of representative Indians, with the valuable assistance of our good friend and life-long champion of India, David Graham Pole, drew up a Commonwealth of India Bill which Harry Snell, John Scurr and myself and others introduced in the House of Commons.

Our contention was that this scheme, with such minor modifications as Parliament should impose, would make a definite advance along the road to Dominion Status. But the Bill never got a second reading. Now years after, Englishmen are drafting schemes which, as I say, and as they know, are certain of rejection.

There is only one way out for a Socialist Government. We should summon, or ask Indians themselves to summon, a constituent assembly and hand over to that assembly the task of deciding the future government of India.

The main point for England, according to Mr. Lansbury, is to make up her mind that she 'shall be prepared to leave to Indians the task of deciding with whom she will or will not federate, and the sort of federal government she will get up within her own dominions'.

All who speak for Britain, from the King to Lord Willingdon, have again and again pledged to the British Parliament to grant full Dominion Status to India, and to make her an equal partner of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

We of the Labour Party have agreed with this and have added the further stipulation that such membership must be the free will act of India.

Given equal status with all other Dominions, the people of India under the Statute of Westminster have the unequivocal right either to remain with us or go out. The Labour Movement, in supporting the right of choice for India, is only asking for her the same rights as those enjoyed by other Dominions.

The issues are already decided and written down in official documents. All we have to do is to make up our minds to do what has been promised.

The sands of time are running out. This nation of 300,000,000 people, occupying territory as large as Europe (without Russia), awaits the coming to power of the Labour Party with its socialist policy of democracy and freedom. I hope we shall be worthy of their faith and confidence.

NO MORE WAR MOVEMENT

A number of members and ministers of Christian churches, writing on behalf of the Midland Churches Committee of the No More War Movement, state in the course of a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*:

Only trust can create trust, and we wish to put it on record that we do not rely on army, navy, or air force for our defence and would rejoice if this country decided to dispense with all three of them. We believe that such a decision would evoke such wonder and gratitude from the minds of common folk throughout the earth as might well transform the world.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI'S CALL

Explaining the Congress mission to a crowded gathering in Madras on July 3, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, traced the history of the Indian National Congress and said that after the last 15 years, the Congress had changed its phase and was now entering a different course in the pursuit of freedom.

The British Government during the Home Rule agitation 15 or 17 years ago came forward with some promises with regard to the freedom of India. I therefore have every right to feel that those who made that promise 15 or 17 years ago have broken it in a manner for which they shall answer the same God whom they called upon to bless for the preservation of freedom during the Great War, which they consider as a fight towards the emancipation of their country. Let God grant them if not the wisdom at least the prudence to recognise our right of self-determination which was promised but which they withheld from us. That is the position in which we stand to-day. . . . The Congress therefore had to turn to the next step, namely, to show the united front of the country in rejecting the White Paper proposals. If the promise had been fulfilled by the Government, there would have been co-operation between the two races of India and Britain. If anybody was responsible for that union being diverted, it was not the fault of India. That promise having been flouted, India fought a war of her own and set up an example to the world that there was another and more powerful instrument of war for freedom. The war of force was a vicious struggle.

We carried that message to the world and suffering shall be the badge of our tribe. Let it be remembered that slavery, that spirit of self-suffering, that spirit and subjection recoil upon those who suffered. (Cheers.)

It is with that spirit of non-violence of resistance and that spirit of daring to assert our liberty, notwithstanding the fact that the opponent has a kind of physical means for violence, that we dared to protest to the world and to those who promised that they shall fulfil them.

For the time being the pressure we have put upon them may not be such as to rouse either their conscience or to wake their good sense. I do not call it misfortune; for, thank God, we have roused the consciousness of the Indian people to the sense and value of Indian freedom.

Freedom is not to be measured by the gain that it brings. The measure of freedom is the measure of manhood.

I ask you what is your opinion as regards the measures that the Government have adopted in order to put down

your struggle for freedom. You are going to get a White Paper, the colour of which is exactly contrary to what it claims to be. (Laughter.)

The whole object on which we have now embarked is to see whether at the end of the struggle, notwithstanding the fact that our bodies are bruised, our men have lost liberty, our women have suffered humiliation; notwithstanding those extraordinary powers and measures so far as the intensive struggle for freedom is concerned, *Satyagraha* has been suspended for the moment; the Britisher can claim that though he has to a large extent overpowered our physical power, he has in the least degree affected our spirit. For, there is no greater debasement if the spirit is dead. Death, physical death, is a matter of little consequence. If the spirit in us is dead, we may wind up the Indian National Congress. (Cheers.)

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH

Lord and Lady Willingdon were presented with the Freedom of the City at Edinburgh on June 29. Speaking on the occasion, His Excellency paid a warm tribute to the loyalty of the Princes and people of India to the British Crown. The Viceroy said that

India was changing very fast and the responsibility for the change was mainly due to the fact that Britons for the past 100 years had been working to develop in the minds and character of Indians the spirit of responsibility, which in due course will fit them to undertake the full powers of administration of their own affairs.

Lord Willingdon said that he fully realised that there were doubts and difficulties in the minds of many who, while anxious to act generously and fairly by India, were uneasy with regard to the scope of the advance through their lack of practical knowledge of conditions in India.

His Excellency urged that owing to rapid changes in India, special consideration should be given to the views and opinions of those who had the most recent experience of life in India and those doing Empire service there.

In a country of such vast population as India, continued the Viceroy,

there must be a certain number of misguided and evilly disposed people, whose desire was to subvert or injure the Government, but the Princes and people of India were loyal to the British Crown. They were not unmindful of past benefits. They were proud of their own share in building up the fortunes of the Empire and their aspiration was to move forward until they reached the position of full partnership in working out the destinies of the Empire. They asked that their aspirations at the present juncture should be dealt with by all in a spirit of real sympathy and friendship. If that was done, India would increasingly in future prove to be, as in the past, a source of strength and security to our great commonwealth of nations.

SIR HENRY GIDNEY'S ADVICE

Sir Henry Gidney, President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of India, in the course of an address to Anglo-Indians at the Doveton College, Madras, on July 4, said:

"You are the sons and daughters of India. Your prosperity depends on how you treat your fellow-Indians. Think that you are Indians first and Anglo-Indians afterwards. If you do so, your future in this country is assured."

Sir Henry said that he was gratified to find that there was an awakening of a political consciousness among the members of his community in Madras. The development of a political consciousness and a sense of civic responsibility among Anglo-Indians was essential to the progress of the community.

Describing his work at the three Round Table Conferences in London, Sir Henry said that when addressing the Houses of Parliament he was surprised to find that few knew anything about Anglo-Indians. Some thought they were a wandering tribe and others thought that they were on the fringe of civilization.

SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN DEBTS

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made an announcement in the House of Commons that a satisfactory solution of the debt dispute between Britain and Germany had been reached. He declared that an agreement was signed for a period of 6 months, during which Britain had agreed to suspend the Clearing House project, while Germany would provide sterling funds at the Bank of England for the purchase of all British-owned coupons under Dawes and Young loans. The agreement, Mr. Chamberlain added, did not affect the short-term debts nor other medium and long-term debts except that, as regards the latter, Germany had promised that British-holders would be treated as well as others.

MR. BULABHAI DESAI ON CONGRESS

Addressing a mammoth gathering on 8th July at the High Court Beach, Madras, Mr. Bulabhai Desai vindicated the position of the Congress.

"We do not recant, we do not withdraw, we do not regret the steps and the methods by which we have made intensive effort for making our assertion of freedom felt.

And because for the moment the suspension of the *Satyagraha* movement has occurred, and because we have undertaken the next elections, let them (constitutionalists) not think that we are on the same common and narrow platform on which they have stood. Let them not claim equality with us. If they do so, it is for them to rise and not for us to come down."

HITLER MOVEMENT IN S. W. AFRICA

The Hitler youth movement in South-West Africa (a former German Colony) and the Union of South Africa (now Mandatory Power of South-West Africa) has been declared illegal and its leader Captain von Iosnitzer has been ordered to leave the country on the 12th July.

The decision, which was taken under the recently promulgated Union Government legislation, follows the police discovery at Nazi headquarters of documents alleged to prove that the youth movement was militaristic and subversive of good order. The local paper, of which Herr von Iosnitzer is editor, is banned. Herr von Iosnitzer was a member of the garrison under the German rule.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE CONGRESS

The Indian National Congress will celebrate its golden jubilee in the last week of October simultaneously with the Congress session in Bombay. Among the suggestions that have been made are the raising of cenotaphs in important cities in honour of those that have died during the national struggle.

A SCHOOL IN MEMORY OF DR. BESANT

A school to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Annie Besant was opened on June 27, at Besant Gardens, Adyar, Madras, by Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society.

Dr. Arundale, declaring the school open, said that it was one of Dr. Besant's very last wishes that this school should come into existence at Adyar.

Education, having a distinctly Indian and Hindu background and at the same time in an international and cosmopolitan atmosphere, will be imparted at the school and every one will be taught to appreciate all that is best in every religion.

Dr. Arundale hoped that the school would be an institution for the future leaders of India, who would help the country to achieve her place among the nations and to bring the whole world nearer to happiness and peace.

DR. TAGORE ON INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

"In India, the universities endowed high-sounding degrees imposed of borrowed feathers," said Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, lecturing to a crowded audience at the Colombo Rotary Club, on May 10. The lure of material knowledge, continued Dr. Tagore, brought with it humiliation to the intellect in man, and modern India had been made to suffer that humiliation.

Once India provided herself with her own culture, which was the product of her own, but when she thrust aside her own to tread the world of examinations, not for acquiring knowledge, but for notifying that they were qualifying for employment, organised and conducted in English, they became a community of qualified candidates and nothing more.

Universities, according to Dr. Tagore, should not be made into a mechanical organisation for the purpose of collecting knowledge and distributing it merely to equip students to earn a comfortable living. Through the Universities they should attempt to disseminate the seeds of culture to the world.

A BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY

An International Buddhist Academy, which is a preliminary to a Buddhist University in India, will be started on the Full Moon Day in November next, which is also the anniversary of the Mulagandhikutti Vihara.

The ideal which the Academy has in view is the advancement of research in the various departments of Buddhist studies.

The proposed University, which will be known as the International Buddhist University, will promote not only Buddhist studies but also studies in scientific subjects which may be considered to have the greatest bearing on the positive good of humanity.

The ultimate ideal of this University is to advance the cause of human progress and to benefit mankind, through the correct and far-sighted exposition of Buddhism, by bringing out in particular such of its elements as are best calculated to further the attainment of this goal.

This University, which will be run on the lines of the Benares Hindu University, will have a governing body, representing Buddhists and non-Buddhists interested in Buddhism, from Ceylon, Burma, Siam, China, Japan, Cambodia, Tibet, Hawaii and India, and also Europe and America.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES BUREAU

Sir Shadi Lal, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, and Sir S. Radhakrishnan have been elected by the Syndicate of the University on the Executive Committee of Punjab University to represent the University on the Executive Committee of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire.

GRADUATE DETENUS

Eighty-two detenues sat for the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University from the places of their detention, and 55 including two girls came out successful this year. Of these, three obtained honours and two passed with distinction.

OUR HIGH COURTS

A recent decision of the Allahabad High Court setting aside the death sentence and sentences of transportation on a number of accused on the ground of irregularities of procedure on the part of the prosecution gives food for wholesome reflections on the rights and privileges of the Judiciary under the British constitution. It is the glory of that constitution that the High Court can exercise these rights without fear or favour. In delivering judgment their Lordships observe:

It is sometimes said that the court ought to shut its eyes to such irregularities on the part of the prosecuting authorities. We unhesitatingly reject such suggestion as that the end justifies the means emphatically. It can find no countenance in a court of justice. As the result of centuries of experience, a code of principles has been evolved which British courts observe in the investigation of criminal charges, deciding civil disputes and generally dispensing justice. By a rigid and punctilious observance of those principles of administration, British justice has gained a reputation for purity and fairness unsurpassed in any part of the world. Those principles are for the protection of accused not only against the arbitrariness of courts but against the activities of possibly unscrupulous prosecuting authority. His Majesty's judges under the Indian Constitution, are charged with administering law according to the principles of British justice and not according to any rules or methods adopted by prosecuting authorities, seeking justification by a reference to existing condition in the district. In the absence of legislative sanction, this court refuses to countenance suggestions or deviations from those principles.

The wisdom of these remarks were borne out by Sir Shadi Lal, the Chief Justice of Lahore, who laid down the reigns of his high office in June after 14 years of service as head of the judiciary in the Province. Sir Shadi Lal is painfully aware of the limitations and the difficulties under which the judiciary in this country has to labour. One of the prime factors that go to mar the independence of the subordinate judiciary in this country is its dependence on the executive authority. Considerations of executive "prestige" or official bias are apt to interfere with the carrying out of sheer justice without fear or favour. Human nature being what it is, it is not possible to expect even-handed justice where judicial and executive functions are combined in the same person. Sir Shadi Lal himself

has been an upright judge, steering clear of political or communal bias, and his valedictory observations in reply to the farewell address of the Bench and Bar of Lahore throw some light on the course of justice in this country. Quoting a recent English case in which a convicted communist was awarded damages against the head of the London Police for detention for an unjustifiably long time of a bundle of papers belonging to the accused which had been lawfully seized by the police, Sir Shadi Lal asked:—

Would it be improper to ask what would be thought of a Judge in India who, imbued with the traditions of British justice, acted in a similar manner? Would he not thereby subject himself to disfavour and even resentment which would be manifested in no uncertain manner? These and other disadvantages that we have sometime should be borne in silence by a person who is true to the oath which he solemnly takes on accepting the office of His Majesty's Judge.

USURIOUS LOANS IN THE PUNJAB

A case in which a debt of Rs. 300 swelled through compound interest to Rs. 9,200 in the course of 44 years has been decided by the Lahore High Court on June 26.

A zamindar of Shahpur district had mortgaged his land with possession in favour of the village money-lender for Rs. 600; of this sum Rs. 300 bore interest. In the course of 44 years the amount repayable by the debtor became, according to the decree of the Sub-Judge, Rs. 9,500 and an order that the mortgaged land could be relieved only on payment of this sum was passed by the Sub-Judge.

Mr. Justice Hilton and Mr. Justice Din Mohammad heard the debtor's appeal against this order and decided that, in addition to the original amount of Rs. 600, only Rs. 300 ought to be payable by way of interest or damages on account of the debtor having failed to redeem the mortgaged land within the promised period.

It was ordered that the mortgage was redeemable on payment of Rs. 900.

SCIENCE AND INSURANCE

Science and insurance are dependent on each other in very many ways, says a writer in a recent issue of the *Scientific Indian*.

For instance, life insurance has the greatest appeal for scientists inasmuch as the pursuit of science is attendant with much more hazard to life and property than is met with in any other sphere of human activity.

Who will not admit that scientists are exposed to grave danger every moment of their life?

Scientists are an adventurous sort of people. They delight to probe into the unknown. They love to leap into the dark. They literally live within an inch of death.

The research worker in pure science is unaware what the next stage in his experiment might bring. In spite of all his precautions it might result in explosion or fire. The narratives of the martyrs of science are at least as thrilling as those of regular warfare.

The stories of the explorers and surveyors of unknown tracts are equally blood curdling.

The engineer leads a risky out-door life. He has to handle tools and appliances which are not less lethal than deadly weapons.

The electrician has to command the flow of thousands of voltages, a single spark of which might electrocute him.

The manufacturer of gun-powder, dynamite, T. N. T. and other explosive substances might as well live on the crater of an active volcano.

The industrial worker, like those employed in the match factory and for the painting of luminous watches often suffer from industrial poisoning. They become permanently disabled or prematurely aged by contact with lead, phosphorus, radium, etc.

The foundry man, the machineman and many others always run the risk of losing their limbs.

Instances might be multiplied *ad infinitum*.

Consider next the field of activity of the scientists—production, industry and transport. For example, agriculture and husbandry derive security from crop insurance and cattle insurance respectively. The farm, the factory, the workshop—all of them are shielded by insurance.

On the land, manufactured products, e.g., storage of celluloid and films, and on the sea, commodities of commerce, are given protection by fire insurance and marine insurance respectively.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN U. S. A.

A vast scheme of social insurance was outlined by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress, the object being to provide security of home, livelihood and social insurance.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that Government had already appropriated millions of dollars for housing schemes while the Bill before Congress enabled legislators to stimulate loans for the purpose of modernising old homes and building new ones. With reference to security of livelihood, President Roosevelt hoped to present to the next Congress a national plan covering the development and use of national resources on land and water over a long period.

The funds necessary to provide social insurance should be raised by contributions rather than by increase in general taxation.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE

According to the figures available for 1933-34, the new business completed by the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Company is above 2½ crores, which in itself is an increase of more than 50 lakhs over the figures of last year.

This is the second biggest amount of new business written so far in one year among all Indian Companies and is by far the biggest amount of new business completed by any Indian Company of its age and standing.

INSURANCE IN MALAYA

According to the annual report of the Registrar of Companies, Federated Malay States, there was no registration either of fire or life insurance companies during the past year. The number of life insurance companies on the registers on December 31, 1933, was 25 as compared with the same number in the previous year. The number of fire insurance companies was 10, 5 having been struck off during the year.

THE REPORT OF THE TARIFF BOARD

The Report of the Tariff Board on the question whether protection to the iron and steel industry in India should be continued, was published on the 12th of last month. Dr. John Matthai, Mr. G. S. Wiles and Mr. G. A. Natesan constituted the Board. The report is unanimous.

The Board recommends a modification in the scheme of protection, but proposes that protection should continue to be given to the industry until March 31, 1941. The report states that the Ottawa Agreement has been successful and beneficial as regards pig-iron, but the Agreement regarding galvanized sheets has now served its purpose and its renewal in the present form is impracticable.

The scheme for protection should, in the opinion of the Board, embody a provision for the variation of the duties, if unexpected changes in the conditions of the market render it necessary.

The power to vary the duties in such circumstances should be vested in the Governor-General-in-Council, to be exercised as occasion arises without a previous inquiry by the Tariff Board and without recourse to legislation.

The Board recommends that in the case of rails and fish-plates, the best means of assisting the industry is to ensure that the requirements of Indian railways are purchased in India up to the total capacity of the Indian industry at a price not below the fair selling price.

Among articles other than rails and fish-plates, the Board considers that no protective duties are required in the case of 1. Structural (tested) of British manufactures; 2. Plates (tested) of British manufacture; 3. Semi-finished steel; and 4. Steel sleepers.

On the remaining classes of steel the Board recommends that protective duties should be levied in the form of specific duties.

The Tariff Board regards it as a development greatly to be desired that steel production should not remain the monopoly of a single enterprise.

There is, they consider, room for another steel works, and the success of the Tata Company should be sufficient to encourage the establishment of another.

The decision of the Government of India on the recommendations contained in the report will be embodied in a Bill to be introduced at an early date in the Legislative Assembly during the present session.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

The proposal to constitute an Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau for the purpose of improving industries in India was outlined by Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Industries, Government of India, when opening the Industries Conference at Simla on July 9th. Sir Frank Noyce said that they were anxious that the Bureau should be of the utmost value to the country and he wanted the delegates to say how this could be done. Referring to the States, Sir Frank said that he hoped that they would come in as full collaborators and co-operators in the scheme. There would be no charge for the utilisation of the service of the Bureau, but it was hoped that in return for this, the States would also place their own sources of information at the disposal of the Bureau. Sir Frank concluded:

What we are asking you to do is to let us try out this experiment, and if it proves successful then to decide in consultation together in what directions its operations can be extended and how it can be made more useful.

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI ON KHADI

The economic aspect of *khadi* was emphasized by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in opening the Third All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition on July 5, in Trichinopoly. Mr. Bhulabhai said that *khadi* had passed through all stages of thought and action and to-day *khadi* was a vital necessity in the economics of the country.

MRS. NAIDU AT WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

"To break down the barriers of caste, colour and social limitation is the work that has to be done by Indian women, and education that is given to them should be the knowledge that is true, deep and enduring so that they can consecrate themselves in the service of the country and the world at large. You will have justified your education and vindicated yourselves when you became vassals of liberation that shall make India free," declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing the graduates of the Indian Women's University, on June 30.

She said the founder of the university had got his ideal from Japan.

The object of the university was not to isolate Indian women but to train them up in the way most natural to them for citizenship and its responsibilities.

To the average type of Indian woman a home was the ultimate goal. A special environment was necessary to evolve her spiritual and other capacities to their fullest to fulfil their task.

True education recognised no geographical boundaries to discriminate between communities or races. It made no distinction between Hindus and Muslims. Educated women, she asserted, should influence the destinies of their country. Their work, therefore, should be creative. Education should not be looked upon as so much knowledge in mental store-rooms. Education to be expressive of native genius must be through the medium of the mother-tongue.

Professor Karve was a pioneer of this movement and the Oosmania University that used Urdu as a medium of instruction followed the Professor.

Mahatma Gandhi had himself affirmed his faith in the gospel of the mother-tongue. Graduates, Mrs. Naidu affirmed, must sacrifice some time for this cause and then freedom would have its true foundation.

LEGAL DISABILITIES OF HINDU WOMEN

The following appeal has been issued under the signatures of Lady Abdul Qadir, President; Rani Lakshmi Bai Rajwade, Chairwoman; Mrs. Charulata Mukerji, Organising Secretary; and Mrs. Renuka Ray, Social Section Secretary, All-India Women's Conference.

It is the considered view of the representatives of India's women, as expressed in the last Annual Session of the All-India Women's Conference at Calcutta, that a Commission with a non-official majority and a strong representation of women should be appointed without delay to enquire into the present disabilities of women in regard to marriage and inheritance and make suitable recommendations to remove the same. This is an appeal to all women interested in women's welfare to start a nation-wide campaign to arouse public opinion and impress on the Government of India the urgent necessity of appointing the Commission. We must make it clear to the authorities that it is not a mere passing of a resolution at the Conference, but that we are earnest about it, and we shall only be satisfied when our just and reasonable demand is fulfilled. We are sure that we shall obtain the unstinted help and support of those of our men who have helped with so much enthusiasm the cause of women's advancement so far.

HINDU WIDOWS' RIGHTS

Speaking at a tea party held in Bombay on June 29 in honour of Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. M. R. Jayakar referred to the plight of the Hindu widows and the duty of the Hindu Maha Sabha to them, and remarked:

According to the figures in my possession, I can say that on an average nearly thirty Hindu women are being daily converted to Islam. Within the last fortnight, eleven cases have occurred of Hindu women being kidnapped in the Bombay Presidency. Under these circumstances, Rescue Homes are absolutely necessary.

MISS SAKUNTALA

A meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University has accepted the recommendation of the Syndicate for awarding the Ghose Travelling Fellowship for a year among others to Miss Sakuntala Rao to enable her to prosecute advanced study and research abroad in connection with the educational system for women. She will work in England under the guidance of distinguished professors. She is the first woman in India to have been awarded this Fellowship.

THE LOST LAW BOOK OF BRIHASPATHI

The Government of Baroda have undertaken to publish in the Gaekwar's Oriental Series the reconstruction of the text (with a translation) of the ancient, and now lost law-book of Brihaspati, which Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Trivandrum, has been preparing. They have also appointed him to edit in addition the oldest extant digest of Hindu Family Law and Custom, the "Smriti Kalpataru" of Lakshmidhara, Prime Minister of Emperor Govindachandra of Benares. This is a vast work of about 40,000 *granthas* full of quotations from numerous authorities which are now lost. The "Kalpataru" is invariably cited by later writers with profound respect and is a work of paramount authority. Complete manuscripts of it do not exist at present. The Baroda Government have arranged for the collection of all the manuscripts for Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, and when published, these books will be monumental additions to the literature of ancient Indian culture.

EDITORIAL "WE"

Use of the word "We" by both speakers and writers is primarily intended to avoid the appearance of egotism. Also it gives speeches or writings a ring of authority that is lacking with the use of the first person singular. Editorial use is slightly different, as a statement by an editor is understood to be supported by the publishers or entire staff.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- INDIAN RELIGION AND SURVIVAL. By Mrs. Rhys David. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.
- THE MINGLING OF THE RACES. By G. M. Trevelyan, O.M. Longmans Green & Co.
- THE NEW APPROACH TO THE VEDAS. By A. K. Coomaraswami. Luzac & Co., London.
- THE PEACE AND THE PROTESTANT SUCCESSION. By G. M. Trevelyan, O.M. Longmans Green & Co.
- SELECTIONS FROM GANDHI. By Nirmal Kumar Bose, Navavidhan Publication Committee, 89, Machubazar Street, Calcutta.
- FORTY-FOUR YEARS A PUBLIC SERVANT. By C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O. Blackwood, London.
- INDIAN MELODIES IN STAFF NOTATION. By Prof. Sambamurthy. (A pamphlet in 11 pages.) Arthur Stockwell, London.
- THE REDUCTION OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT. By R. Sivarama Iyer, B.A., B.L. Venkateswar Press, Madras.
- VIJAYANAGARA: ORIGIN OF THE CITY AND THE EMPIRE. By N. Venkataramadayya, M.A., Ph.D., University of Madras.

MAHATMAJI'S FAST

Mahatma Gandhi has decided to observe a week's fast early this month to expiate the crime of assault committed by some of his followers recently at Ajmer, when the leader of a Santanist black flag demonstration was roughly handed by the reformers. In the course of a statement explaining the reasons for the penance, Mahatmajl observes that the Harijan movement is purely religious and admits of no violence on the part of the reformers even in spite of provocation. Its success is possible only through the purity and penance of the reformer.

Mahatmajl adds: "It is, perhaps, fitting that the end should be signalled by a penitential fast."

"The cause," he concludes, "will be best served by greater dedication."

THE NEW MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

The controversy regarding the election of the Mayor of Calcutta came to an end on July 4 when the Calcutta Corporation by 44 votes to 37 elected Mr. N. R. Sarkar as Mayor. Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Huq, who was Mr. Sarkar's rival, was defeated.

Three members including Mr. Huq did not vote, while Mr. Sarkar voted for himself. All Muslim councillors voted for Mr. Huq, and the Europeans and nominated councillors, with the exception of nominated Muslims, voted for Mr. Sarkar.

For the first time a nominated councillor, Mr. B. N. Ray Chowdhury, son of the Rajah of Santosh, was elected Deputy Mayor by 41 to 36 votes, 8 members not voting.

Khan Bahadur M. A. Momen presided over the elections.

MR. P. KODANDA RAO

Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, Secretary of the Servants of India Society, whose article on "Indians in South Africa" appears on another page, has left for America via Italy, Geneva and London, to spend a year at the Yale University, studying race relations. He will join the post-graduate school of the University, which specialises in the study of cultural contacts of different races. Mr. S. G. Vaze will act both as Secretary of the Society and Editor of the *Servant of India* during Mr. Kodanda Rao's absence. Mr. Kodanda Rao will return via Japan and China and may visit some colonies, where Indians have settled.

DR. DESHMUKH ON THE I. M. C.

Dr. Deshmukh, who attended the recent meeting of the All-India Medical Council, made the following statement to the United Press on the 13th of last month:

The result of this Conference has been disappointing if not disgusting. The decisions arrived at after full deliberation of the Council only three months ago have been rescinded to order. It has been a case of arguments that may be on your side but we have votes and, therefore, we dictate that it is difficult to fight against nominations of influence and a packed House of ex-Mayors and Presidents of important public bodies like the Corporations of Bombay and Calcutta, that do not raise points of Order and Law frivolously and yet points which to ordinary common sense were plainly out of order were declared to be in order.

INSTITUTE FOR RADIUM TREATMENT

The Madras Radiological Institute, the only private one of its kind in Southern India, have received their supply of Radium in the latest type of platinum and gold containers. About two years ago Surgeon-General C. A. Sprawson, now Director-General, I.M.S., blessed the Institute in performing the opening ceremony of the Deep X-Ray Therapy Department and congratulated Dr. P. Rama Rao, the owner and director of the Institute, on his enterprise. The Institute is now completely equipped for all modern radiological services, both diagnosis and therapy, the entire installation costing over a lakh of rupees.

DR. C. DWARKANATH

Dr. C. Dwarkanath, a Licentiate in Indian Medicine, has been selected for research work in tuberculosis by the University of Hamburg, Germany. This is a due recognition of Indian medical science conducted by the Government School of Indian Medicine at Madras, where Dr. Dwarkanath underwent his professional training.

MENINGITIS AND KASALI INSTITUTE

The various departments of the Government of India have been circularised that the Kasali Institute has prepared a special vaccine for meningitis. All employees have been urged to get themselves inoculated as a precautionary measure. The vaccine has also been supplied to doctors in Simla.

HAY FEVER CONGRESS

Helligoland has been chosen as the venue for the hay fever congress held on July 16 and 17 last. Many famous medical authorities lectured at the Congress on hay fever and kindred diseases. The island, because of its dearth of grass, is a veritable paradise for patients suffering from hay fever.

CURE FOR SLEEPY SICKNESS

Medical authorities had an operation performed at Leningrad by a Soviet surgeon, as a great step forward in the world-wide efforts to find a cure for sleepy sickness.

It is asserted that the operation stopped for the first time the trembling of the limbs of a victim of the disease. Dr. Mashansky, of the Institute for Nerves Disease, reported that he accomplished this by severing nerves at the base of the spinal cord controlling the movement of the limbs, in accordance with a theory advanced by the American surgeon, Mr. Putnam.

ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN IN THE PUNJAB

An anti-malarial campaign will be undertaken this month in the Punjab on the initiative of the Commissioner for rural reconstruction and with the co-operation of the health authorities. It is understood that a scheme has been devised to distribute 8,000,000 quinine tablets costing Rs. 70,000 at prices below the market rates in the rural parts of the Punjab in an effort to fight malaria. This is likely to be accompanied by educative propaganda through films and otherwise dealing with malaria.

THE HINTON TEST vs. WASSERMANN

Dr. Augustus Hinton, colored physician of Boston, Mass., formulated several years ago a precipitation blood test for the detection of syphilis. We learn that the department of public health of Boston has now voted to substitute the Hinton test for the Wassermann in the serological detection of syphilis whenever the specimen is suitable. The Hinton test is considered more sensitive than the Wassermann or any other precipitation test.

HEALTH FILMS IN TURKEY

Films dealing with health subjects are popular in Turkey. One showing how to care for the teeth ran throughout the provinces for 1,395 days; a malaria film lasted 714 days; another on the treatment of children, 554 days. But a picture entitled "Why Willy Won't Wash" received little encouragement and appeared only 45 days.

DR. R. ROW

The Barclay Memorial Medal for the year 1934 has been awarded by the Asiatic Society, Bengal, to Dr. R. Row for meritorious contributions to the biological science with special reference to India. Dr. Row was the second scholar sent to England under the J. N. Tata Education Scheme in 1893.

SIR SORABIJI POCHKHANAWALA

The staff of the Central Bank of India, Bombay, presented an address to Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Bank, Sir Phiroze Sethna



SIR S. POCHKHANAWALA

Chairman of the Board, presiding. The Secretary of the Bank, Mr. H. C. Captain, who read the address, congratulated Sir Sorabji on the honour of Knighthood conferred on him on the King's birthday. It is well known that the steady growth and present stability of the Bank is due in great measure to the efforts of Sir Sorabji.

The address stated that in advancing the welfare of the Bank, Sir Sorabji had never swerved from the principles of safety first, and this has undoubtedly been instrumental in enabling the Bank to withstand the several organised attempts to shake its credit.

THE LATE MR. ARAVAMUDHA IYENGAR

We deeply regret the death in London of Mr. V. K. Aravamudha Iyengar at the early age of 42.

The late Mr. Iyengar was the budget officer of the Government of India. A few months back he was transferred as the Deputy Controller of Currency, Calcutta, which post he could not take up owing to ill-health.

He left for the Continent to recoup his health and latest reports from him were encouraging.

In Secretariat circles, he was termed as the right-hand man of Sir Basil Blackett and Sir George Schuster. His name had been mentioned in connection with the Secretaryship of the future Reserve Bank of India.

In him, the Government of India have lost a brilliant member of the Financial Service.

AMERICAN TRAIN RECORD

Telegrams from New York, dated May 27, give details of a record-making train journey in connection with the re-opening of the Chicago World Fair when the streamline train, "The Zephyr," made a non-stop run of 1,015 miles from Denver. Describing the working of the Diesel Engine Locomotive, the London Correspondent of the *Hindu* says:—

"The time taken for the journey was 13 hr. 5 min. 44 sec., or 12 hr. 40 min. less than the scheduled time for steam trains on the same route. The Zephyr's average speed was 77.6 miles an hour and highest speed over three miles was 112.5 miles an hour.

The steel train of three coaches set a new record for the 401 miles previously held by the Royal Scott. The Zephyr's average time over this distance was 79.1 miles an hour, compared with the Royal Scott's 56 miles an hour. The difference in time over this stretch between Denver and Harvard, Nebraska, was 1 hr. 53 min.

The new train is driven by a 600 h.p. Diesel engine, which consumes crude furnace oil at a cost of only 4 cents a gallon, or \$17 for the run between Denver and Chicago. The most elaborate precautions were taken by the Burlington Railway to protect tracks throughout the day. The employees and police were on guard at every station and road crossing. Placards warned the train's drivers of practicable speeds along the route.

The train has room for 72 passengers but yesterday 85 were on board. The Diesel engine worked perfectly. When the train moved slowly to the World's Fair, it was greeted by 100,000 people gathered to celebrate the reopening of the Better Century of Progress Exposition, which represents an investment of \$43,000,000 (about £8,600,000)."

RAILWAYS IN INDIA

State railways in India are showing signs of recovery from the recent depression.

The gross receipts in 1933-34 were nearly Rs. 87 crores, or over two crores more than in the previous year.

The total deficit for the year was nearly Rs. 8 crores and a temporary loan had again to be taken from the Depreciation Fund to meet the deficit. The balance in the Fund is Rs. 9½ crores.

The stores balances have been reduced to Rs. 10 crores, which constitutes a fresh low record.

The operation ratio compares favourably with that on many foreign railways and was lower than in the past three years.

INDIAN PICTURES IN LONDON

At the Royal Photographic Society's galleries in Russell Square, London, were exhibited recently pictures representing aspects of India little known abroad, except to those who have lived in this country. They were exhibited and explained by Col. F. D. S. Fayer.

One series shows the delicate carvings, illustrating incidents in the lives of saints on the pillars and circular ceilings of the tenth and eleventh-century marble temples at Mount Abu. These are typical examples of Jain architecture and among the wonders of the world.

The Indian convention of carving in three bands, the lowest depicting elephants, the next horses, and the uppermost scenes of every-day life is exemplified in a photograph of the "Gate of Victory" at Fatehpur Sikri, the beautiful city of marble and red sandstone.

The picture of a woman and a little child at the Sacred Well in Udaipur tells something of what, in addition to disease, doctors are fighting in India. From time immemorial the image of a god inside the great temple at Udaipur has been washed in water that has been trickled through the wall into an outside well. In this water, which is both holy and unwholesome, devout mothers bathe the eyes of high caste babies and ensure an ever-increasing supply of patients to the hospitals.

A series of pictures taken at the Parel Laboratory shows the method of catching a cobra, feeding it through a glass funnel, and 'milking' it, or extracting its venom. A piece of rubber is stretched over a wine glass. The snake is allowed to bite this when its glands are compressed and the poison forced into the grooved fangs runs into the glass, just as it would have done into the body of its victim had the rubber been human flesh.

DANCE AS A SPIRITUAL EXPRESSION

"We are day by day degenerating the youthful upspringing impulse of truth and beauty and we shall not be happy as a great nation until we regard all arts as manifestation of divinity", says Ruth St. Denis in the *Messenger of the East*. While paying a tribute to the religious fervour of Oriental dancing, this itinerant minister of the Gospel of Beauty pleads:

Dancing is the divine impulse of spirit to move rhythmically, proportionately and perpetually, but in order that the dance may attain its rightful place among the arts and may serve humanity as it should, dancers must change their emphasis from the material to the spiritual. Havelock Ellis says: "If we are indifferent to the art of dancing, we have failed to understand not merely the supreme manifestation of physical life but also the supreme symbol of spiritual life."

GOLF AND TENNIS

A writer in *Field-Madras* gives the following points regarding these two games:

1. Tennis is a game in which you have always the wits of your opponent to deal with from second to second. In Golf, you have no such thing in any way to be used in such a sudden manner. Many golfers, on the other hand, baffle their opponents on the time they take over strokes.
2. Tennis is a game in which you get the maximum physical exertion in a reasonable amount of time. Golf takes more time.
3. Tennis that is not of the Pat ball variety can only be played up to a certain age, whereas Golf can be played up to any age, which proves the amount of energy and exertion needed in the former is so much greater.

SIR K. V. REDDI ON SPORT

If only there were more sportsmen in the country, perhaps all that is going on generally in the political field might be avoided, declared Sir K. V. Reddi, Law Member, presiding at the recent anniversary celebration and prize distribution of the Ootacamund Combined Cricket Club.

He added that in Western countries the greatest value was attached to sport, which helped in the formation of character.

CYCLING

The State Express Auto Sports Club of Secunderabad recently organised a cycling race for one mile speed test. Manohar, Secretary of the Brotherhood Club of Hyderabad, came first covering the distance in 2 minutes and 30 seconds, while S. D. Engineer took 9 seconds more. On May 5, a ten-mile cycle race was organised, Engineer setting up a record for the Deccan by covering the distance in 29 minutes 15 seconds.

THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

The scheme for the constructing of a club-house and ground at Bombay was approved in principle by the Cricket Club of India at a meeting held at Simla on 9th July, presided over by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. It was also decided that His Highness, the president, should put himself in communication with the Governor of Bombay for the acquisition of a site for the building and ground.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Sir M. Visweswarayya, presiding over the second meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences held at Bangalore in the premises of the Indian Institute of



SIR M. VISWESVARAYA

Science, pleaded for an increased interest in practical and applied science in preference to theoretical science.

"It is a great pity that so much precious energy is being spent on theoretical science and little is being spent on industries and constructive engineering which would help to give bread to the people.

What is needed in India is a more constructive effort, particularly in industries. People in India earned about Rs. 15 per head from industries, while the corresponding figure in United Kingdom was Rs. 412, U. S. A. Rs. 721, Canada Rs. 470 and Japan Rs. 159. That gives in a nutshell how unbalanced are our theoretical and practical endeavours in India to-day."

SIR NILRATAN SIRCAR

At the annual general meeting of the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, held on June 19th at Calcutta, Sir C. V. Raman announced that his intention was not to stand for the presidency, whereupon Sir Nilratan Sarkar was unanimously elected President and Dr. S. N. Mitter, Secretary, for the current year.

SIR C. V. RAMAN

Sir C. V. Raman, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has been invited to deliver the inaugural address at the first International Congress of Radio-Biology, which will be held in the historic palace of the Doges of Venice, on September 10.

GOVERNMENT THROUGH FILMS

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon gave an official send-off at Old Palace Yard, Westminster, to nine daylight cinema vans, which are to tour the country exhibiting a programme of films intended to make better known the achievements of the National Government.

The films to be shown in towns and villages all over Britain are entitled "The Great Recovery", "Tariffs", "The Empire", and "Agriculture". Other films will eventually be added, including one on Empire sport and another on Market Gardening.

Mr. MacDonald, addressing the operators as they stood beside their vans, said: "You are going to show what the National Government has done. We have been through bad times and you are going to tell the people how we are getting through them and that this country is once again on a firm foundation, loved by its own people and respected abroad. 'Haul together and pull the country through' is the motto you must take with you."

"THE CLIVE OF INDIA"

India will figure in an important film to be produced in Hollywood, says a *Reuter's* message. It is the screen version of the successful London play, "Clive of India" by Mr. R. J. Minney, former Calcutta journalist, and Mr. W. P. Lipscomb.

Ronald Colman will play the title part and, to ensure an authentic atmosphere, he and the rest of the cast may go to India for filming some scenes. These will "shoot" Madras, Calcutta, Plassey and other places.

The Black Hole of Calcutta will also be shown.

A NEW FILM COMPANY

A powerful syndicate to put India on the international map as a producer of 'talkie' films has been formed in Bombay. The new group, which will have a capital of 25 lakhs of rupees, includes Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Junior, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Mr. Chunalal B. Mehta and Mr. Jagmohandas Morarjee.

We understand that Mr. Himansur and Miss Devakirani of "Karma" fame are to be engaged by the new group under long-term contracts.

FRITZ LANG'S PAY

Fritz Lang, the famous German film director, is to be paid the record sum of £40,000 for one film. He will make it in Hollywood. Fritz Lang built his fame in Germany on such films as "Metropolis", "The Spy", and "M." Lang is a Jew.

THE AIRWHEEL TYRE

Several years ago one of the greatest deterrents to aviation progress was the difficulty and danger encountered by aeroplanes in landing or taking-off on rough or soft ground. Recognising the necessity for the elimination of this obstacle, the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., experimented with a super-soft low pressure tyre, finally pioneering and perfecting in 1929 the airwheel tyre for aeroplanes.

Almost immediately this big, buoyant tyre set new standards of safety and gave new impetus to air travel and aviation development. Appreciating its advantages, tyre experts initiated this development for motor cars and tractors. Airwheel tyres were tested on the motor cars of a test fleet for more than 2 years over all types of roads and terrain.

The introduction of airwheel tyres into the India, Burma and Ceylon markets has been very successful, and the advantages they give are briefly explained as follows: The pressure of airwheel tyres is lower and the air volume is far greater than that of the standard balloon tyre. This enables them to roll easily and smoothly over the bumpiest roads. Steering is just as effortless as ever. The greater cushioning of airwheel tyres prolongs the usual life of any motor car; for there is less shock therefore less wear and tear on mechanical parts and lower maintenance costs. The likelihood of punctures, bruises and cuts is remote because of the tyres' extreme softness.

MOTORING IN CEYLON

Ceylon motor vehicle statistics for June reveal that the United Kingdom led all classes of vehicles, except omnibuses, by a substantial margin. Out of a total of 196 motor vehicles imported into Ceylon in June, 120 were from the United Kingdom. The nearest competitor was Canada with 35, and America third with 29.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LEG

A new record is believed to be established in a recent case tried in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, when a workman was awarded \$60,000 (£12,000) damages for the loss of a leg due to the alleged negligent driving of a motor lorry.

MOTOR SHOW IN COLOMBO

With the revival of motor trade in Ceylon, a scheme is afoot for holding a Motor Show to take place at the end of the year. The last exhibition was held in 1927 and was extremely successful.

AVIATION AND SANCTIONS

The *Times* in a leading article, dated June 5, says that the danger of aggression is much more generally expressed to-day in terms of the air than when the Treaty of Locarno was negotiated. The importance given to the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland shows how much the question of aggression by land was in the minds of the negotiators; and the reference to the Council of the League bears out that assumption. Of all forms of unprovoked aggression, a bombing attack from the air would in all probability be the most flagrant, and it would therefore place upon England the most binding obligation to intervene. There was assuredly no intention to omit air attack from the acts of aggression contemplated in the Locarno Treaties, and therefore it is a point for consideration whether it would not be worth while to re-state the obligations of Locarno in terms of the air. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the fear of air invasion is at the present moment the most disturbing single factor in the relations of France and Germany. It is also rightly regarded as the most real danger to England.

FUTURE OF AVIATION IN INDIA

Important developments in the air mail services in India are expected in the near future. The expansion of the main trunk lines and the speeding up of the services are rapidly coming into prominence. The Government of India have completed arrangements for a new aerodrome at Gaya in Bihar. This will provide a new landing place for trans-continental aeroplanes between Allahabad and Calcutta and will help the machines to carry much more freight than is possible at present.

The proposed air mail services from China, Japan and Australia are expected to swell the volume of traffic passing through India, necessitating the expansion and the speeding up of the present services in India.

MR. CHAWLA'S PLANS

We learn that Mr. R. N. Chawla, who with Mr. A. Engineer was the first Indian aviator to fly from India to England, proposes to attempt a solo flight round the world in the near future. He, it is understood, is being financed by several Princes and other people interested in Indian aviation. Mr. Chawla proposes to learn blind and night flying in England, and to buy a powerful machine in London. Mr. Chawla has applied for the necessary permits for the different countries *en route*.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, Director of Agriculture, Madras, on the eve of his return to India after six months' tour in Europe has suggested conscription of educated young men and women to work on the land and conduct a campaign against rural illiteracy as one method of improving Indian agriculture.

He told *Reuter* that he believed he had gleaned many valuable ideas for Indian agriculture, but held that the primary problem there was the removal of illiteracy among the peasant cultivators to enable Provincial Governments to inculcate up-to-date methods of cultivation. He noted that Germany had decreed that every young man, who wanted to go to the University, must work for 6 months in an agricultural camp in order to create sympathy among the towns people for country life.

Mr. Ramamurti, who is the first Indian to visit the Plant Industry Institute, Leningrad, the Soviet's premier agricultural research institute, was particularly struck by the success of experiments in growing Indian wheat in the Arctic Circle and cinchona near the Black Sea and also the methods employed for producing five crops or more of various plants annually instead of the usual one or two. He opined that such methods could be adopted successfully in India with wheat, cotton, rice and other crops.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC NEED

India's most important practical economic need at present is the development of a proper system of marketing her agricultural produce, both crops and animal products.

This point was stressed by Sir George Schuster in a farewell speech in Bombay recently. It involved, he said, steps to improve the demand, both internal and external for each commodity, and steps to ensure that the ryot got as large a share as possible of the value of what he produced.

With this in view, the Government of India had decided to make a big drive on the question of marketing and had brought out Mr. Livingstone, who was formerly Marketing Expert to the British Board of Agriculture.

India's foreign trade was being very directly affected by world developments, because of the growing economic nationalism in other countries and they had to take into account increasing restriction and the increasing uncertainty of external markets.

In conclusion, Sir George Schuster appealed for close co-operation between the Central and Provincial Governments and the fullest support from, and action by, the public if they desired success for their scheme.

LABOUR IN BOMBAY MILLS

"The period which we have been considering, from 1926 to 1933, has been noteworthy for the decline of Bombay as a principal cotton textile centre and the rise of Ahmedabad, and the establishment of new mills in the mofussil," says the report of the inquiry into wages and unemployment in the Bombay cotton textile industry, which was published last month.

The report does not make any recommendations but barely states the following facts:

Wage cuts have been more numerous and greater in extent in Bombay city than in any other centre.

As compared with 1926, there has been an average increase of about 5 per cent. in wages in Ahmedabad.

The real wages in Bombay in April last were 11 per cent. higher as compared with July 1926. This was due to the decrease in the cost of living.

The general effect of rationalisation has been beneficial to the workers.

About 28,000 persons have lost their employment in Bombay city since 1926.

The volume of employment in the industry at Ahmedabad has considerably increased and in 1933 there were 26,561 more operatives than in 1926.

The Bombay Mill Owners' Association, in an emergent general meeting, adopted important decisions regarding the standardisation of wages. The effect of the decisions will be: (1) safeguarding against any decrease in wages on the introduction of 54-hour week from January; (2) that the wages of a large number of time workers of various occupations will be immediately raised in a number of mills; (3) that the wages of the piece-workers will be raised by 5 per cent; and (4) that food allowance, which is 35 per cent at present, will be raised to 40 per cent. . . .

The strike in the Bombay mills has been called off on the publication of the report of the inquiry into the wages and unemployment in the textile mills in the city. The report found that the wages in December 1933 were 15 per cent. higher than they were in July 1926.

MR. GANDHI ON CAPITAL AND LABOUR

Addressing a meeting of millworkers in Ahmedabad last month, Mr. Gandhi said that there was absolutely no difference between capital and labour. The capitalist used his wealth intelligently whereas the labourer frittered away his. He wished for a combination of the two which alone would solve the problem of Indian labour.

Nationalist Moslem Party has declared itself in favour of this view.

At the first session of the Indian Round Table Conference, the Federal Structure Sub-Committee could not come to any conclusion on the question whether the residual powers should rest with the Federal Government or with the Provinces. It recognized, however, the great importance of the matter and remarked that "it will need most careful consideration at a later stage".

At the third session of the Round Table Conference, the Committee on the Distribution of Legislative Powers expressed the view that if the lists of subjects to be allocated exclusively to the Centre and to the Provinces were drawn in sufficient detail and if a field in which both the Centre and the Provinces should have a concurrent legislative jurisdiction, were properly defined, the undefined or unforeseen residue, *i.e.*, the residual subjects, would not prove to be extensive. It felt, however, that cases not included in any of the three lists would inevitably arise and that suitable provision, therefore, must be made to meet them. It had been suggested, the Committee continued, that provision might be made whereby the Governor-General would be given power to decide in any given case which was the appropriate forum for legislation on an unallocated subject and whether a measure relating to that subject should be introduced in the Federal or Provincial Legislature. This suggestion had found favour with some members of the Committee, "as a compromise between the divided opinions on the ultimate allocation exclusively to Centre or Provinces of residuary powers", but had been unaccept-

able to others. In these circumstances the Committee regretted that it was unable to make any definite recommendation on the subject. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his group on the Committee were prepared to accept the compromise that had been suggested, but if the other members of the Committee found it unacceptable, then, he said, he must adhere to his original position that residuary powers should be allotted to the Centre. He inquired, however, whether the Secretary of State for India could give the Government's view on the matter to the Committee. In reply to this inquiry, the Secretary of State for India declared his inability to make a final pronouncement at that stage. He stated, however, that the Government were fully alive to the great cleavage of opinion on the subject, although inclined to think that a careful and exhaustive allocation of legislative powers would make the matter of less practical importance than it had assumed; that he was much attracted by the compromise that had been suggested; and that if the two sides were eventually unable to reach agreement, the Government would consider the compromise most sympathetically.

The proposals of the White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reform in regard to the powers of the proposed Federal and Provincial Legislatures have been practically based on the recommendations of the Committee on the Distribution of Legislative Powers as stated above. This will be evident from what follows.

First of all, there will be certain subjects, such as the Sovereign or the Royal Family, the sovereignty or dominion of the Crown over any part of British

India, the Army Act, the Air Force Act, certain forms of discriminatory legislation, etc., which will be placed outside the jurisdiction of both Federal and Provincial Legislatures. Any Federal or Provincial law on any of them will be automatically *ultra vires*.

Secondly, there will be "a statutory demarcation between the legislative competence of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures respectively, and the assignment to each of an exclusive field of competence which the other will not be permitted, save to the extent indicated below, to invade." Thus, ordinarily, there will be certain subjects which will be exclusively Federal, and certain others which will be exclusively Provincial.

In the third place there will be certain matters in respect of which both Federal and Provincial Legislatures will enjoy concurrent powers of legislation. But laws made by a Provincial Legislature under these powers will be obviously confined in their operation to the territories of the Province. The object of this provision is to secure, in respect of the subjects in the "concurrent" field, "the greatest measure of uniformity which may be found practicable, but at the same time to enable Provincial Legislatures to make laws to meet local conditions." If a conflict occurs between a Federal law and a Provincial law in the "concurrent" field, the Federal law will prevail 'unless the Provincial law was reserved for, and has received, the assent of the Governor-General'. The Federal Legislature will have no power to repeal or amend a Provincial law to which the Governor-General

has thus assented, except with the previous sanction of the Governor-General. The underlying principle of this proposal is a departure from the Canadian constitutional provision for the removal of a conflict between a Federal law and a Provincial law. The Governor-General of India will be given a privileged position to act, as it were, as an umpire between the Federal and Provincial authorities. This arrangement may do during the transitional period; it is not clear, however, what the position will be when the Governor-General will become the "constitutional head" of a Federal Government and act on the advice of his Federal Ministers as, for instance, in Canada.

It is intended that the three lists of subjects, namely, exclusively Federal, exclusively Provincial and "Concurrent" subjects, will be as exhaustive as is reasonably possible. But there will still be left some subjects outside the three lists, since it is not possible to exhaust by enumeration 'the entire field of potential governmental activity'; and these may be termed the residual subjects. In regard to them the White Paper has made two proposals. The first proposal is to include in the Provincial list a general power to legislate on any matter of a merely local and private nature in the Province which has not been specifically included in that list and which does not fall within the list of exclusively federal or "Concurrent" subjects. But if any matter which is in its inception of a merely local or private character, subsequently becomes of an All-India interest, then it is proposed to make that power of legislation 'subject to a right of the

Governor-General to sanction in his discretion general legislation by the Federal Legislature on the same subject-matter.'

Secondly, it has been proposed that provision will be made in the Constitution Act enabling either the Federal Legislature or any Provincial Legislature to make a law with respect to a residual subject, if any, not falling within the scope of any of the three lists, namely, exclusively Federal, exclusively Provincial, and "Concurrent", "by means of an Act to the introduction of which the previous sanction of the Governor-General, *given at his discretion*, has been obtained, and to which (in the case of a Provincial Act) the assent of the Governor-General *has been declared*".

Thus it is clear from the proposed provisions for legislation on residual subjects that it will practically be left entirely to the discretion of the Governor-General to decide whether such legislation should be made by the Federal Legislature or by a Provincial Legislature. The Governor-General's responsibility therefore in this respect will be very heavy. Here again it may be remarked that this arrangement may do during the period of transition. But what will be the position when the Governor-General will become the "Constitutional head" of the Federal Government and act on the advice of his Federal Ministers? He will then have to exercise his discretionary powers according to the advice given to him by his responsible Ministers who will be his constitutional advisers. That will virtually mean the vesting of residuary powers in the Federal Government of India. I personally believe that that will be a very desirable change. But the best arrangement

to my mind will be frankly to vest the residuary powers in the hands of the Federal Government of India from the very commencement of the operation of the Constitution Act, as that alone will make the Federal Government very strong and enable it successfully to hold in check the divisive influences in our national life. As I have said elsewhere, we have a valuable lesson to learn in this respect from the constitutional history of the Dominion of Canada, the problems of which at the time of the framing of its present Constitution were to some extent analogous to those of India to-day. I say 'to some extent', because the case of India is infinitely more complex than even that which confronted the fathers of the Canadian federation. As we have to deal with the Hindu-Moslem question along with the questions of the provinces of British India and of the Indian States, they too had to consider the French-Anglo-Saxon question along with the questions of the three divisions of British North America, namely, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, and the Maritime Provinces. When the Quebec Conference was deliberating in October 1864, how these three divisions of British North America could be most effectively federated, a terrible civil war was desolating the United States of America. Naturally, the war had its effect upon the deliberations of the Conference and a desire was keenly felt there of guarding, as far as possible, by constitutional means against the possibility of such a crisis in future in the proposed Canadian federation. It was argued that the real safeguard

against such a possibility lay in a constitutional provision for a strong Central Government in which would be vested all powers not specifically conferred upon the provinces. Accordingly, necessary resolutions were passed by the Conference. And when in February 1865, these resolutions were submitted to the Canadian Parliament for adoption, Sir John A. MacDonald said in the course of his speech as follows:—

Ever since the (American) Union was formed the difficulty of what is called the "State Rights" has existed, and this had much to do in bringing on the present unhappy war in the United States. They (i.e., the different States of the American Union) commenced, in fact, at the wrong end. . . . Here we have adopted a different system. We have strengthened the General Government. We have given the General Legislature all the great subjects of legislation. We have conferred on them, not only specifically and in detail, all the powers which are incident to sovereignty, but we have expressly declared that all subjects of general interest not distinctly and exclusively conferred upon the local governments and local legislatures, shall be conferred upon the General Government and Legislature. We have thus avoided the great source of weakness which has been the cause of the disruption of the United States.

We have avoided all conflict of jurisdiction and authority, etc.

It is clear from the above what the constitutional history Canada has to teach us. In the light of this lesson, I may repeat what I have stated before, namely, that the Federal Government of India should have jurisdiction over all matters not exclusively assigned by the Constitution to the Governments of its constituent units and that the latter should have jurisdiction only over certain matters specifically assigned to them by the Constitution.

And if there are—as is very likely—any subjects with regard to which it is proposed to confer a concurrent power of legislation upon the Federal and Provincial Governments of India, then it should be provided in the Constitution that in case of a conflict between a Federal and provincial law, the former must prevail.

Some Thoughts on Gandhiji's Recent Fast*

BY PROF. KRISHNA KRIPALANI, B.A., BAR.-AT-LAW

(*Vishvabharati-Santiniketan*)

NOW that Gandhiji's fast is over and his precious life is preserved to us, one may claim the right to bring a little clear thinking, free from sentimentalism, to bear on the subject. Whilst his life was

in danger, any attitude other than that of patient, watchful waiting was, to say the least, indecent. And even those who were not convinced of the wisdom or even of the sublimity of the fast joined with those who were. They all waited, silently and tremulously for the end of the ordeal; and those, who believed in prayer, prayed.

For, great as Gandhiji's achievements have been, they have far from exhausted his great capacities. In fact, whenever it has appeared that Gandhiji has done his task and paid his quota to the service of humanity, he has startled us into a fresh vista of wonder, so

* In connection with this article it may be of interest to read Gandhiji's own view of the Fast. Gandhiji himself had no doubt that the fast was "a fitting finish to the Harijan tour", and on the eve of the great ordeal addressed these words on its significance: "It I were to have regard to all the incidents and happenings that have prompted me to take such a step, I should have to go on a much longer fast. But I am painfully aware of my own physical and spiritual limitations and hence could not think of a longer fast." On the completion of the fast, Gandhiji explained that the fast was "a call to all workers and sympathisers to be most exact and correct in approaching the opponents" and that it was undertaken "to impress upon the workers the truth that we can only win over the opponent by love, never by hate."—ED. I. R.

that we have developed almost a habit of waiting for new miracles from him. Gandhiji's power is inexhaustible because his search for truth is indefatigable.

It is because of our faith in his still unique and unexhausted capacity for leadership that we felt distressed at his exposing his life—and no life was ever more precious than his—to unnecessary hazards. For an unnecessary hazard it was, this last, self-imposed fast of his.

Mahatmaji has experimented with several different kinds of fasts, as part of his long-continued course of experiments with Truth. He has fasted on grounds of health; in fact, he still fasts one day a week, every Monday. If that does his health good, nobody would be so impudent or so foolish as to quarrel with him on that score.

Less than two years ago, Gandhiji underwent a different kind of fast, rightly called, the Epic Fast. He underwent the ordeal in order to symbolise in his own suffering the voiceless misery of those millions who have been degraded to the level of dogs in order that our Brahmins might feel spiritual. He suffered in order that the caste-Hindus be shamed to a sense of the horror which was disfiguring their life and undermining the destiny of their community. It was noble martyrdom, nobly justified.

Soon after that fast, Gandhiji went on another, which, coming as it did so soon after the sublime moral appeal of the Epic Fast, produced on some minds the effect of bathos. It could have been described as an act of peevishness against the Indian Government for not granting him full facilities for Harijan work, which, he had

convinced himself a little while before, was work without the stimulus of which he was not prepared to bear the burden of the flesh any longer. I have not yet met a disciple of his, although his disciples, like the disciples of every other prophet, have shown an infinite capacity for deifying whatever their Master does, who has justified that fast in jail.

However that might be, the last fast of Gandhiji belongs to a different category, although one with which he has experimented before. He went on fast because a young Congressman, in a foolish exuberance of his love for Gandhiji and the cause he represents, struck a fanatic Sanatanist on the head. Gandhiji felt personally responsible for the unhappy incident. He felt bound to convince the fortunate recipient of the unfortunate stroke, which only gave the latter an undeserved opportunity of appearing a martyr to his fellow-men at very cheap price, that he, Gandhiji, so abhors violence that he would pay for the blow with his life-blood. At least, that is what Gandhiji believes to be the reason of his fast. The reason may have convinced him but may not convince others. The Sanatanist martyr, or for that matter any other Sanatanist, needed no proof that the Mahatma is opposed to violence. If he is perverse enough to believe that this great believer in non-violence secretly relishes violence, then no number of fasts will convince him.

Judged in terms of results, the effect of the fast has been that it has effectively overshadowed the accidental martyrdom of the poor Sanatanist leader in the eyes of his countrymen. Gandhiji's martyrdom will give no room to the poor Sanatanist to

pique himself on his own. We must admit that it was a very effective, though saintly, stroke of moral strategy, but it involved a risk out of all proportion to the value of frustrating the Sanatanist's martyrdom.

I do not say that that was the motive in Gandhiji's mind. I merely suggest that that is one of the ways the fast may have worked on the mass-mind. As for the motive in Gandhiji's mind, to atone through self-inflicted torture, for the sins of those for whom he holds himself responsible, one can only say that it is carrying responsibility to unreasonable limits. So many things have been done, are still being done, in the name of the many movements conducted in his name, that he has avoided a perpetual fast only by choosing to ignore such lapses. It is wise to do so. People cannot be reformed by reformers using their, the people's, sins as occasions for self-martyrdom. Unfortunately this morbid faith in martyrdom is proving to be contagious.

It is, therefore, highly deplorable that Gandhiji should be developing this morbid

faith. This impatience at the failings of others does no justice to his great and humane heart. In this particular case, the poor boy, who was responsible for the little act of violence had publicly confessed his great remorse at the wrong that he did and was eating his heart out that he should have been the cause of the great saint's self-inflicted torture. He appealed to Gandhiji to forgive him and save him from the haunting horror of putting his Master's life to the hazard of death, but Gandhiji refused to give up the opportunity of suffering under the anxious watch of millions of hearts all the world over.

One should not light-heartedly judge great men. Great men are men like us, plus something very much more. But sometimes great men get so mystical that the understanding of us, common men, is outraged and we feel like speaking out. We feel like saying: Gandhiji, you are great in your own heroism, amply proved, over and over again. Then why stagger us by these spiritual gymnastics! Why exploit our emotions—for you hold them in your power so cheaply!

How the Press Act of 1910 was Forged

BY "PUBLICIST"

THE Press in India is essentially a Western institution, following the principles and traditions of the British press. It is naturally jealous of its freedom and since the repeal of Lord Lytton's gagging Act of 1878 has steadily grown in importance and influence, not only as a disseminator of news but as an educator of public opinion and a rigorous exponent of national aspirations. Indeed, it is hardly possible to conceive how the successive

steps in Constitutional advance in India could have been effected without the powerful aid of the press. It is the press that has stimulated and strengthened the demand for political reform and made it well-nigh irresistible.

Naturally, we suppose, those who were opposed to Constitutional reform were bent on curbing the freedom of the press—the press that is so inconveniently yet so irresistibly championing the cause of

Indian freedom. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 was, when all is said, a modest step in advance and though it failed to satisfy the progressive sections of the country, the policy underlying the expansion of the Councils and affording Indians of ability wider opportunities of associating themselves with the administration of the country was entirely in accord with the just aspirations of the people. Lord Minto's genuine sympathy and Lord Morley's liberal statesmanship had made the Reform Act possible. But the reactionaries were alert. If Lord Morley had scored in the matter of the Reforms, they would leave no stone unturned to wreak their vengeance: and the hated Press Law was forged, though the Executive were already armed with the two dreaded sections of the Penal Code (124A and 153A) wide enough to comprehend every conceivable offence of the journalist. The Radical statesman was averse to this unnecessary addition to the Statute-book, but what could one man, however exalted and forceful, do against a whole brood of opposing reactionaries? It is curious how from Royalty down to the Civilian there was such strong opposition to the legitimate and just aspirations of Nationalist India. Sir Sidney Lee, in his "Life of King Edward VII" has told the story of the King's directions to the Cabinet supporting the Commander-in-Chief's demand for "a drastic Press Act especially for the Army." But Morley and the Cabinet were adverse to it. Morley gave way anyhow, probably in deference to the Viceroy's wishes—the Viceroy who had so warmly supported him in his Reform Scheme. One is

amazed at the ugly manoeuvres played behind the scenes to bring the Radical democrat round to support the unwanted Press Act. Says Mr. Kincaid in his recent book* of reminiscences:

I was summoned to the India Office by Sir William Lee Warner, the senior member of the Council of the Secretary of State. He first bound me over to strict secrecy, and then told me that he was trying to induce Lord Morley to agree to a proposed Press Act in India. Sir William wanted me to write something to the Press—preferably the *Times*—to strengthen his hand. He was finding Lord Morley very difficult. I promised to do my best. I asked my friend Enthoven, who knew Valentine Chirol, for a note of introduction to him. Armed with it I went to the office of the *Times*. I sent my card and Mr. Enthoven's note, and was received by the Director of Foreign Intelligence, as he then was called in the specious pre-Northcliffe days of the *Times*. He was very cordial and said that he would consider anything that I wrote. I sent him, one after the other, four articles: (1) on "Kitchak Wadh" a seditious play by G. W. Khadliker; (2) "Mr. Tilak and the seditious Doctan Press"; (3) the Chipawans of Chipun; and (4) "Ancient Indian Theories of Government". They were all accepted, and the first was translated into almost every language by the European Press. The second and third articles were commented on in leading articles. In view of the public interest aroused by my articles, Valentine Chirol was sent out to India to get 'copy'. This led to the publication of "Indian Unrest". This again was the cause of an unsuccessful libel action brought by B. G. Tilak against Sir Valentine Chirol, the *Times* and Macmillan & Co.

Sir William Lee Warner and I held our tongues. Lord Morley was wild to know who had written the articles. With the artless glee of a Radical minister he pretended to think that they were from the pen of Valentine Chirol himself, and wrote to congratulate him. The Director of Foreign Intelligence was equal to the occasion. He thanked Lord Morley very nicely for his congratulations and expressed himself very pleased that he should like the articles. Soon afterwards Lord Morley sanctioned the passing of the Press Act.

Such were the methods adopted to force a radical and democrat to give his consent to an Act which for 10 years had disfigured the Indian Statute-book. For, on the recommendations of the Committee appointed after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, the Press Act of 1910 was repealed in 1921 and effect was given to its recommendations in the next year.

* FORTY-FOUR YEARS A PUBLIC SERVANT. (Pages 118, 119). By C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S. (Retired). William Blackwood and Sons, Ltd., London.

Early Hindu Colonization in Java*

BY DR. R. C. MAJUMDAR

THE Hindu Colonization of Java is by far the most outstanding event in the early history of that island. Unfortunately, the first stages of this colonization are hidden from our view and are only echoed in a number of traditions preserved among the people in a later age. Sir Stamford Raffles has referred to some of these in Chapter X of his well known "History of Java". Many of these legends associate the original colonists and their leader Aji Saka with the heroes of the Mahabharata ruling with Astina, i.e. Hastinapur as their capital. A modified version takes the descendants of these princes to Gujarat, whence a further wave of emigration to Java took place at a later date.

Another cycle of legends ascribes the colonization to the people of Kalinga. In one of them we read that

twenty thousand families were sent to Java by the prince of Kaling. These people prospered and multiplied. They continued, however, in an uncivilised state till the year 289 (of Javanese era, i.e., Saka era) when the Almighty blessed them with a prince, named Kamo.

After describing three generations of kings who ruled for a total period of four hundred years, the story continues:

Another principality, named Astina, sprung up at this time and was ruled by a prince called Pula Sara who was succeeded by his son Pandu Deva Natha. The reigns of the last three princes together amounted to one hundred years. Then succeeded Jaya Baya himself (by whom this account is supposed to be written) who removed the seat of government from Astina to Kediri.

In the last part of the above story, there is no difficulty in recognising the names of epic heroes like Parasara (Pulasara), Vyasa (Abiasa) and Pandu. Thus the two different cycles of legends are

* The first article in the series was "Hindu Colonization in Borneo" which appeared in the July issue. The next on "Sumatra" appeared in the last number; while two more articles on "Bali and Malay Peninsula" will appear in succeeding issues of the *Review*.—[ED. I. R.]

combined in one, and they are connected with the historical period by Jaya Baya, who is undoubtedly the historical king Jayabhaya, flourishing in the 12th century A.D., and the patron of the famous poem, Bharata Yuddha.

The legends naturally give great prominence to Aji Saka, who first civilised and gave the name Yavadvipa to the island, which was until then called Nusa Kendang and peopled by a race of Rasaksa (Rakshasas of Indian legends). Aji Saka is described as the chief minister of a Pandava king ruling at Astina (Hastinapura) and is said to have landed in Java in the first year of Javan era (i.e., Saka era). In some accounts, however, it is stated

that the religion and arts of India were first introduced into Java by a Brahmin named Tritastra, who with numerous followers landed in Java and established the era in consequence of which he is considered the same with Aji Saka.

"The accounts of the real character of Aji Saka", observes Raffles, are various.

Some represent him as a great and powerful prince, who established an extensive colony in Java, which a pestilence afterwards obliged him to withdraw; whilst others consider him as a saint and deity, and believe that on a voyage to Java he sailed over mountains, islands and continents. Most, however, agree in attributing to him the first introduction of letters, government and religions; the only trace of anterior civilisation being a tradition, that before his time there existed a judicial code under the title of Sun and Moon. . . This code Aji Saka is represented to have reformed; and an abstract collection of ordinances, said to have been made from his instructions, is believed to have been in use as late as the time of Janggala, and even of Majapahit.

It is not necessary to refer to the various modifications of these legends, which may be consulted in the pages of Raffle's monumental work. It will appear from what has been said above, that very little importance can be attached to these stories beyond the fact that they contain a vague reminiscence of what is undoubtedly a

historical fact, *viz.*, the colonization of Java by the Indians. It would be risky, without further evidence, even to deduce that Kalinga and Gujarat formed the main centres of Indian emigration to Java. But the Hindus from Kalinga and the Muhammadans from Gujarat may be regarded, on satisfactory grounds, to have taken the leading part in establishing respectively the Hindu and Muhammadan cultures in Java. This probably explains the frequent reference to these two places in the legends, while the prominence given to the epic heroes should undoubtedly be attributed to the popularity of the Mahabharata in Java.

India and Java must have come into contact from a very early period. As is well known, a passage in the Ramayana refers to Java. But the earliest reference to the island seems to be made by Ptolemy. He mentions Java under the name of Iabadiou or Sabadiou. As he explains it as the island of Barley, it is obviously a transcription of Sanskrit *Yavadvipa*. Ptolemy gives the following information about it:

It is said to be of extraordinary fertility and to produce very much gold, and to have its capital called Argyre (Silver-Town) in the extreme west of it.

We may thus hold that by the second century A.D. there was a growing and familiar intercourse between India on the one side and Java and neighbouring islands on the other. But neither the Indian literature nor the account of Ptolemy enables us to say positively that the Indians had already colonised the island of Java by the second century A.D. The use of a Hindu name for Java is the only ground for such supposition,

but it may be easily explained by the very natural assumption that that was the name given by Hindu visitors or traders to Java, and there is nothing to indicate that Java itself was known by that name. It is true that Ptolemy used that name, but like other information about the island, Ptolemy might have derived the name as well from his Hindu informants.

Fortunately the Chinese sources throw more light on this question. In Heu-Han-Shu, reference is made to an embassy sent to China in 132 A.D. by Tiao-Pieu, king of Ye-Tiao. Pelliot long ago recognised the identity of Ye-Tiao with Yavadvipa, and Ferrand has explained the name of the king as a Chinese rendering of Sanskrit Devavarman. If the conclusion of these eminent sinologists can be relied upon, both the country and its king had Indian names and no doubt can then possibly remain that by 132 A.D. the Hindus had not only colonised the island of Java but that they had established political authority there on a firm footing.

Now, according to the Chinese authority, king Devavarman sent his ambassador to the Chinese court for offering tributes. The envoy was apparently well received by the emperor; for he sent as presents to the Javanese king a golden seal and a violet ribbon. The Chinese historians always represent their sovereign as the suzerain of the world, and any friendly offering or exchange of produce for commercial purposes is regarded as tributes. In the present instance, also, the word tribute need not be taken in any other sense, and it would be a mistake to infer from this passage that the Chinese

emperor exercised any sort of sovereignty over the distant island of Java.

Of all the Hindu colonies in the Far East, the Hinduised kingdom of Java thus appears to have been the first to enter into diplomatic relations with China; for the first recorded embassies from Champa and Kamboja are of later date. This intercourse seems to have been continued in the third century A.D.

Regular diplomatic intercourse between China and Java (cho-po) was resumed in the fifth century A.D. We read in the History of the First Sung Dynasty, that in 430 A.D. the kingdom of Ho-lo-tan, which ruled over the island of Java (cho-po), sent to the imperial court ambassadors offering diamond ring, red parrots, white Indian rugs and cottons and similar articles. Four or five embassies were sent from Ho-lo-tan between A.D. 434 and 452. One authority places these embassies in 433, 436, 449 and 452 A.D., while another authority refers them to 433, 434, 437, 449 and 452 A.D.

In addition to the embassies from Ho-lo-tan, Chinese annals refer to two embassies from 'Cho-po' in 433 and 435 A.D. In the latter year, the king of this country, named Che-li-po-ta-t'o-a-la-pa-mo sent an envoy to the Chinese emperor to present a letter and some presents. The Chinese name of the king has been rendered as Sri-pada-dhara-varman by Schlegel, Bhataras Dwaravarman by Ferrand and Sri-pada Purnavarman by Rouffaer. Schlegel, however, points out that this embassy came from Cho-po-po-ta and not Cho-po and has, as such, nothing to do with Java.

The first valuable and authentic account of the state of Hindu culture in Java is furnished by Fa-hien. The ship which that pilgrim took at Ceylon in order to return to his native land, was driven off its course by a storm and Fa-hien had to stop in Yavadvipa (ye-po-ti) for five months, in the years 414-15 A.D. Regarding this country he observes that "various forms of error and Brahmanism are flourishing, while Buddhism in it is not worth mentioning". It appears clearly from this statement that various forms of Brahmanical religion were prevalent among the people of Java in general, but Buddhism had no strong hold over them. Fa-hien's remarks would justify the conclusion that Brahmanical culture was not confined to a handful of colonists settled among a vast native population, but that it was the prevailing religion of the country.

But that Buddhism soon made its influence felt in Java appears clearly from the story of Gunavarman preserved in Kao-Seng tchouan or 'Biography of famous monks' compiled in A.D. 519. Gunavarman (K'ieon-na-pa-mo), grandson of Haribhadra (Ho-li-pa-to) and son of Sanghananda (Seng-kia-a-nan) belonged to the royal family of Ki-pin (Kashmir or Kapisa, *ie.*, modern Afghanistan). He was of a religious mood from his very boyhood. When he was thirty years old, the king of Kashmir died without issue and the throne was offered to him. But he rejected the offer and went to Ceylon. Later he proceeded to Java (cho-po). During the night preceding his arrival, the mother of the king saw in a dream that a monk was coming to Java in a sailing vessel. Gunavarman arrived

in the morning and the queen-mother was converted to Buddhism. Gradually the king, too, was persuaded by his mother to adopt the same faith. At this time Java was attacked by hostile troops. The king asked Gunavarman whether it would be contrary to Buddhist law if he fought against his enemy. Gunavarman replied that it was the duty of everybody to punish the robbers. The king then went to fight and obtained a great victory. Gradually the Buddhist religion was spread throughout the kingdom. The king now wished to take to the life of a monk, but was dissuaded from this course by his ministers on the express condition that henceforth no living creatures should be killed throughout the length and breadth of the country.

The name and fame of Gunavarman had now spread in all directions. In A.D. 424, the Chinese monks requested their emperor to invite Gunavarman to China. Accordingly the Chinese emperor sent messengers to Gunavarman and the king of Java named Po-to-kia. Gunavarman embarked on a vessel owned by the Hindu merchant Nandi, and reached Nankin in A.D. 431. A few months later he died at the age of sixty-five.

In spite of its obvious exaggerations, this story may be taken as an evidence that Buddhism made its influence felt in Java almost immediately after the departure of Fa-hien. It must be remembered, of course, that when a Buddhist book refers to the conversion of the whole country or states that no animal was killed throughout the length and breadth of a country, it means no more than Buddhism and Buddhist practices were prevalent to some extent in

that country. Fa-hien, for example, says about the Madhyadesa (Middle kingdom) in India: "Throughout the whole country the people do not kill any living creature, nor drink intoxicating liquor, nor eat onions or garlic." This statement is demonstrably false if it is taken to apply to the whole of that vast region in India which is indicated by Madhyadesa. It may, at best, be taken to refer to the practices of the Buddhist section of the community. The references to the abstention of the people of Java from the slaughter of animals can only be taken in a modified sense as in the case of India.

Having briefly reviewed the notices in Chinese annals regarding the Hindu kingdom of Java, we may now turn to a study of the indigenous sources. The earliest epigraphic evidence about the kingdom is furnished by four rock-inscriptions of about the sixth century A. D. These are all found within the boundaries of the province (residentie) Batavia, and consequently, at no great distance from the capital city of that name. Three of them, those of Ci-aruton, Jambu and Kebon Kopi lie close to one another in the hilly country round Buitenzorg, the residence of the Governor-General and the Dutch East Indies. The site of the fourth inscription, that of Tugu, was near the sea-coast to the east of Tandjong Priok, the port of Batavia. It is now preserved in the Batavia Museum.

The Ins. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 refer by name to a king Purnavarman whose capital was the city of Taruma. He is described as 'lord of the earth', and as having obtained victories against his enemies. But beyond

these and similar vague praises, very little by way of definite information can be gathered from these records. Ins. Nos. 1 and 2 merely refer to the footprints of king Purnavarman, and a pair of footprints is actually engraved over the inscriptions in each case. No. 4 similarly refers to the footprint of the elephant of the king of Taruma, and here, again, a pair of elephant's footprints is actually engraved above and below the inscription.

The Ins. No. 3 is dated in the twenty-second year of Purnavarman and describes his grandfather as Rajarshi (royal sage) and another ancestor, perhaps his father, as rajadhiraja. The latter is said to have dug the Chandrabhaga (a canal or a river) which reached the ocean after passing by the capital city. In his twenty-second regnal year, Purnavarman himself dug a similar canal called the Gomati river, 6,122 *dhanus* in length.

We may thus assume that by the sixth century A.D. king Purnavarman was ruling in western Java with his capital at Taruma. He belonged to a Hindu or at any rate a Hinduised royal family which must have been reigning for at least three generations in Java. Purnavarman ruled for at least twenty-two years. If we are to judge from the findspots of his inscriptions alone, his kingdom was of a moderate size comprising the valleys of the Ci-liwong and Ci-tarum rivers together with the hilly country round Buitenzorg in western Java. It is likely, however, that his authority extended further to the east though no epigraphic evidence of it has yet come to light. At the time of Purnavarman, Hindu culture and civilisation was firmly established in Java. Purnavarman

was a follower of Brahmanical religion and Sanskrit literature was studied in his court.

In addition to the kingdom of Purnavarman, there must have been other kingdoms in Java about this time.

We may regard the two embassies to China sent in 640 (or 648) and 666 A.D. as having proceeded from central Java. The new History of the Tang dynasty has preserved a tradition about a queen of Java which deserves particular notice. It runs as follows:

In 674-5 A.D. the people of this country took as their ruler a woman of the name Sima. Her rule was most excellent. Even things dropped on the road were not taken up. The Prince of the Arabs (Ta-Zi) hearing of this sent a bag with gold to be laid down within her frontiers. The people who passed that road avoided it in walking and it remained there for three years. Once the half-apparent stepped over that gold and Sima said: "Your fault lies in your feet; therefore it will be sufficient to cut them off." The ministers interceded and she had his toes cut off, in order to give an example to the whole nation. When the prince of Ta-z'i heard this, he became afraid and dared not attack her.

How far this story may be regarded as historical it is impossible to say. The reference to a particular year no doubt invests the story with an appearance of reality. It is interesting to note that the story refers to the choice or selection of the ruler by the people. Whether this may be taken to indicate a regular system of election of the king by the people it is difficult to say. But considering the fact that such a system was known in India, its presence in Java is not difficult to account for. The Ta-zi in the story no doubt denotes the Arabs. But whether the story-teller had in view the distant Arabia or a colony of the Arabs nearer home, say in Sumatra, it is difficult to say.

We may now take into consideration the evidence that we possess regarding the kingdom of Middle Java.

The earliest inscription, so far discovered in this region, is that engraved on the rock wall of Tuk Mas at the foot of the Merbabu hill, which lies north-east of Magelang. The inscription consisting of one short line is a Sanskrit verse in Tristubh metre. It praises the natural spring which issues from the rock and compares it to the river Ganges. No historical information is supplied by the inscription but its importance lies in the alphabet used and quite a large number of figures engraved above it. The alphabet shows a developed stage of that used by Purnavarman and may thus be referred to the seventh century A.D. The figures, about sixteen in number, are symmetrically arranged on two sides of the central one which looks like a trident fixed upon a raised and terraced platform. To the proper right of it can be seen a wheel, a conch shell, a mace and some warlike weapons. To the left are four representations of lotus together with a battle-axe, a lance and a pitcher.

It is not difficult to recognise in these figures the well known symbols of the two

great gods Vishnu and Shiva; *viz.*, the trident of the latter and the conch-shell, wheel, mace and lotus of the former. There is a round object immediately to the proper right of the central figure of the Trident and this may be construed as the Kamandalu (water-pot) of Brahma. The pitcher may be a symbol for Agastya whom tradition regards as having been born in a pitcher. The battle-axe may refer to Parasurama or Yama. The object above the wheel looks like a noose, the weapon of Varuna.

On the whole there can be little doubt that the figures were emblems of different gods worshipped in that region.

Thus the inscription of Tukmas proves that Central Java was as thoroughly saturated with Brahmanic religion as West Java. The alphabet of the inscription also belongs to the same class as that used in West Java. There is therefore no need to presume that there was a wide gulf separating Western and Eastern Java either from historical or cultural point of view.

BALANCING SOCIAL INEQUALITIES

BY MR. HENRY SAMUEL, B.A.

WHATEVER may be the spheres in which India has advanced during the last decade, the one of social reform is the field where much of the spade work has been done. This social question has been existing in India from time immemorial, and as is generally believed, is as old as, and derives sanction from, religion. In this lies the main difference of the Indian social question with that of other countries. The absence of intense industrialism in this

country has happily kept us back so far from the more throttling discriminations on the economic side, and I presume as India advances towards this field of industrialisation social discrimination in its peculiar religious sanction in this country, it is hoped, will gradually fade away.

But this effect of slow industrialisation upon our social apparatus when it comes, will be I think, only indirect, and instead of picking us out of the disease may

plunge us into something worse. One great American thinker of Indian religions admitted that Indians are the best religious race of mankind (even not excluding Jews). We are certainly proud of this fact but here lies the duty of our race to dig into our manifold religions and cull out from them undesirable tares in order to make them more pride-worthy.

Social consciousness always precedes national consciousness, and it is this stage that is the most important in the history of a country: for at this time, the unity and brotherhood of people and the economic stabilisation, so essential for a nation's prestige, take their form. Social consciousness, being a revolt against social discriminations and disabilities, is also a fore-runner of the democratic movement. This consciousness has reached a certain stage in our country to-day and needs the most careful consideration of the people engaged in the work.

Some religious zealots, however, turn the question into a missionary issue through proselytizing methods without any actual amelioration, and have rendered the confusion of Indian society worse confounded. Many legislative acts were passed to better to a certain extent the disabilities of the lower classes and blot out certain enigmas of our social system, and even the Government too, has exercised some of its powers to obliterate these distinctions as far as possible. But, the results are not so striking as were expected or desired. The reason is something cardinal and main, and future success in the work depends upon the changing of the palliatives that have been applied so far.

As a Harvard University Professor remarked some years ago, "it is not so much a problem of social amelioration which occupies the modern mind, as the problem of social transformation and reconstruction. The new special interest is concerned not so much with effects as causes; not with social therapeutics, but with social bacteriology and social hygiene". Does not this diagnosis equally apply to Indian social questions of to-day? I admit that the scrutinization is somewhat radical; but is not radicalism a cure to radical ills? Matthew Arnold spoke of Sophocles as one "who sees life steadily and sees it whole", and for this "all environing and all-engrossing" problem of India cannot the modern reformers secure for themselves this comprehensive glass of Sophocles?

For purposes of simplicity I shall formulate the present work of the Social Reformers into four categories. All the work done to-day by the Indian Social Reformers falls into either of these classes. They are (1) External. (2) Mechanistic. (3) Opportunistic. (4) Un-idealistic.

It is enough to say that their work is not going deep into the heart of the inequalities of our society; they are not deeply realistic in their attitude to the problem. They have simply gone about so far trying to batter down the secluded walls of holy temples, heroically manœuvring things to give the problem a statutory cure, put it at times through the magnified glass for public comprehension to save the greatest of our human race, and plaster myriads of bills upon large walls proclaiming without effect for the amelioration of Harijans. In short,

their work amounts to nothing more than a trifle, and the whole social consciousness that has been aroused in this instance a mere spasm of political 'distemper.' Mr. Norman Angell touched this rightly when he said: "our patriotism could be rallied on behalf of the State as an entity, a personality to be defended or asserted, but the emotion seems to be quite ineffective when we try to apply it to the improvement of the life lived within the state, the better working of the social body." Indeed, the problem requires a rehandling, and more comprehensive efforts—a revitalisation through many more purer minds like Gandhiji's.

It needs hardly be said that the desire for balancing social inequalities is the result of an inner feeling of consciousness of fellowship or brotherhood. This feeling is the real token of a spiritual personality in man and gives the problem an ethical quality. It is the supply and the control of a moral motive-power by which the movement is urged. Without this moral vitality, sympathy and wisdom, impulse of love and hope, any social movement is barren of results and dry as dust. Therefore these are the things necessary for a social reconstruction programme, viz., social faith, faith in its process and men that work it, and right human valuation. By social faith, I mean the conviction that a person achieves the best of human happiness in a society well-organised and contented. Society cannot be "atomic" (in the words of Mr. Webb), but "organic", and hence the need for a social organisation. Along with social organisation, is required social inspiration, the person

as also the people—both of which meet as factors in social progress. For as Mr. Peabody says: "Social order is not a product of mechanism but of personality, and that personality fulfils itself only in the social order."

The social gospel must be not one of fact or doctrine but one of spirit and aim. It must be activated by real moral energy, a real social stimulus and a spirit of true spiritual citizenship. "We do need a social dynamic, an impelling force to bid us see the necessities of social fellowship as an active body for mutual good," said Mr. John Lee. And the personalities required should be men of broad and patient wisdom. The social question is as much a problem of domestic integrity as moral education and living religion. And what is wanted to-day in India is a right handling of the problem in true moral and religious perspective. A social duty is not the equipoise of forces working at the time, (for if that were so, how transparent is the fault;) but is the crystallization of a spiritual sense of fellowship. Added to this should be the vision for the task which is reposed in the social faith. As it is, we have no moral background for the movement. It stands on the splendid but nonetheless solitary personality of Mahatma Gandhi, but should the work that this great human soul has inaugurated fade away when he is removed from amidst us? If it should not, new foundations should be laid down, foundations like the spirit and life of the central figure of the movement, Mahatma Gandhi.

UNIVERSITIES AND STUDENTS

BY

PROF. S. C. SEN GUPTA

(M. C. College, Sylhet.)

WE all believe in political or social congresses or leagues but we seldom dwell on the importance of educational conferences—not for the purposes of ventilating our sorrows about our pay or prospects but for the most important desideratum as to how to determine what we must do for our students. It is so easy to find fault with the students or their environments but do we search our own hearts and so see what we have really done for them? Why do we not press upon the authorities the importance of such meetings as I have referred to above—not as mere shows—but as real institutions to furnish us with the remedies and recipes to cure the present malady in the educational world. It is for the teachers to reform the Universities and their systems. A true University, as a great writer put it, is not a mere collection of teachers. A University should not exist only to grant certificates and diplomas through an elaborate system of examinations. If the present methods are unwholesome and are not producing the right type of educated men, it is for us teachers to point out, in no faltering or uncertain voice where lies the remedy. We must think out and enlighten the administrative machinery to launch out the reforms. We are not simply to lecture according to a routine, dictating notes prepared years ago or handed down to us by our professors, never trying to find out

how we could make ourselves most helpful to the young minds committed to our care. We enjoy almost a half year's holiday and we may not have any excuse for not exerting ourselves to the utmost, so that our students may get the very best out of us. So the right method of teaching must be devised, the present one being nothing more than a mere help in cramming. We must find out how assimilation may be possible, see how what a student receives may be converted into the blood of his intellectual and moral life, just as a good physician sees to it that his patient's diet may be such as may help his heart and other vital organs.

Next, the systems must without delay be changed by the Universities. I need not point here—the scope of this article is too short for this purpose—to any detailed scheme, but generally, I may be permitted to observe that there is enough room for reform in the syllabuses of study, the manner of holding examinations and conferring degrees. It is for the experts, of whom there are so many in the different Indian Universities, to devise the remedies in the light of the recent happenings and the requirements of our societies and culture. In all programmes and schemes of improvement, the moral and spiritual elements of our educational needs cannot be overlooked with impunity. Herein comes the question of questions.

May or should religion form any part of our education? My answer would be an emphatic Yes. It fills me with dismay about the fate of our lofty traditions which made the son obey the father, though such act of obedience meant his ruin, which made brother follow brother while undergoing sufferings, which made the wife cling to her husband as duty most loyal and sacred, which made the heart of a king weep over the troubles of his meanest of subjects—when I see not only our educated men but also our women flinging all such considerations to the winds as so many superstitions and believing in the merely expedient or prudent and, in their mistaken perspectives, placing their own whims above all that is fundamentally noble in human nature, while openly pooh-poohing what constituted the real glory of ancient Aryavarta, which has drawn the admiring gaze of Lord Ronaldshay and (now Zetland) and many other Europeans of no mean fame. It also makes me sad to think how while we loftily air our spirituality as against what we are pleased to call the materialism of the West, our own conduct is awfully subservient to considerations of personal gain or enjoyment. Our fathers were spiritual but unless their heritage becomes our real possession in our daily conduct, it would be a foolish boast to claim what was theirs but which is no longer our concern. A "materialistic" European will give away all he has for the uplift of his countrymen, another will risk his life just to pursue knowledge, a third will perhaps kill himself while trying to find remedies for suffering humanity. And this has

been possible—as I have understood the West—only because the Voice that made itself heard while delivering the "beatitudes" is still heard in some hearts, because an educated European does not think it a shame to attend or say his prayers. We must be fair before we twit others with their irreligiosity or immorality. Our case would be indeed hopeless, if we do not find out our own diseases, while calling the healthy diseased. I want therefore our minds to be diverted from the mere glamour of modern ideas in politics and sociology to the simple grandeur of the hoary and spiritual past of the great land of ours. Let our boys be initiated into the sublime mysteries of that past, while surely not refusing to look on the real advancement which the West has made upon it. It would be a thousand pities, if our educated graduates placed Homer above Valmiki, and Shakespeare above Kalidas, while not understanding either. Let our syllabuses include, as a compulsory subject, a study of these teachings which made man know and understand himself with reference to God and Nature. The modern scientist while busy with and intent upon finding out the law or laws in the different spheres of knowledge does not tell or teach us to forget that these laws are really so many miracles and wonders which point, in no uncertain language, to a Good and Infinite God in whom we must all live, move and have our being.

I want this to be first brought into prominence, while stepping forward in the path of any improvement in our systems of education.

The Throne of the Kings of Ceylon

BY MR. J. A. WILL PERERA

SIMULTANEOUSLY with *Reuter's* announcement of His Majesty the King-Emperor's decision to restore to the inhabitants of Ceylon the golden Throne of its Kings, there appeared a *Gazette Extraordinary* on Saturday, June 9th, 1934, giving the cable from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Ceylon on the same subject.

There had been a desire on the part of the Ceylonese to obtain this historic monument and recently a motion was passed by the State Council of the Island asking His Majesty to be graciously pleased to give the throne back to Ceylon.

H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester who will be proceeding to Australia late in September to inaugurate the Victoria Centenary Celebration in October has been charged by the King-Emperor to formally return the Throne to the Government of Ceylon. The Duke will spend four days in the Island visiting places of interest, and on one of these days there will be a Durbar in the ancient Audience Hall of the Kings of Ceylon at Kandy, the former capital city.

As at present arranged, the Throne, when received by the local authorities, will, for a time, be housed in the Governor's residence in Kandy known as the King's Pavilion but built by an early British Governor. The public will be admitted to this building to view the relic. For a short period it will be on view in Colombo, most probably at the Museum.

There has been an agitation in Ceylon for some time past to secure for the nation the Palace of the Kings at Kandy. Ever since the Kingdom vanished with the going into exile in Vellore of Sri Vikrama Raja Sinha, the last King, the Palace has been used as the residence of the Government Agent (Collector) of the Central Province. It has now been finally decided to find quarters for this official somewhere else, and to convert the Palace into a National Museum. I understand that the Kandyan

Museum will ultimately be transferred there. A special apartment is also to be built within the Palace to receive the Throne.

The Regalia of the Sinhalese Kings were presented to George IV (then Prince Regent) by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Governor of Ceylon, in 1815 after Sri Vikrama left the capital, and after the country was formally ceded to the British by the Chiefs at a solemn Convention. The Prince Regent who then lived in Carlton House kept the Regalia, which included the Crown, Sceptre, Sword-of-State, and Throne in that royal residence. On its being vacated in the year 1828, the Regalia were removed to Windsor Castle. The Royal Standard of the King of Ceylon was a red flag in the centre of which there was a yellow or golden lion wielding a sword. This Royal Standard was taken in public procession along with the Emperor Napoleon's flags and eagles to Whitehall Chapel on 12th October 1815. On that very day the Regalia of Ceylon's Kings arrived in England.

It has recently been discovered that the Throne is not entirely an Eastern one. The late Director of the Colombo Museum, Dr. Pearson, and the Government Archivist of Ceylon, Mr. E. Reimers, M.B.E., are responsible for ascertaining from old Dutch records preserved in the Government Archives that Dutch Governor Van Rhee presented to King Vimala Dharma Suriya II in 1693 a throne. This regal chair, says Dr. Pearson, is in Louis XIV style although the gold and silver work thereon is mainly Eastern. Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, a distinguished son of Lanka, and a scholar and author of international repute, has discovered the acanthus foliage in the decorative design, and has himself thought that there is a trace of Western influence in it. Pridham, one of the early British writers, says that this chair resembles an old English arm-chair. If, as Dr. Pearson says, this magnificent work of art is of European

origin, belonging, as he thinks it does, to the period 1690-1700; and if, as Mr. Reimers, M.B.E., Government Archivist, has discovered, a Dutch Governor presented a throne to a Sinhalese monarch in 1693, then, it is certain that this particular Throne is not the one on which the earlier kings sat. It is not more than 240 years old. The learned Director of the Museum is of opinion that this splendid article was either constructed by French or Dutch prisoners in the kingdom of Kandy, or by Dutchmen in the seaboard. If the former, the embellishments were done by skilled goldsmiths in the hills. If the latter, low country smiths were employed by the Dutch.

In his monumental work "Mediaeval Sinhalese Art", Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy states that this Throne

is a large arm chair, covered with repousse gold plate, set with gems, amongst which are a few turquoises, the only ones I have seen in Kandyan Work.

The arms end in characteristic lines, the back has a sun face in the centre, flanked by *devas* on lotus thrones. The detail of this work is very beautifully executed. The remainder of the gold plate is chased in somewhat florid style with designs of pine apple, sun-flower and acanthus foliage type, suggestive of European influence.

Of the several Europeans who visited the Kandyan Court in the 18th and early 19th centuries, only Charles Pridham gives a detailed description of this royal chair. "The ancient throne of the Kandyan sovereigns," wrote he, nearly a century ago, resembled an old arm-chair, such as is not infrequently seen in England. It was about five feet high in the back, three in breadth, and two in depth; the frame was of wood, entirely covered with thin gold sheeting (studded with precious stones), the exquisite taste and workmanship of which did not constitute the least of its beauties, and vied with the best modern specimens of the work of the goldsmith. The most prominent features in this curious relic were two golden lions or sphinxes, forming the arms of the throne or chair, of very uncouth appearance, but beautifully wrought, the heads of the animals being turned outwards in a peculiarly graceful manner. The eyes were formed of entire amethysts, each rather larger than a musket ball. Inside the back, near the top, was a large golden sun, from which the founder of the Kandyan monarchy was supposed to have derived his origin. Beneath, about the centre of the chair, and in the midst of some sun-flowers was an immense amethyst, about the size of a large walnut; on either side there was the figure of a female deity, supposed to be the wife of Vishnu or Buddha, in a sitting posture of admirable design and

workmanship; the whole encompassed by a moulding formed of bunches of cut crystal, set in gold; there was a space round the back (without the moulding) studded with three large amethysts on each side, and six more at the top. The seat inside the arms, and half way up the back was lined with red velvet. The footstool was also very handsome, being ten inches in height, a foot broad, and two feet and a half long: the top was crimson silk, worked with gold; a moulding of cut crystal ran about the sides of it, beneath which, in front, were flowers studded with fine amethysts and crystals. The throne behind was covered with finely wrought silver; at the top was a large embossed half moon, of silver, surmounting the stars, and below all was a bed of silver sunflowers.

There was a white silk canopy over the Throne at a height of about four or five feet. It was seen by Mr. John Pybus, a member of the Madras Council, in 1762 when he was given audience by King Kirti Sri Raja Sinha of Lanka. Mr. Pybus was sent by the Hon'ble George Pigot, President and Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, to negotiate a treaty with the King who wanted British aid against the Dutch in Ceylon. When Capt. Macpherson saw this Throne it had a cotton canopy with a fringe of the same material.

Davy and Hugh Boyd also saw it but their descriptions are very meagre.

The golden sun represents the Suriya Wansa or Solar Dynasty from which the Kings of Lanka traced their descent, while the silver half moon denotes the Chandra Wansa or Lunar Dynasty with which the Royal Family was connected. The conventional Kandyan lions on the arms perhaps have reference to the Lion Dynasty of the first King of Ceylon, Vijaya, whose progenitor, according to fable, was a lion in the forests of North India. The two female deities seated on lotus thrones are the Goddesses of beauty, Umayanganawa (Isa) wife of Isvara, and Sriyakantawa the wife of Vishnu. These Goddesses protected the Royal Family, hence their being represented on the Royal Chair. No one living to-day knows of what wood the throne is made. The wood of the *attikka* tree, a species of fig, was used for the inner Mandap and seat (throne) at the coronation ceremony of Sinhalese Kings. The Throne in Windsor Castle may perhaps be of that wood.

At present this Throne is at the top of the Grand Staircase in the Grand Vestibule of Windsor Castle, and is opposite the statue of Queen-Empress Victoria. It was removed to its present position about ten years ago as it was not in keeping with the decorations of the Garter Throne Room where it had been for over a century. This removal gave rise to malicious rumour at that time. It was stated that the King Emperor was averse to occupying a Buddhist Throne at the solemn Christian ceremony of installing Knights of the Garter. These wild rumours were incorrect and those in authority promptly replied that the removal was effected because it did not harmonize with the Western decorations of the Royal Garter Throne Room.

For over a century successive British monarchs from the Great Victoria to the present Emperor sat on it and conferred the Noble Order of the Garter on contemporary European sovereigns who knelt before Lanka's golden Throne to be admitted to that highest order of British chivalry. Hapless Manoel of Portugal and the care-free Haakon of Norway were among the many crowned heads that filed past this Throne and knelt before it. It is presumed

that even the proud ex-Kaiser bowed low before this Eastern dazzling Chair-of-State when his grandmother, the Queen-Empress Victoria admitted him to the famous British Order of Knights. Great men of the world, diplomats, naval and military chiefs, politicians, literary giants, savants, and the cream of society of years gone by, when they visited the Royal Castle must have lingered long in the Garter Room to admire this incomparable Asiatic Throne.

A coloured picture of the Greater Throne Room and the Sinhalese Throne was presented to the Colombo Museum in 1916 by the late Dr. C. A. Hewavitarna, a great Sinhalese patriot and philanthropist. He was a brother of the late Anagarika Dharmapala (later the Ven. Devamitta of the Buddhist Vihare, Saranath) of Calcutta.

H. M. the King-Emperor granted special permission to Padikara Mudaliar of Ceylon, an eminent wealthy Honorary Chief of the Island, to have a painting made of this Throne. The work took about three days and was entrusted by the Chief to Signor Gott, a well known artist. The writer saw the painting at the Chief's residence some years ago.

INDIAN PAINTING

BY MR. INDRA SINGH, M.A.

WITH the recognition of Rabindra Nath Tagore in Europe was started in India an orientation of all movements which were trying to be European without any very brilliant result. "Aping" was never successful with nations, for every nation has got the inevitabilities of its culture which are peculiarly its own and which it cannot get rid of. So has got India and in this sense, Kipling was most true when he said that "never the twain shall meet". The twain shall not meet; India is daily recognising more and more that she has got a culture and a mission and a civilisation which are best suited to the racial, national and temperamental affinities of India. She has also begun to

feel that her culture, her mission and her civilization are in no way inferior to those of the West—nay, that her's are the best.

With these feelings grow the spirit and the atmosphere of a new Renaissance which is surely and steadily coming over India. There is a strong movement towards an appreciation and love of, and an attempt to understand all that is Indian, by the people of the country. There is distinctly a return to the past—the past as opposed to the present which has degenerated into a mixed nothing of neither this nor that. Happily this state of things is fast disappearing. A feeling of self-respect burns in the heart of every youth of India.

It is but a truism to say that this movement of orientation started only after the recognition of the Poet Tagore in the Western countries. Sad to relate that all the treasures of India were first recognised by other than Indians themselves. So in the case of Indian painting. It was under the patronage of Lord Carmichael and under the principalship of Mr. E. B. Havell to whom Indian Painting shall always owe a deep debt of gratitude that the art of painting in India was revived. It was then that we slowly became conscious that we have got our own national traditions of the art of painting. Before that we honestly doubted whether we had a national school of painting, worth the name. After that date this movement has been growing in leaps and bounds. What started with two painters of the same family, now possesses at least sixty of no mean order. At first what was only Abanindranath and Gogendra Nath, is now they, and besides them many other brilliant stars. Nand Lal Bose, Asit Haldar, A. R. Chughtai, Roy Chowdhary and the Ukil Brothers are painters who have won recognition not only among their own countrymen who can understand their culture, but also outside India. And it can be fervently hoped that with the growth of the spiritual feeling of national consciousness this movement will also grow.

The origin of Indian painting is narrated by a pretty story. A young and handsome son of a Brahman died. The Brahman wept and prayed before the God of creation, Brahma, who told him to make a portrait of his son. The Brahman out of the fierce agony for his dead son, made a very beautiful portrait which Yama, the God of Death, so much liked that he exchanged it for his son. With this started the art of painting in India which ever since remains a highly spiritual, and fundamentally a religious, art.

The art of Indian painting goes back to prehistoric times, and we have yet got some prehistoric remains in Kaimur range

in Central India, in Raigarh State of C. P. and in the Mirzapur District in the United Provinces. The favourite subjects of these remains are hunting scenes and wild animals. The wild animals have been most realistically rendered. We have also got references in Sanskrit Literature that there were secular paintings on the walls of palaces and in the mythological story of Usha and Anirudha, we have got the mention of Chitraklekha a portrait-painter. In Vinaya Pithak, a Pali Buddhist work we have got early allusion to Buddhistic paintings dating as far back as 400 and 300 B.C. But historically we have got neither proof nor remains of paintings of the fifth and the fourth century B.C. The first concrete example of dateable painting is to be found on the walls of Jogimara Cave of Ramgarh hills about which we have got clear proof that they were painted in the 1st century B.C., and in the most famous caves of Ajanta themselves we have got paintings which can be dated about 100 B.C. On the art of painting also we have got some early documents. Vatsyayan a third century A.D. man, in his Kamasutra enumerates the essentials of Indian painting. These are six in number: (1) Rupbheda. (2) Pramanam. (3) Bhav. (4) Lavanya Yojanam. (5) Sadrishyam and (6) Varnikabhang. These are called "Six Limbs". Other books of which we have got mention are Chitraklakshana and Shilpa Shastra.

But it was only after the advent of Buddhism that we get a definite school of painting. Though the fact that painting was there in India even before Buddhism, cannot be denied, yet it will have to be admitted that before Buddhism it was in no consolidated form, that there was no school of painting as such, and that it was not a very popular art. The Buddhistic school is then the first school. It dates from 100 B.C. to 700 A.D. This is undoubtedly the brightest period of Indian painting. It centres round what is called the Golden Age of India when the Guptas reigned. The beauty of Buddhistic paintings

is preserved mostly in the Ajanta frescoes, and also in the frescoes of Sigriya in Ceylon and of the Bagh Caves in Gwalior. Buddhist painters were mainly religious priests and therefore their work is marked with a stamp of deep and profound spirituality. To every individual monk-painter it was a consecration of his creative power. The art was not looked upon as a secular thing. The inspiration was seated deeper—deeper in the soul where God lives. They painted mainly to illustrate incidents from the life of Buddha and to illustrate parables preaching Buddhistic sermons. But it cannot be said that they were totally dead to their surroundings. Here and there we find historical events also painted on the walls of Ajanta. One picture (in Cave No. 1) illustrates with considerable certainty the Indian King Pulakesin II, receiving an embassy from the Persian monarch Khusru Parviz, which event took place between A.D. 626 and 628. In the pictures illustrating parables from Buddhistic religion we find a decided feeling for dramatic action and vigour. Here they have successfully tried to depict art in its most graphic form. The chief features of the Buddhistic art surviving in the caves of Ajanta, Sigriya and Bagh are simplicity of treatment, breadth of conception, dignity, a keen perception of beauty of form, forceful expressiveness, adaptation of lines and treatment of gestures. Their treatment of gestures is so expressive of the true emotion the painter wants to depict that they have come down to the modern painters, specially to those of Bengal, as conventions of pose, and these poses are fresh and evocative even to-day.

But after this period the art of painting declined. From 800 A.D. to almost 1600 A.D. practically we have nothing. Historically the period under review has been called the Dark Ages. During this period India has "no great kings, no great dynasties, no great Empire. No notable work of art or architecture come down to us. No great name belonging to Science

or Literature has been handed down. A thick and impenetrable darkness hangs over these centuries in Northern India"—Dutt. There was a terrible turmoil, a great disturbance, a huge commotion in the wide ocean of India, spiritual, religious and political. There was a lull in every branch of life except battles. The art of painting also suffered. Except a few illustrations in some Jain manuscript supposed to belong to the 12th and the 13th century, "there is no record of the pictorial art of India during the period intervening between the death of Harsh Vardhan and the accession of Akbar."—Mehta. It was only after peace was established in the land that the art revived again. Under the patronage of Akbar and specially of Jehangir, the pictorial art of India again attained a high water-mark. Painting under these patrons differs very much from what it was before.

During the time of Akbar this new school originated. It was an art of the court "secular and eclectic, specially made to please its princely connoisseurs."—Percy Brown. Essentially Moghul art is aristocratic while Buddhistic art is democratic. The Moghul school has its subjects chiefly drawn from incidents at the Court of the Great Moghuls. It has no profound association with the people or their country. Like the temperament of the Moghuls itself, it is hard, robust and realistic. Its devotion to paint real likenesses is a marked feature of this school. It attempts at no spiritual expressiveness. It is a mere statement of what our naked eyes can see. In scale, the Moghul pictures are small and that is why they are popularly known as "Moghul miniatures". The favourite subjects are portraiture, hunting scenes, specially chasing scenes, and Court incidents. Portraiture as such was first introduced in India by the Moghuls.

But the duration of the Moghul school of painting is one of the shortest. It started with Akbar and in Shahjahan's time we find it in a decadent stage and the

accession of Aurangzeb was the death-knell of the art of painting in the Courts of the Moghuls. Side by side with the Moghul we have the Rajput school of painting represented by the Jeypore and the Pahari Qalam which essentially remained Hindu art. Though Moghul art itself should not be regarded as altogether a different genus, yet the basic principles employed by the Moghul artists were imported from outside India. The Rajput school of painting which flourished side by side with the Moghul school is the direct descendant of the principles elaborated in the paintings of Ajanta, the only difference being that the Ajanta art is Buddhistic, and the Rajput is Hindu, to the very core. The influence of the Moghul school is visible in the Rajput portraits but there are more differences than resemblances. Rajput art is essentially democratic. It does not confine itself to the princes and their courts. It is interested in the people also. In it there are paintings illustrating the lives of different craftsmen, and street and village scenes. Then again Rajput art is essentially religious, signifying the spiritual life of India. Unlike the Moghul school which attempted only actual likenesses, the Rajput art followed the art conventions and traditions of Jeypore and Kangra. The essential characteristics of this school are "delicacy of line, brilliancy of colour, and minuteness of decorative detail".

But when art was thrown out of the courts of the Moghuls, the artists went to different petty States and there practised their craft. Some artists worked under the patronage of the Lucknow Nawabs but their work was too feminine to be high class, and the only notable schools of painting are the Bundela school, with the portraits of Shatruijit, the Datia school with the illustration of the Rag Malas, and the Tehri Garwal school with Mola Ram, Manaku, and Chaitu.

"Indian Painting is an anonymous art" says Mr. Percy Brown. Of the individuals little or nothing is known. As regards the Ajanta and other Buddhistic painters, the only

thing known is that they were monks and priests. Later on, about the Rajput and Moghul painters, we do not know anything except the names of a few. In Ain-i-Akbari, we have got a list of about forty painters. Some of the pictures of that and the later period are signed. But about the actual life of the painters, about the sufferings and pleasures and inspiration of the individual, we are totally in the dark.

With the advent of the British rule in India, Indian Art practically died. The Europeans were totally incapable of understanding our conventions. Unlike the Moghuls, they were not prepared to absorb their race into the people of Hindustan. They are, from the beginning, aliens to the fullest extent of the term. In India they had no interest except the commercial one. Under these circumstances all the fine arts and crafts of India died a stifled death, and it was only after the recognition of the Poet that Indian art again received an impetus and from that time it is again reviving and surely a great future is awaiting it.

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The Population Problem in India

BY DR. R. B. LAL

(Prof. of Vital Statistics and Epidemiology, All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta)

WITHOUT entering into the old controversy of faith *versus* reason one might be permitted to say that the spirit of the Nation is imbued with the former rather than with the latter. It is the ready-made opinions and traditions more than the facts that guide our path in every day life. Facts and figures do not appeal to us in the way in which they do, for instance, to an average American. Those that are not afraid of disturbing the complete equanimity (stupor?) of the public mind will heartily welcome the appearance of the second edition of Mr. Wattal's little book on the Population Problems of India.* Decennial census is gone through as a ritual, perhaps somebody is knighted, but besides providing a source of quotations for an author or a legislator on which he might occasionally draw as it suits his argument, it evokes little or no interest even amongst the intelligentsia. A number of forces, however, have now conspired to agitate the minds of the people. Some of the maladjustments of the Great War still remain unsettled, an unprecedented trade depression stares us in the face, unemployment is becoming increasingly troublesome in every home and the food problem of the rapidly growing population remains unsolved. With all these the country is heading towards a first rate crisis. The author deals with the population problem in almost all its aspects: social, health and economic. He very cleverly eschews politics. The central theme, however, is the advocacy of birth control towards which all his arguments converge and although he modestly professes not to have gone beyond the statement of the problem and to have left the solution to be worked out by the reader, he has been unable to resist the temptation

of playing the role of a reformer and as such has not been able to keep strictly to the narrow scientific path. We do not say so in any disparaging sense. The clinician's duty is to try his best to cure the patient, it is not for him to let things drift while he goes on weighing the evidence like an undecided scientist. In support of his argument the author sets out numerous special purposes tables with a view to bring out specific differences between the various communities. To a critical reader some of these comparisons will seem unjustifiable, for the author has not demonstrated that the groups concerned are identical in all material respects except the one under discussion. Take for instance the table on page 38. Here it would be difficult to make people believe that the women marrying early and those marrying late are drawn from the same stratum of society. While the trained statistician may demand technical treatment of figures with a view to appreciate the significance of the differences, even the layman will not accept the author's conclusion regarding the relatively higher survival rate of children born of mothers marrying late, based as it is on the figures given in the table referred to above. Apart from the question of correlation between high birth rate and infant mortality (*vide* page 63), the imagination of an average reader will hardly reconcile itself to the institution of a comparison between the chances of survival of a heir born to a Parsi lady in an up-to-date maternity hospital in Bombay with those of a miserable manikin delivered by a half starved ignorant unattended Bhya woman somewhere in the Gonda district. Similar remarks would apply with greater force to the frequent comparisons made between foreign communities and our own. Again a quotation like the one on page 40 may not appeal to one's common

THE POPULATION PROBLEM IN INDIA. By P. K. Wattal. Bennett Coleman & Co., Bombay. Available of (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 3-8.)

sense; for, it is well known that marriages of very young couple are merely formal rituals and are not expected to yield immediate results. The author is usually very explicit but sometimes incomplete data baffle the reader. It would have avoided some confusion if the table on page 142 should have also stated the number of dependants of the cultivator in each province; for a comparison is hardly justifiable unless proper adjustments are made for differences in the number of dependants. Perhaps, in this instance, a more detailed examination would not materially alter his contention, *viz*, that in vast majority of cases agricultural holdings are not economical and it would in fact be brought to mind more vividly when it is remembered that land is not evenly distributed amongst the zamindars and that the tenants have to surrender a considerable portion of their produce to the landlords.

The great merit of the work lies, however, in its broad outlook, easy and simple style and forcible expression which make it very interesting reading—a most desirable quality for anything dealing with statistics which are generally supposed to be dry and difficult to comprehend. It would appeal to workers in diverse fields of activity and in fact it could be profitably perused by all educated men and women. The short span of life, a very high rate of infant mortality and the economic loss to the country through sickness, and disabilities will be a source of great concern to the nationalist; the common practice of early marriage in spite of the Sarda Act, and its evil consequences will stimulate the activities of the social worker; the problem of providing food to the rapidly increasing population will tax the brains of the economist; the appalling widowhood, a high rate of mortality specially amongst women in the reproductive age and general decline of the Hindu population will give a rude shock to the communal worker. These and a variety of problems connected with public health will be found highly interesting and instructive. We feel particularly grateful

to the author for making out a strong case for improvement in the registration of vital statistics.

As regards the main theme the picture depicted by the author is greatly depressing. The Indian is seen driven into a corner, the rest of the world has blocked his way on all sides—which by the way the author justifies—he has come to the end of his resources and his needs are rapidly growing. He could sustain only by checking his growth. It is not a question of choice between a baby and a Baby Austin, but between baby and bread. The author takes the common sense view about the universality of marriage and he tells us of the failure of those that have employed artificial means for birth control. Instead of being cheated of its passion for reproduction, Nature has in fact rewarded them with greater fertility. Are we then, to wait for the next influenza epidemic! Let us hope India will still produce better brains to solve the problems confronting her, in a more satisfactory manner. Argument from analogy specially when it may itself be incomplete or spurious, is dangerous and after perusing this book we still feel undecided as to whether lowering of birth rate will in course of events follow or succeed the improvement of the standard of living and increase in the longevity of life. As to which of the two is more amenable to intelligent interference we do not feel quite competent to decide.

The book is attractively printed and very nicely got up.

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Responsibility of Property-Owners for Crime

BY SIR ALEXANDER CARDEW

ENGLAND is experiencing at present a great development of what is called the "smash and grab" type of robbery which is due to the striking faculties for rapid action and easy escape which are presented by the modern motor vehicle. There is also an extraordinary extension of shop-lifting or shop-pilfering by women which is caused by the astonishing profusion of loose and tempting articles left lying exposed in the shops of to-day. The object of this paper is to suggest that, in the case of both these types of crime, a duty lies on the proprietor of the goods stolen to do something to render the crime less easy, for every successful crime is a direct incentive to more crime and to more criminals.

It may be difficult in India to realize the dazzling display of wealth which is to be seen in a jeweller's window in a European capital. The other day a firm placed in their window a diamond worth £10,000 and made no special arrangements whatever to keep a guard over it. The result was that a youth, who was driven up in a swift car, smashed the glass, seized the diamond and was able to escape in less time than it takes to write these words. Too many firms send bags containing large sums of money to be carried through the streets by young girls or infirm or elderly men from whom it is the easiest exploit for an active young man, leaping from a car or motor cycle, to snatch the bag and be off with it. Probably this apparent carelessness over property is induced by the knowledge that there is an insurance policy which will cover the loss, but these negligent guardians of their property forget that by such *laches* they are encouraging theft. It is an old saying that "Opportunity makes the thief", and whenever a crime against property is committed, it is an arguable proposition whether the owner should not also be punished unless he can show that there was no "contributory negligence" on his part.

This question arises in a still more acute form in connection with the fashionable crime

of shop-lifting, of which scores of cases occur every week in London. In the great stores the counters are littered with good especially calculated to seduce the young the vain and the foolish. Every sort of article which can be desired by feminine vanity is scattered in every direction. At the "Sales" which are constantly recurring, the show of goods is multiplied. Crowds of "bargain hunters" form a solid mass round the stall until it is practically impossible for the staff to exercise supervision over the articles displayed. Reliance is placed on detectives who mingle with the crowds but the inefficiency of this safeguard is proved by the facts of the heavy losses sustained. One big shop is said to lose £1,000 a week through pilfering.

Ought it not to be regarded as a duty imposed on the proprietors not to place this temptation continually before the public? They are, in fact, by their conduct actually manufacturing criminals. The girl who successfully smuggles an ornament, a ribbon or a pair of silk stockings into her hand-bag is at once embarked on the career of a shop-lifter. Even if she is not in want of money, the temptation of getting "something for nothing" is always present. It is not for the critic of the present state of affairs to suggest ways and means of preventing it. That is the duty of the shop-keeper, but it is not to be believed that in these days of electrical development it passes the wit of man to invent some device for dealing with the situation. At present the harassed magistracy hold up their hands in despair at the endless procession of detected offenders brought before them, but everybody knows that for one who is caught, a dozen escape. It is surely time that some responsibility should be placed on the owners of property so to guard their goods that the young and thoughtless are not half unconsciously inveigled into crime.

Signs of the Times

BY

MR. HIMANSU BHUSAN MONDAL, M.A.

It might appear an intellectual heresy to say that evil exists for its own sake. But it is unthinkable puerile to deny its devastating influence. Viewed in the light both of mythology and theology, evil is a blessing in disguise, but viewed in the light of fact and experience, it is verily an unmitigated curse. It is not my intention to enter into a discussion on the relative merits of good and evil or their relations to each other. The subject is a controversial one. But judging from the ordinary toil and moil of life, the spirit of evil presides over our destiny and fate with greater frequency and obduracy than the spirit of good. The number of the unhappy is incalculably greater than the number of the happy. But what strikes us as bizarre is that human folks in spite of their untold suffering which is sometimes with a cause and not unoften without any cause are never found tired of offering an apology for evil on the ground that all the possible virtues of the world could not exist without it. This traditional desire for a ready-made justification punctuated with stale religious formulae has its basis largely in our age-long servility to a belief in the ultimate good. It is no wonder if we dread to arraign our Creator for a deed which we have not even the means of knowing that He has done.

The very existence of evil explains and justifies to a considerable extent the genesis, growth and development of religion. But there is every reason to doubt whether religion has ever been able to cope successfully with the active and creative power of evil. The readiness to enter into a bargain with Mephistopheles without any higgles-haggles is more common than to uncomplainingly wait and suffer for the cause of God. Hence there is nothing abnormal if St. Paul obsessed with a conviction of the reality of sin felt no

mental peace or if Buddha left the world at a very early age.

The record sale of Bibles during 1932 as reported by the British and Foreign Bible Association is confoundingly incompatible with the alarming increase of crimes and abnormalities. But the growing rise does not necessarily prove and substantiate that the present race is a race of aberrants and imbeciles. To claim for any age the monopoly of virtue or vice is nothing short of intellectual ruffianism. The ebb and flow is to be attributed to the nature of environments with their interaction of forces. If the number of crimes were less in the past (assuming it to be a fact) it was not because the people were more upright and virtuous but because there was less congestion, less economic depression, less political tension and probably lesser possibility in the absence of automobile, telephone and aeroplane of which the present age is chock-full.

Nothing can be more rational than to say that the environment of the present age, as a result of the aftermath of the Great War, is exasperatingly lugubrious and depressing. The Disarmament Conference at Geneva is an undisguised plea for re-armament while the much-boomed World Economic Conference is the latest MacDonald-Rooseveltian stunt. People do not know in spite of their boasted scientific knowledge how to wriggle out. The inability to earn a mouthful of bread has driven men in their thousands to take to betting and gambling. Every labourer in Italy puts one or two cents in the lottery every week of his own free will. The incapacity to maintain and bolster up a family with the basic elementary comforts and amenities of life

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has led young men and girls to consider the advisability of acquiescing in what is known as the companionate marriage. The sale of contraceptives or the clandestine resort to sterilisation calculated as one of the effective solvents of the modern economic imbroglio is becoming popular and common notwithstanding the crusade of the church and the moral bullies.

Thus the primitive ideas of life and morality are in the melting pot. The idea of prostitution in life and literature, politics and religion, trade and commerce might stink not without justification in the nostrils of the sober and level-headed section of the world but to say that this is an every-day occurrence is an exaggeration of truth only. The pilfering of a piece of bread by a Jean Valjean for his starving mother although a crime is venial, but the pilfering of a thought, an idea or a story with a view to palming it off on the credulous public as one's entirely own is immoral and reprehensible. It is painful to think that there are hundreds of our young litterateurs who with no other avenue of life being open to them, are driven to unscrupulously plagiarise for their bread and butter. The traffic in beer which was prohibited by Hoover was legalised only yesterday by Roosevelt. There could be nothing more odd, one journal suggested, than the spectacle of 'a whisky country going wild over kickless beer'. Thus the vice of yesterday is becoming an economic virtue to-day. The idea that the niece of the Pope is turning a film star might have aroused a storm of hoot and hiss in the pre-War days and probably she would have shared the unhappy fate of Joan of Arc but in view of the present impasse, her misdemeanour (if at all it is) is receiving the unstinted applause of the public.

The problem of unemployment with its increasing ramification is goading the discontented young to turn communists or terrorists on the fallacious assumption of an effective escape. The kidnapping of innocent Lindbergs, or the nefarious slaughter

of undesirable babes or the highway robbery cases or surreptitious suicides which are galore, are special features of the 20th century. The panicky public is inclined to ask whether there is anything wrong with the Police system which fails to prevent crime, with the Prison system which is literally failing to deter or reform criminals or with the modern civilization which, it is commonly supposed, is becoming a veritable breeding ground of sins. It might be possible that the increase of cheap detective stories, crime films and sensational reports has to a certain extent been an inducement. The inadequacy of penalties and the leniency of treatment might be held responsible to a limited extent. The promiscuous herding of criminals, say, an Oscar Wilde with the common felons, might be a standing menace. The segregation of the incurables might be a positive necessity but there are very good reasons to doubt whether these alone can successfully fight down the impact of the modern aggressive tendency.

Nothing can be more fallacious than to suppose that a number of Javerts, Sherlock Holmes or Tegarts will be enough to clean the Augean stable. A subjective revolution is a greater menace than an objective one. The fight with the former is far more stultifying than the fight with the latter. Brutus failed because he, despite his intellectual resources, made a wrong diagnosis of the situation. Instead of killing the spirit of Caesarism which he ought to have tried he stultified himself by killing Caesar. Instead of eradicating the cause of corroding hunger which is universal to-day, it is in no way expedient and wise to indiscriminately haul up criminals before the tribunal and clap them in prison-houses. Unless and until there is a mobilisation of international trade propped up by international confidence, unless and until there is a rational and normal economic boost-up, no Kellogg Pact or MacDonald-Mussolini Conference will be of any avail and the world will see more of crimes and crimes.

Dr. Besant: A Biography

BY DR. G. S. ARUNDALE
(President of the Theosophical Society)

I am asked to review this book.* But what is there to review? Its ingredients are Dr. Besant's own "Autobiography", a large number of superficial judgments upon H. P. Blavatsky, upon Theosophy and the Theosophical Society, Bishop Leadbeater, Krishnamurti, a seasoning of extracts from various sources, and finally a summing-up which shows up Mr. Besterman in his real colours as an antagonist towards the subject of his biography, writing not to judge but to condemn. "Those who knew Mrs. Besant as contemporaries think of her merely as an honest, energetic, able and eloquent woman. She lacked the magic touch. Nor had Mrs. Besant great intellect, though she was without doubt a woman of quite exceptional ability . . . abstractions, generalizations, philosophical thought, even analytical acuteness, were beyond her; and we have seen how repeatedly fallible was her judgment." Mr. Besterman is not content with this, however, for we are further told that "when the immense body of Mrs. Besant's writings is examined, it must be confessed that there is not one amongst them which is touched by the genuine fire of poetry or inspiration or scientific vision, not one that seems at all likely to go down to posterity. . . she was devoid of creative spirit . . ." And having thus damned Dr. Besant by the measure of his own powers of perception, he tells us that "it is almost inevitable that defects should be stressed at the expense of virtues" and he pretends "to be sorry to leave that impression", ending up with an effort to blow hot and cold simultaneously—" . . . though it plainly seems to impartial scrutiny that Mrs. Besant's end failed of the promise of its beginning, and that as a whole her life did not achieve any great constructive benefit for mankind, yet the spectacle of so much indomitable purpose . . . is one

which must move even the most critical to an admiration deep enough to gloss over far more serious defects than any ever owned by Annie Besant."

Is it necessary to take the trouble to refute all this? Not, I think, in India where she was known and is revered as Mr. Besterman never knew her, in India where there is the power to recognize and understand greatness as Mr. Besterman has so obviously neither the power nor the understanding.

A biography of Dr. Besant needs no doubt the critical faculty, but first and foremost it needs a very obvious understanding of its subject, a power to enter into the hidden recesses of her mind, of her emotions, her vision, into the inner motives of her words and actions. One wonders why Mr. Besterman did not take the trouble to seek authoritative documentation for his project, why he did not consult some at least among those who knew Dr. Besant as well as anyone could know her, why he did not make some effort at least to enter into her spirit instead of being content to give vent to his own. Messrs. Kegan Paul are sure that "nobody will question . . . that Mr. Besterman has thrown a new and vivid light on his subject". Alas for their certainty! . . .

I am not for a moment suggesting that Dr. Besant is above criticism, that there may not be those who have good reason when they differ very sharply from her opinions and activities. But there is noble and dignified criticism, and there is petty criticism. There is understanding criticism, and there is malicious criticism. There is generous recognition of worth, and there is small-minded depreciation under the guise of profound intellectual probing.

We must now wait for the biography which will be neither fulsome nor bitter, but just.

The New Wave-Theory of Matter

BY MR. M. K. GOPALIENGAR, B.Sc. (HONS.)

It is fairly safe to assert that the most outstanding feature of the theoretical physics in the present century is the development of the theory of Relativity and the quantum theory. At the commencement of the century, Lord Kelvin, then a veteran professor in the university of Aberdeen, spoke of two clouds obscuring the beauty and clearness of the dynamical theory of light and heat, the clouds in fact being the theories of Relativity and quanta. With the introduction of these two theories, many of the most-cherished and time-hallowed notions of the older or the classical physics as it is called, had to be thrown overboard.

The progress in physical sciences in particular from 1900-32 has been enormous, almost spectacular and leaves one breathless. In no other period of equal span has there been crowded so many startling discoveries, so many interesting revelations. And in such a period of hectic activity, it is not difficult to understand the fact that even in the quantum theory which was propounded only in 1901, some 30 years ago, there has been the curious bifurcation into the classical quantum theory and the new quantum mechanics.

About the sixties of the seventeenth century, Sir Isaac Newton of immortal fame, thought of light as corpuscular in nature. By assuming that light was a stream of particles, he sought to explain the usual laws of reflection and refraction in optics. Contemporaneous with him was the Dutch physicist Christian Huygens, who sponsored the wave-theory of light according to which light was supposed to consist of waves in an unknown medium called ether. Thomas Young, a few decades later, made the important discovery of the phenomenon of interference of light. Whereas Newton's theory was totally unable to offer an explanation of this phenomenon, Huygen's conception easily accounted for it.

For two hundred years and more the wave theory of light reigned supreme and its correctness was considered almost axiomatic. The quantum theory came like a bolt from the blue. About the year 1901, Max Planck, a professor in the university of Berlin, made the startling announcement that from certain theoretical considerations he was led to revert back to Newton's conception of light. Certain

new facts had been discovered which could only be explained on the theory that light was corpuscular in nature.

It was found that the atoms of elements emitted or absorbed light in multiples of a certain unit called a quantum. A new numerical constant, named after the renowned originator of the theory, was found to play a fundamental and dominating role in light phenomena. It was of the dimensions of energy multiplied by time. The quantum of energy is equal to the product of this constant and the frequency of light under consideration.

Newer and yet newer phenomena were brought to light which only confirmed the quantum-theoretical explanation of light. The photo-electric effect, whose mechanism was un-understandable from the classical standpoint, was in 1905 explained by Albert Einstein in terms of the quantum theory. When light of very small wave-length is made to shine upon metallic elements such as sodium electrons are found to be emitted from the metal. The velocity of the electrons does not depend upon the intensity of the incident light. It depends only, as was proved by the very accurate experiments of Andrew Millikan, upon the frequency of the light falling on the element. On the basis of the quantum theory, an atom in the element absorbs a quantum of energy from the light falling upon it, thereby raising the velocity of the electrons and causing them to move out of the metal. The theoretical formula arising from this explanation was brilliantly confirmed by Millikan's observations.

The fundamental significance of the quantum theory was brought home to the scientists of the world from the application of it to the theory of the atom by the celebrated Niels Bohr. His theory is too well known to need elaboration. He pictured the atom to consist of electrons revolving round a positively charged nucleus, the proton. The electrons revolved in definite orbits and from jumping from one orbit to another, light was emitted or absorbed according as the electron jumped to an orbit of lesser or greater energy than the initial one. The emission of light in quanta due to the discontinuous jumps of the electron was thus easily conceivable.

The quantum theory, though a landmark in the history of physics, nevertheless left the

*MRS. ANNIE BESANT: A MODERN PROPHET. By Theodore Besterman. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Ltd., 1934.

physicists in an incongruous and untenable quagmire, while they could not discard the wave-theory of light in lieu of the interference and diffraction phenomena of light; they found it necessary to accept the corpuscular theory of light as well to explain the photo-electric effect and other allied discoveries. Light was thus found to possess both the properties of a wave and of a corpuscle.

Instead of extricating themselves from these conflicting admissions, they sought to prove that the whole universe was composed of particles which also possessed the properties of a wave. They tried to envisage a world in which the wave and corpuscular properties were indissolubly co-existent.

It was De Broglie, a French savant, that in the year 1924 struck upon the novel and very remarkable idea of extending the dual conception of light to matter. If light be a spreading wave and yet possess corpuscular properties, why not corpuscles be enunciated to have the properties of a wave? He thus founded the strange idea of an electron being constituted of waves.

Let us consider ether to be covered with ripples, the frequencies of which are so high that they can by no means come within pale of our gross and unaided consciousness. The individual ripples are not recognized; but the ultimate combined effect of all these ripples (after they have mutually acted and reacted) is to create an area of disturbance in the ether large enough to that compared with the individual ripples and yet small enough not to be discernible to our naked eyes. Such an area in commotion is the material entity—the electron.

In the light of accumulating experimental data, Bohr's explanation of the emission of light from atoms was gradually becoming unsatisfactory and needed drastic modifications. Werner Heisenberg, in the autumn of 1925, published an outstanding and highly mathematical thesis. He therein discarded Bohr's view-point of orbits and attempted to replace it by newer methods. Paul Dirac in Cambridge, Ernest Schrodinger and Max Born in Germany developed other interesting and one is almost tempted to say, bizarre, theories to explaining all the phenomena in spectroscopy. All of them require complex mathematical apparatus, and approach the problem from different standpoints. Only the theory of Schrodinger promises to give any mental conception, though vague, to the picture. Schrodinger invoked the aid of De Broglie's

theory of matter and after going through a series of calculations arrived at results which were in entire agreement with those of the other workers and with experimental observations. The wave-theory of matter was thus vindicated.

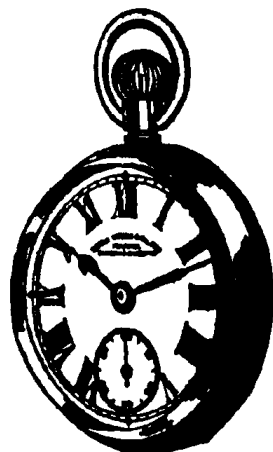
The idea that the electrons consisted of groups of waves was further basically tested by the delicate experiments of a Professor in the Aberdeen University—G. P. Thompson. The characteristic of the wave-theory is the spreading of a ray of light after passing through a minute aperture—a well known phenomenon called diffraction. Thompson passed the electron through thin films of matter and was actually able to photograph the diffraction pattern of the electron. The measurement of the wave-length of the electron wave was thus experimentally made possible and the value obtained was in striking conformity with De Broglie's theoretical estimate.

The wave-theory of matter has thus come to stay. It has solved many riddles and cleared up many difficulties. It has revolutionized and broadened our scientific outlook. And yet it will be very difficult to predict if it will stand the test—the severe test-of-time.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS

· BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The New Nationalist Party

THE communal award which has thrown the apple of discord has now rent the Congress in twain, as if there were not differences enough among the ranks of Congressmen. That such staunch and veteran Congressmen like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney should have thought fit to get adrift from the Congress on this matter shows the strength of feeling on a subject that has exercised the best minds of two generations of nationalists. The resolutions of the recent Conference in Calcutta inaugurating the Nationalist Party are yet further reminders of the importance and delicacy of the issues involved. And Pandit Malaviya, the President, emphasised the fact that members of the Nationalist Party "would, as a matter of fact, be all Congressmen, their difference with the Congress only lying in the question of the Communal Award."

But then a breach like this, if persisted in, will continue and confuse the fundamental issues before the country. For already we notice the New Party is not confined to Congressmen only as originally intended. The Congress has definitely declared against the White Paper, and with it the Award which is an integral part of the scheme: while the Nationalists insist on a separate indictment of the Award. It is, if one may say so, a distinction without a difference. The Nationalists fear that silence on the question of the Award might be interpreted as tacit consent of the Congress: while the Congress, disapproving the Award, is tactically silent lest otherwise it should provoke dissensions. But this very neutrality itself has become the cause of the split. That a split should have occurred over this is unfortunate. It would appear from the Gandhi-Kelkar correspondence that both sides are as anxious for unity as ever. It is to be hoped that nothing will be done to jeopardise the prospect of unity.

The Congress Manifesto

The Congress Manifesto in connection with the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly (drafted by Gandhiji himself) virtually demands from the electorate a vote of censure on the present system of government and a vote of confidence in the methods and objective of the Congress. Its fourfold object may be briefly adumbrated as (1) the rejection of the White Paper with the Communal Award, (2) the convening of a Constituent Assembly to draw up an Agreed Constitution, (3) the repeal of repressive laws and the thwarting of further reactionary legislation, and (4) the carrying out of a constructive programme.

Gandhiji's Great Speech

But the speech that Gandhiji made in Benares in sponsoring this programme was one worthy of the occasion and fully deserving of Mr. Bhulabhai's characterisation of it as

a most powerful and moving speech, which deserves to be written in characters of gold and handed down to posterity, to receive the countless blessings of unborn generations.

Gandhiji very rightly defended the great work of Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly and pleaded, in a word, for the continuance of that work. But it should continue with this difference, viz., "that they were not going to pursue the old obstructive policy of the old Swarajya party." They were going into the Assembly, said Mahatmaji, "and meant to stay there without staging any walks-in and walks-out." Even in those days Mahatmaji never countenanced this walk out business and now he has done well to make this declaration. Surely earnest and systematic work, without any of the old stunts, must have a wider appeal to the public tired of such futile tactics.

Drop the Colonization Scheme

Our good friend Mr. Andrews cables from South Africa that the Colonization Report, after the first scanty references in newspapers, has dropped completely out of sight and out of mind! It is not likely, he says, that the matter will be further pursued. This is the best that could have happened to a Report that was not wanted by anyone and is bitterly opposed by everyone.

In this connection we are grieved to learn that the efforts of Mr. Andrews to reconcile the Congress with the Colonial-Born Association have not proved successful. Mr. Andrews is a friend of India, anxious for her well-being and working ceaselessly for it. Overseas Indians could have no better friend and guide nor one more fully acquainted with their condition and aspirations. As everyone is aware the Agent-General is doing all he could to help our countrymen in South Africa. He is no less opposed to schemes of colonization than any member of the Colonial Born Association. Then why this split? There is always weakness in division and we in India have known it to our cost. Will it be too much to expect that ere long the two factions now standing aloof from each other will make up their differences and stand together with one mind, jealous for their common interests and honour?

The Indian Academy of Science

Sir Mirza Ismail, who inaugurated the Indian Academy of Science the other day, made a fervent plea for co-operation not only among scientists, but between scientists and the Government on the one hand, and scientists and the people on the other. The Dewan of Mysore rightly appealed to the patriotism of the scientists all over the country and reminded them of the lofty aims of the Academy

of being to India what the Royal Society of London is to England, and what other Royal Societies of the British Empire are to their respective dominions.

We welcome such an Academy and wish it all the success it deserves.

The Indian Peasant

Recent investigations into the socio-economic conditions of certain villages in the Trivellore taluk in the Madras Presidency carried out in co-operation with the heads of Government departments and local bodies and voluntary organizations like the Rockefeller Foundations of America have but confirmed the oft-repeated tale of woe that the peasants lead a hand to mouth existence of semi-starvation for about six months in the year. Dadabhai Noaraji declared that "nine-tenths of the people do not know what it is to have a full meal in a day." And indeed the whole Congress literature from the time of Dadabhai and Sir William Wedderburn down to Mahatma Gandhi is teeming with the pathetic tale of the poverty and destitution of the Indian peasant. Here are some facts from the present report which must make us furiously to think:

The average annual income for a family of five members ranges between Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 according to the occupation, 50 per cent. of the population coming nearer the lower margin.

In villages where the demand for labour is rather great, Padyals sever their connexion without repaying the loan, but on the other hand there are those who bequeath their debt and agreement to serve to their sons.

Of 250 family budgets gathered not one of them showed any expenditure upon education, amusements and recreation. The low standard of living of the ryots is primarily the cause of the whole of his income being spent on food. Almost all the budgets show a deficit.

The ryot goes on borrowing little by little according to his means and when it assumes serious proportions, he tries to discharge it by borrowing again.

Loans are sometimes raised by pledging the hut utensils and cattle wholesale by very poor ryots in interior tracts, where sources of credit do not exist.

Thus chronic poverty and insufficiency of income form the strongest barriers to rural development. The standard of life is so low, says the Report, that nothing short of a minimum wage legislation would effect lasting improvements in the condition of the labourers.

The Mettur Project

What is rightly claimed as one of the world's greatest projects was opened the other day at Mettur by H. E. Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras. It is undoubtedly a feat of engineering triumph, magnificent in its scope and fraught with far-reaching effect, on the agricultural and industrial possibilities of South India. The work, which has taken 10 years to complete and an outlay of seven crores will protect the granary of South India from disasters of drought and of flood.

The names of two persons in particular will remain for ever associated with this gigantic enterprise—Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, who as the then Irrigation Member of the Government of Madras, took the initiative and whose indefatigable labours for the successful conclusion of the agreement with Mysore, has made this remarkable achievement possible, and Mr. C. T. Mullings, late Engineer-in-Chief who evolved the scheme and whose great work has been fittingly recognised by the conferment of a knighthood on this historic occasion.

The Drive Against Terrorism

It is a striking appeal that the Bengal leaders have issued with a view to mobilize public opinion and organize an effective campaign against terrorism. The appeal is influentially supported as it ought to be, and we find among the signatories the names of leaders of all parties and shades of political opinion, besides representatives of the landed aristocracy, captains of industry, etc. Government have of course been doing their utmost by way of coercive legislation; but the persistence of the evil shows that repression alone is not enough to arrest the growth of this malady. And then one is not always sure that their methods actually touch the offenders. But terrorism itself is such a dreadful disease that the whole force of the nation must be set to crush it.

The Detention of Mr. S. C. Bose

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Alderman of the Calcutta Corporation, was arrested under Regulation III of 1818 as long ago as February 1932 and is still under detention. Of course, the old Regulation has armed the Executive with powers of detention without resort to a court of law. But the indefinite detention of a respected citizen like Mr. Bose, without giving him an opportunity to clear himself before a properly constituted court is hardly fair. Mr. Bose was presumably suspected of complicity with the terrorists; but at the crowded all-party meeting at Calcutta, prominent men of all classes bore testimony to his character and public work. If the authorities have any evidence to the contrary, surely they could substantiate their charges before a court of law. For, such indefinite detention without trial of a person of the eminence of Mr. Bose, on mere suspicion, is naturally resented as arbitrary and highhanded.

Mysore Steel Works

We congratulate the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore on their resolve to instal a steel plant in the Bhadravati Iron Works. Mysore is one of the few progressive Indian States that has forged ahead in many directions and sponsored successfully indeed many industrial undertakings. We are glad that the present enlightened Dewan of Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail, has, almost immediately after the publication of the Report of the Tariff Board on Steel, taken steps to order an up-to-date steel plant at a cost of over 20 lakhs. This step of Sir Mirza's should gladden the heart of that great engineer-statesman Sir Viavesvarayya and Mysoreans who have been anxious for years past to see the operations at Bhadravati extended.

WORLD EVENTS

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

GERMANY AGAIN

CENTRAL Europe is the focus of interest in World Events this month; Germany and Austria, are once more in the limelight. Last year Japan was the "bad boy" in the play, but this year terrible events are happening and the scene is changing so rapidly in Germany that public opinion generally is regarding Germany as an evil spirit hovering over the destiny of Central Europe.

The death of President von Hindenburg has come at a time of great uncertainty in the history of Germany. He was a wholesome restraining influence, and fears are expressed that excesses may now be tried. Herr Hitler has become President and Chancellor, so that while being the Head of the German nation, he still retains his authority and leadership of the Nazi policy. Herr Hitler is now supreme, and Europe is waiting anxiously to see how the President-Chancellor will use his tremendous power and authority.

EVENTS IN AUSTRIA

A terrible tragedy has befallen Austria; her brave Chancellor, Dr. Dollfuss, has been cruelly shot to death. His life had been attempted more than once before, but this time there was no escape. German Nazi propaganda is at the bottom of this latest move. Germany is finding herself surrounded by enemies; her policy is to create a strong central bloc in the middle of Europe which will be under the direction of Nazi Headquarters in Germany. In furtherance of this policy, Nazi propaganda has been active in Poland, in the Danzig Free State, and more lately in Austria. Austria seemed to be a fruitful field for such propaganda, because Austria was the faithful ally of Germany in the war; there are many Germans in Austria, and also many Austrians are ardent Nazis. It was natural,

therefore, for German policy to expect Austrian co-operation.

But Dr. Dollfuss stood out firmly for Austrian independence; he did not want his country to become simply an appendage to Germany, and have its whole policy dictated by German Nazism. In this, Dollfuss had the support of the Versailles Treaty which stated that Germany and Austria should never be united. Italy and France likewise stood for Austrian independence, for they both feared a strong Nazi bloc in Central Europe. Dr. Dollfuss therefore became the focus of opposition to the Nazi cherished policy, who organised a *coup d'état* with the purpose of securing the reigns of government, and forcing Austria into submission to the German Nazi policy. The attempt failed, but the brave, little Chancellor lost his life by a Nazi bullet. His life was sacrificed to maintain his country's independence. His death will not be in vain, if the nations of Europe now force German Nazism to withdraw from Austria. Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg has become the new Austrian Chancellor, and Prince Starhemberg, Vice-Chancellor. They are pledged to carry on Dr. Dollfuss' policy for maintaining the independence of Austria.

THE UNITED STATES

The close of the 73rd Congress of the United States has been regarded as a good time to take stock of recovery and the political situation in America; that session has been called one of the most momentous ever held in the history of the U. S. Congress. It was able to review the first year of President Roosevelt's administration, and to give permission for an advance along untried lines of a nature altogether revolutionary. The outstanding thing that the Congress has done is to give almost Dictator-power in the matter of initiative and executive power to the President. A Washington Correspondent says that "Mr. Roosevelt stands possessed to-day of a degree of

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executive authority which falls little short of that enjoyed by various European dictators".

In his inaugural address over a year ago, President Roosevelt declared: "I assume unhesitatingly the leadership of the great army of our people, dedicated to a disciplined attack upon our common problems." The amount of achievement in one year is simply amazing. Look at this list:

Deliberate devaluation of the currency, purchase of bank capital on a large scale, control of investment and speculation, regulation of wages, and hours of labour, vast programmes of public expenditure for provision of employment and relief of debt, control of agricultural output—these are indications of the extent to which the United States Government is committed to controlling the country's economic organisation.

Of course the question which everyone is asking is: Will Mr. Roosevelt's policy win? Opinions differ; on the question of the silver legislation, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York thinks that it is another uncertain factor in the monetary system. Another matter of concern is the high cost of the recovery programme. Some again think that the President has gone as far as he dares, and will now begin to draw in and pursue a more conservative policy, as one writer has said: The general opinion in London and New York seems now to be that the American Administration has now finished its policy of business reform and will shortly encourage enterprise, giving greater freedom for the conduct of business by business men.

VISCOUNT SNOWDEN

Lord Snowden has been on the war path again. In the House of Lords debate on the Land Values Bill which Parliament is now dropping, he made a bitter attack on the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The Land Values Bill was a reform introduced by the Labour Government, and was strongly supported by the Labour Party including Snowden and Ramsay MacDonald, but now as leader of the National Government, Mr. MacDonald has forgotten his earlier Labour ideals in connection with land reform, and has actually been willing to drop the

proposed legislation. Of course to a man like Philip Snowden that is nothing short of desertion of his party ideals, and he has said so in unmistakable language.

PEACE MOVEMENT

A National Peace Conference including all the organised Peace Societies in the United States has recently been in session; they have endorsed the World Disarmament proposals, they demand that the United States join the League of Nations in order to make its influence count for more in the matter of world peace, but the recent speech of the U. S. Navy Secretary, Mr. Swanson, is disturbing to the movement of peace, so far as Japan is concerned. Mr. Swanson is in favour of a 20 per cent. reduction in armaments by the naval powers, and no alteration of the existing ratios. The present ratio of the big naval powers is: Britain 5, United States 5, and Japan 3; known as the 553 ratio; Japan is going to raise the question of equality in the ratio at the Naval Conference in 1935. Japan naturally is not pleased with the statement of the U. S. Navy Secretary,

WAR DEBTS

The gesture contained in the American Note in June on the possibility of payment in kind by Britain in connection with war debts has been examined by the British Government, and their reply has been to the effect that deliveries in kind are impracticable. Part of the reply is as follows:

Secondly, as regards a suggestion of payment in kind, His Majesty's Government would recall that the experience of German reparations showed that transfer difficulties are not solved by a system of deliveries in kind. As the Committee presided over by General Dawes pointed out in 1924: "In their financial effect, deliveries in kind are not really distinguishable from cash payments." In fact, the economic objections to cash payments would apply with equal force to deliveries in kind, unless those deliveries were to consist of indigenous products of the debtor country (excluding re-exports), and unless they were to be accepted by the creditor country and consumed by it in addition to the goods taken from the debtor country in the normal course of trade.

A Washington Correspondent says that the British Note on payment in kind has caused some disappointment in official quarters in America.

Trade and Finance

By "SRIVAS"

THE period under review is marked in the Indian economic sphere by the publication of the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Iron and Steel Duties Bill, the formulation of a scheme of a Marketing board for sugar, and the publication of the report of Dr. Meek, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, on the working of the Ottawa Pact in 1933-34. In the financial sphere, there has been a phenomenal rise in the price of giltedge, despite the increased rates which Government have had to pay for their short-term accommodation. Abroad the international exchanges have been again thrown into unsettlement owing to the fear of further inflation in the United States. And there has also been the proclamation of President Roosevelt regarding the nationalisation of silver stocks and the purchase of silver bullion, to satisfy the statutory requirements of 25 per cent. cover in the monetary reserve.

STEEL DUTIES BILL

The Steel Duties Bill has not undergone any material change in the scrutiny by the Select Committee of the Assembly. It was rumoured at one stage that those, who felt keenly the position of the Tata Iron and Steel industry as it would result from adoption of the recommendations of the Tariff Board, had put up a stiff fight in the Select Committee and that they had succeeded in persuading the Government to retain the revenue duties. The Government, it was said, were adamant about the retention of the Excise Duty; and as a sort of compromise it was agreed that there should be a difference between the Excise Duty and the countervailing import duties equivalent to a protection of 10 per cent. revenue duties. The publication of the report shows, however, that the Select Committee laid down that the 10 per cent. duty is alternative to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the excise duty leviable on steel ingots. The 10 per cent. duty, therefore, is not additional,

as was at first rumoured, but alternative to the countervailing duty; and the talk of the Tatas having a virtual protection of 10 per cent. revenue duty was wrong. The saddest part of it would seem to be that some of the members, who had pressed for the amendment on the original bill, were induced to believe that they had won their point.

MARKETING OF SUGAR

The preparations for the institution of a marketing board for Indian sugar were made in the middle of August at the instance of Mr. B. M. Birla. The need for such measures arises from the fact that the expansion of the Indian sugar industry under the stimulus of the high protection awarded by the protective duties and revenue surcharges had been so rapid that a state of virtual overproduction was reached. Nearly a year and a half ago the Sugar Technologist of the Government of India raised a note of warning against a too rapid rate of increase in the sugar factories; and Sir George Schuster derived his inspiration for the Excise Duty on sugar from the opinion thus expressed by Mr. Srivastava. Though it is doubtful whether, in relation to the total needs of the country, the existing sugar protection is too high, it is certain that the United Provinces and the Bihar areas produced more than their internal needs and were, therefore, under the necessity of unloading no small part of their output in the areas usually served by the ports. The result of this was that the price of sugar came gradually to be determined even in up-country areas by the price of the imported commodity in the port areas. While formerly the price of Indian sugar up-country was the price of the imported commodity plus freight, latterly, the price f. o. r. factory came to be equivalent to the import price minus the freight from Calcutta. It will be clear from this that the root of the mischief lies

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in that part of the output of the United Provinces and Bihar factories which has to be perforce sold in the areas served by the port. The basic principle of Mr. Birla's scheme is that the United Provinces and the Bihar factories should send 30 per cent. of their production to the port areas where it would be sold at a price which will compare favourably with the import price. It is urged that with the excess production taken off, all prices up-country will regain their economic levels and that with Indian sugar offering at a lower price in the port areas, imports will before long be completely stopped. There can be no questioning the soundness of the principles on which this scheme is based. A Conference of sugar manufacturers which met at Calcutta in the middle of August agreed not only to the need for such an organisation, but also the grounds urged by Mr. Birla. It would appear that the Conference was in favour of an even more complete scheme of marketing and that Mr. Birla is now engaged in formulating a scheme for a marketing board on lines similar to that of the Cement Marketing Board. The necessity of blocking the imports is all the greater inasmuch as it is estimated that within another two years India will have a small export surplus.

WORKING OF OTTAWA PACT

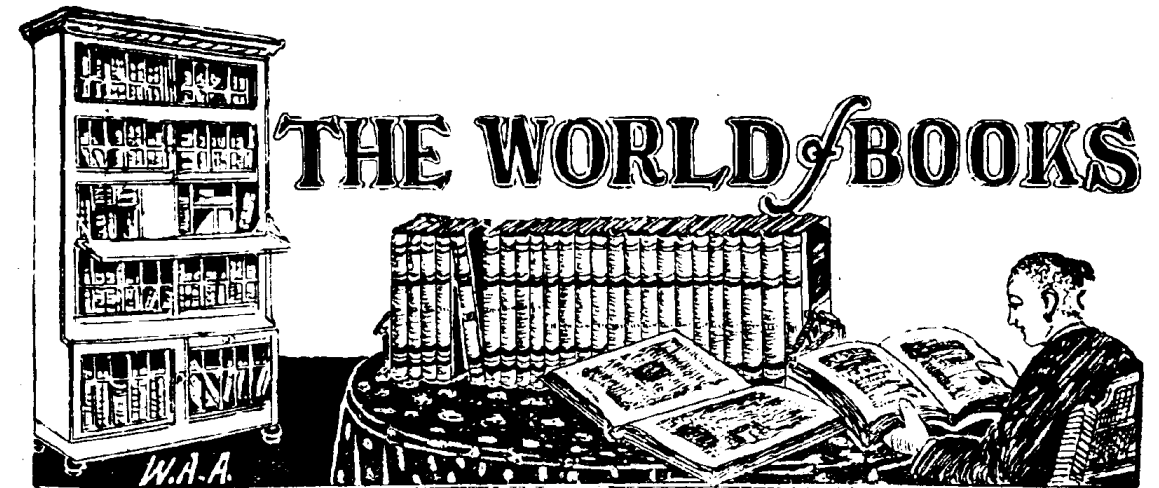
The report of Dr. Meek on the working of the Ottawa Pact in 1933-34 confirms, in spite of the attempts made by him to show all the advantages of the Pact, the criticism which Indian opinion had to make at the time of its inception. Strictly speaking, there is no meaning in attempting to pronounce judgment on the Ottawa Pact on the basis of the trade figures of 1933-34. For it is a period in which exports and imports alike were subjected to a variety of new factors; and so long as it is not possible to distinguish the working of one factor from that of another, it would be unscientific to draw any specific conclusions about either the advantages or disadvantages of the Pact. Even

in such an instance as the expansion of the exports of India's linseed to Great Britain, though this is generally supposed to be fully demonstrative of the value of the preference granted to India, the change may well be attributed to the failure of the Argentine crop. The tendency of 1933-34 may also continue in the current year inasmuch as Argentine has had another crop failure. The circumstance that other customers of India's linseed have also increased their offtake substantially in common with Great Britain detracts from, even if it does not disprove, the value of Imperial preference to this Indian export staple.

As for the other commodities, those who had followed the course of India's foreign trade during recent times hardly needed to wait for the report of Dr. Meek. For it was well known that wheat prices till very recently ruled so high in India that the Indian product was altogether out of parity and had no chance of finding a market elsewhere. The preference that was granted to wheat is, therefore, of no benefit whatever. As regard rice, the Ottawa Pact was not meant to confer any benefit on the mainland of India; for India proper is not an exporter of rice. On the other hand, she imports considerable quantities of the Burmese product. But it is significant that even from the standpoint of Burma, the Ottawa Pact was not of material benefit; for though the exports to Great Britain increased, the gain in this respect was hardly any compensation for the loss in other markets. Oil seeds have made a better showing; but from what has been said it will be seen that the supporters of the Ottawa Pact will look in vain for support for their convictions in the report of Dr. Meek. It must be said in fairness that, though Dr. Meek has endeavoured to give prominence to the advantages of the Pact, he has not attempted anywhere to suppress facts or to cloud conclusions.

Diary of the Month

- July 26. Dr. Dollfuss, the Austrian Chancellor, is shot dead by the Austrian Nazis.
- July 27. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Sr.) is dead.
- July 28. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney resign from the Parliamentary Board.
- July 29. H. M. the King receives the Nawab of Bhopal in audience.
- July 30. The Nazi uprising is quelled in Austria, and Herr Schansnigg is appointed Chancellor.
- July 31. Sir Mirza Ismail inaugurates the Indian Academy of Science at Bangalore.
- Aug. 1. Great Britain wins the Davis Cup beating America by 4 matches to 1.
—President von Hindenburg is dead.
- Aug. 2. Herr Hitler becomes both President and Commander-in-chief in Germany.
- Aug. 3. Gandhiji concludes his Harijan tour to-day.
- Aug. 4. The Austrian Cabinet decides to agree to Herr von Papen's appointment as German Minister in Vienna.
- Aug. 5. It is announced that all big cities of the British Isles are to be linked by air mail services shortly.
- Aug. 6. The Home Member states in the Assembly that there is no question of return of Congress moneys forfeited to Government.
- Aug. 7. The Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill is passed by the Assembly.
—Mahatma Gandhi commences his week's fast at Wardha.
- Aug. 8. The Indian Navy Discipline Bill is referred to a Select Committee in the Assembly.
- Aug. 9. The Austrian Vice-Chancellor has issued a warning to foreign Governments interfering in Austrian affairs.
- Aug. 10. The adjournment motion regarding the transfer of the Pusa Institute to Delhi is defeated in the Council of State.
- Aug. 11. Pandit Jawaharlal is released temporarily.
- Aug. 12. The Select Committee Report on Steel Protection Bill is published.
- Aug. 13. Madras Corporation presents an address of welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
- Aug. 14. Mahatma Gandhi breaks his week's fast this morning.
- Aug. 15. Prof. John Coatsman is appointed News Editor of the British Broadcasting Corporation.
- Aug. 16. Lord Willingdon arrives in Karachi.
—In the Assembly, the President rules Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment re: equality of status of Indian and British Officers in order.
- Aug. 17. A *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary* announces the resumption of the office of Governor of Madras by His Excellency Sir George Stanley.
- Aug. 18. H. E. Earl Willingdon resumes office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
- Aug. 19. At a Conference of Nationalists held in Calcutta, under the presidency of Pandit Malaviya, a new party, called the Nationalist Party, is formed.
- Aug. 20. The German Plebiscite results, as expected, in favour of Herr Hitler.
- Aug. 21. H. E. Sir George Stanley opens the Mettur Dam.
—The Assembly passes the motion for consideration of the Steel Protection Bill.
- Aug. 22. Australia defeats England in the Final Test Match and regains the "Ashes".
- Aug. 23. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is re-arrested and is taken to the Naini Central Jail.
- Aug. 24. India is invited to participate in the Centenary celebrations at Melbourne.
- Aug. 25. Signor Mussolini, in an address after the Army Manœuvres, exhorts Italy to be ready for war at any time.



CHRISTIANITY IS PACIFISM. By W. Robinson.
George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

The author holds that the Great War of 1914 was due to the fact that the warring Christian nations of Europe had no definite idea about the nature and fundamental character of God as taught by the Christian faith. The Christian spirit and the close perception of the Historic Jesus that the present generation has approximated to make it incumbent on the nations of Christendom that they should label and do away with war as a definitely un-Christian thing. The Old Testament morality has passed much of its lower strata unconsciously into Christian teaching and affected its standards of life. The author traces the growth of disparity between the conception of Yahweh in the Old Testament and the spirit of Jesus and urges that we should stress upon the lesson of the former that morality is an essential part of vital religion. It is neither good nor easy for us to treat the 'aphorisms' of Jesus as a set of proof-texts or regard him as enunciating laws, but it is necessary to discover His fundamental mind and spirit and to apply this spirit to the problem on hand. Jesus stressed that love of God was not possible without love of man, and his own way of life emphasized the pacifist ideal and embodied the paradox of lordship through service. He repudiated narrow nationalistic standards in the parable of the good Samaritan and in similar

teaching. In view of this understanding of Jesus' spirit, Christian nations should do with war what they had done with slavery; and even the Bible, as progressively revealed, leads to a conception of God, based on the doctrine of non-resistance as the way of overcoming evil; and this conception is strengthened when we come to Jesus. Pacifism is a spirit dealing not only with war, but with every human relationship.

METRICAL VERSION OF THE GATHAS IN ENGLISH. By Sorabjee Pestonjee Kanga.
With an Introduction by D. J. Irani.
D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Bombay.

The five Gathas of Zoroaster, a metrical translation of which is given here, were originally composed in the Gathic dialect, more ancient than the Avesta; but the author has based his rendering on the existing translations, particularly on the Gujarati version of the late Ervad, K. E. Kanga. The Gathas exhibit generally philosophical and abstract thoughts about metaphysical subjects and comprehend 17 chapters of the Parsi scriptures. The Translator has made various additions and alterations in accordance with the exigencies of rhyme and has changed in places the original order of the paragraphs and lines. His introduction forms very useful reading and gives us a picture of the essence and value of the religion of Zoroaster.

CACTUS LAND. By Dennis Kincaid. Publishers: Chatto and Windus, London. 7s. 6d.

This is the tragic story of Kittie, a half-caste dancer, the unbargained-for product of a casual intercourse between a Eurasian and an English soldier in Bombay. Mr. Kincaid rightly calls such products cactus—a growth which nobody wants but a perverse nature still brings forth. In the misery and anguish of her poverty, Kittie's mother disposes of her to a courtesan who was willing to rear the child. The life-story of Kittie, as one can imagine, is a series of adventures with many a callous individual with whom only sex-hunger weighs still in the end, as in the case of many of her ilk, the poor girl finds herself landed in a cheap brothel. Kittie's life-story is typical of the tragedy that befalls many a young girl whom Fate ordains to be born out of lawful wedlock. Mr. Kincaid depicts with a quaint freshness and a rare intimate knowledge of the conditions of life in India.

1. THE OUTLINE OF THE DOMINION CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA;
2. PEACE. By the Hon'ble Dr. B. B. Bonerjee, Consul for Honduras, Calcutta.

The first pamphlet is an attempt to sketch the broad lines on which a Dominion Constitution can be built up for India. It advocates the use of Hindi as the language of the administration, a broad-based franchise and a scheme of Imperial and Provincial Governments on federal lines for his 'United States of India.' It also gives the chief parts of the constitutional machinery of the Dominions of the Empire.

The second pamphlet is a curious remedy proposed to banish warfare from the popular mind and to restore peace in the spheres of politics, commerce and society. Among the measures suggested we find a recommendation for Government to secure an advantageous sale and purchase of articles for producers and consumers and to supervise all concerns.

THE MEDIUM OF POETRY. By James Sutherland. Hogarth Lectures, Second Series, No. 1. The Hogarth Press, London.

The relative importance of matter and style in poetry is an unending topic of discussion and debate. To argue wholly either on the side of matter or on the side of style has always appeared foolish. By studying closely the practice of two distinct poets, Wordsworth and Keats, the present book reveals in some measure the whole secret of the art of poetic creation. Wordsworth believed in faithfulness to personal experience while Keats in the producing of rich poetry no matter what the set or the starting theme is. The medium of poetry, metre and rhyme is shown to have a definite influence on the making of poetry. The opening line or the first stanza has often its effect on the entire poem. Both the professed student of literature and the ordinary reader of poetry must feel grateful for the illuminating paths of discussion through which they are led in this book.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA. Vol. VIII. Longmans Green & Co., London.

The present volume, which opens with an introduction from the pen of Sir J. C. Bose, contains fourteen chapters dealing with the different branches of study and investigations conducted by the Institute under the immediate guidance of the great Indian scientist. There are chapters dealing with the effect of certain Indian drugs on rhythmic and peristaltic activities in animals; chemical investigations on the presence of manganese in plants and the composition of oils from leguminous pulses; physical investigations relating to the absorption spectra of silver and lead halides vapour; and an anthropological paper describing the racial affinities of the Mundas. Sir Jagadish himself contributes a paper on "the possibility of differential effects on certain fishes by water disturbance and by vegetable extracts."

INDO-ARYAN LITERATURE AND CULTURE ORIGINS. By Professor Nagendranath Ghose, M.A., B.L. Book Company Ltd., Calcutta. Price Rs. 8. Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

This book which is very well got up affords interesting reading. In the course of a searching investigation on the Vratya problem, the author as an advocate argues out his case emphasising rather strongly his own view point. The theory that the Vratyas were non-Aryans is, however, not a new one. According to Professor Ghose, the ancient Magadha and Anupadesa where the Atharva Veda was born, were the regions inhabited by the Vratyas who were largely Rajanyas and thus were admitted to the Aryan fold by the conversion ceremony known as the *Vratyastoma*. This naturally brought about a synthesis of two cultures, Aryan and Vratya, enriching largely the original Indo-Aryan literature and culture. It is further claimed that the Varnas and Asramas were not Aryan institutions but were institutions adopted by the Aryans after their settlement in the Vratya land. Professor Ghose bases his authority on the Grihya books, which are said to be entirely concerned with the householder, Grihi. Notwithstanding the eloquent advocacy on the part of the learned author, it is difficult to accept his thesis. One cannot again agree with the view that Varna-cum-asrama, which is the corner-stone of the Indo-Aryan culture, is not an Aryan institution. The evidences cited are meagre and unconvincing.

The last section is devoted to a searching criticism of the Mahabharata as we have it to-day. After making a special study of the Draupadi saga, Krsna-jara-sandha feud, and incidentally Bhima's love episode with Hidimbi, deification of Krsna as an Avatar of God, Drona's place in the story and the Gita episode, the author finds in these and others palpable exaggerations and fabrications. The work has a useful appendix and an helpful index.

MOTOR BOAT MANUAL. Temple Press Ltd., London. Price 5s.

This is the eleventh edition of the "Motor Boat Manual" and provides in a concise form the essential information needed by those interested in all sizes of yachts, motor boats and commercial craft. Very extensive modifications and additions have been made in this edition due to the progress made in the past few years in the design and manufacture of marine motors, particularly of high speed Diesel engines. The book is thoroughly up to date and will be interesting to those who use motor boats.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SCHOOL BOOK. By Robert Jones and S. S. Sherman. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., Madras. 1s. 6d.

The first edition of this book was issued in 1928 and it has since been reprinted four times, a proof of its usefulness and popularity. In this new and enlarged edition, the story of the League is brought to the end of the year 1933. The book will be found useful not only as a Reader in schools, but also to the general public as giving useful information on the League of Nations and its work.

BOOKS RECEIVED

INDIAN RELIGION AND SURVIVAL. By Mrs. Rhys Davids, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

COMMUNITY CIVICS. By E. Charma Reddy and G. E. Robinson. P. T. I. Book Depot, Bangalore.

THE MAHABHARATA AS IT WAS AND SHALL BE. By Ral Promathanath Mullick, M.R.A.S. Cloth bound. Rs. 6. To be had of the Author, 129, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

WHITHER INDIA. By Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Central Publication Office, Peshawar, N. W. F. P.

THE GREAT DESIGN: Order and Progress in nature. Edited by Frances Mason. Duckworth, 3, Henrietta St., London, W.C. 2.

SPIRITUAL LESSONS. By Sri Swami Sivananda. Published by P. K. Vinayakam, Editor, "My Magazine of India," Madras. As. 12.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT. By Arthur Weigall. Chapman & Hall, London, W.C. 2.

MIRA BAI: SAINT AND SINGER OF INDIA. By Ananth Nath Basu. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.

Hyderabad

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR HYDERABAD

Addressing the members of the Nizam College Literary Union recently, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., Political Member, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, observed :

The Jagirdar's College caters for the sons of Jagirdars, but there is a crying need in the State for a public school for the sons of the higher officials and gentry who are not Jagirdars.

It should be staffed by the best stamp of young Englishmen of the type of the Masters at Eton or Harrow, and should carry on the best traditions of public schools. In fact it should be for boys what the Mahbubia Girls' School is for girls in this State. I do not see why boys should have a poorer chance than girls in this respect.

The Nawab, who is one of the alumni of the Nizam College, paid a high tribute to the standard of education maintained by the College from its inception to the present day. He observed that whatever turn was given to the activities of the College by the different Principals during their time, the traditions of the Nizam College always remained intact.

HYDERABAD PRINCE'S POEMS.

A firman issued by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad recently announces that His Exalted Highness' second son Prince Moazzam Jah, has written a poem of 700 Gazals (stanzas). The poem will be published in two volumes after it has been scrutinised by the poet-laureate of the State. His Exalted Highness will write the preface to the book.

The firman states that the verses are of high standard and that the Prince has inherited the literary gift of his ancestors.

PROF. QADIR HUSSAIN KHAN

Mr. Qadir Hussain Khan, Professor, Nizam College, and Director, Hyderabad Information Bureau, has been nominated a member of the Madras University Senate for a period of three years.

Mysore

SOAP INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

The total output of soaps in the Government Soap Factory, according to the Report on the Working of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year 1932-33, was 300 tons as against 240 tons during the previous year. In addition to soaps, the Factory produced several high grade toilet preparations.

During the year, additional equipment of the value of Rs. 28,643-2-0 consisting of one set of new toilet soap machine, a new soap pan and a new boiler and a plant for the manufacture of tooth-paste was installed in the Factory. The Industrial Laboratory was converted into the Industrial and Testing Laboratory during the year. In addition to the manufacture and supply of drugs of the value of Rs. 12,863.66 samples of different materials sent by the Stores Purchase Committee were analysed. Five tons of Turkey Red Oil were prepared and marked. The Factory received from His Excellency the Governor of Burma a warrant of appointment for the supply of soaps to His Excellency's Household.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, while opening the Mysore Judicial officers' conference, held under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur P. Mahadevayya, Chief Justice, paid an eloquent tribute to the impartiality and incorruptibility of the Mysore Judiciary. The Law's delay was also a subject of the Dewan's criticism and he appealed to the Judicial officers to concert measures calculated to expedite the disposal of cases.

EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore has promulgated an ordinance imposing an excise duty on matches manufactured in Mysore State on lines similar to the Government of India's import ordinance. The rates of duty are as follows:—

If the average of matches in a box or booklet is less than 40, the rate is Re. 1 per gross.

If the average is more than 40 and less than 60, the rate is Rs. 1-8.

If the average is more than 60, Rs. 2.

Baroda

BARODA'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Reviewing the recommendations of Mr. Littlebailes who recently examined the educational system of Baroda, His Highness's Government have accepted the principle that vacations for primary schools should be at different periods as may suit local circumstances. The Prant and Mahal Committees have consequently been called upon to suggest the period that will be convenient from the point of view of the local agricultural operations. This will minimise one difficulty felt by the agriculturists in taking advantage of the system of universal primary education in the State.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE IN BARODA

We understand that the Government of Baroda have given its approval to extend the nature and scope of the use of telephones to the general public by installing automatic telephone system.

A sum of about a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned by the Government and the work has already begun. It is hoped that next year Baroda will be equipped with an efficient telephone service.

Benares

BENARES RULER ADOPTS

The ceremony of adoption of a successor by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares was held in the Ramnagar Fort on June 24th. It was performed in strict accordance with *shastric* rites and was attended by a large assembly of State officials and relatives of the Maharaja.

The name of the adopted boy was changed from Chandra Bal to Maharaj Kumar Bibhuti Narayan Singh.

Gwalior

GWALIOR'S SARDA ACT

The Government of Gwalior have enacted a law on the lines of the Sarda Act, to stop the practice of child marriage.

Travancore

CO-EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE

The latest official administration report of Travancore says that women generally enjoy great freedom in the State and this coupled with their general education has brought about their active participation in public affairs.

Co-education is permitted in almost all boys' schools, with the result that the number of girls studying in boys' schools is far larger than the number of girls studying in girls' schools.

In the colleges in Trivandrum, co-education is allowed in those subjects in which the Women's College does not provide instruction.

Ten years ago the number of girls attending English schools for boys was 1,912, and of those attending vernacular schools for boys 87,022. Last year these numbers rose to 6,320 and 156,970, respectively.

The prevalence of co-education even in vernacular schools for Moslems, says the report, is significant. But for the system of co-education, the problem of providing education to more than 246,600 girls now undergoing instruction in the State, by the provision of separate institutions for them in the different stages of instruction, would have assumed serious proportions.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY

It is reported, that a discovery has been made of a small-sized rock-cut temple of the 10th century, A.D., with excellently carved stone images of Lakshmi, Parvathi, Vishnu, Ganapathi, and a small sized Dryani inside, by the Travancore Archaeological Department in the Hill valley, three miles east of Marayur in high ranges and about 30 miles from Devicolum in Travancore.

The Archaeological Superintendent, who visited the site recently, came across not only this deserted village shrine, but also a number of dolmens round about the place encompassed by stone circles.

Kashmir

KASHMIR MUSLIMS

The Muslim proportion in the Kashmir services is steadily growing, thus removing the grievance of that community in this respect. In accordance with the recommendations of the Glancy Commission, a statement is annually published of the communal composition of State services. And an analysis of these statements for less than two years shows that though the period was one of financial stringency during which retrenchments had to be made in the establishments of the different departments, there has been an addition of 16 Muslims in Gazetted Posts, 129 in non-Gazetted ones and 99 in menial posts or a total of 244 of new appointments from among the Muslims.

KASHMIR STATE COUNCIL

His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh has appointed the following Ministers to be members of the State Council in addition to the Prime Minister Col. E. J. D. Colvin, Major-General Nawab Khusro Jung, Minister-in-Waiting and Army Minister; Sir Barjor Dalal, Judicial Minister; Mr. Wajahat Hussain, Home Minister; Mr. V. N. Mehta, Revenue Minister; and Rao Bahadur Thakur Kartur Singhji, Finance Minister.

Jodhpur

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES IN JODHPUR

To prevent the deception being practised by unscrupulous persons by founding "Provident Societies", His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur has got passed legislation requiring such societies to deposit securities from Rs. 5,000 onwards, and to hand over to the Registrar their revenue account and balance sheet within six months of the expiration of each financial year. In short, steps have been taken to ensure the solvency and honesty of these societies.

Cochin

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS IN COCHIN

A correspondent writes :

The Education Committee appointed by the Government of Cochin to suggest ways and means for improving the present system of education in Cochin has made valuable recommendations to the Government. Cochin now spends about 20 per cent. of her total revenue for education and ranks foremost in the file of literary States. The Committee now recommends free elementary education throughout the State. The course is to spread over a period of four years and the curriculum is to be so arranged as to create in the child undergoing the course an intelligent interest in the well-being of his village. Secondary education is to be divided into two groups and diverted through two channels, viz., literary and vocational. This vocational course is to extend over five years. A student coming out of these vocational schools should be ready to look to some work to earn his livelihood.

Bikaner

POLICE REFORM IN BIKANER

Mr. G. T. H. Harding, C.I.E., Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, has been appointed Officer on Special duty in the Home Department in connection with certain important questions relating to the Bikaner State Police and that the services of Mr. Harding, who arrived in Bikaner on the 30th July, have been obtained on deputation for a period of three months.

Rampur

RAMPUR'S NEW DEPARTMENT

On the recommendation of the Unemployment Relief Committee, His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has sanctioned a new department of development in the State comprising agriculture, industries, commerce and co-operative movement. This new department has been placed in charge of Mir Maqbul Mahmud, Political Minister.

Zanzibar

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

Government action on representations regarding the Anti-Indian legislation in Zanzibar was described by Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, answering Mr. Mehrotra's question in the Council of State on August 8.

Sir Fazl-i-Hussain said that the Government of India received representations that certain decrees which were before the Zanzibar Legislative Council and which, with no exception, have since been passed, would affect Indians in Zanzibar. Requests were made by the Government of India first to obtain postponement of the legislation and subsequently of operation of the decrees that had been assessed. These have not been successful. The Government of India have deputed Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I. C. S., formerly their Agent in Ceylon, to Zanzibar in order to investigate locally the effect of these decrees upon Indian interests. On the receipt of his report, they will consider what further action they should take.

Straits Settlements

INDIAN MEMBER FOR COUNCIL

The Hon. Mr. H. H. Abdul Cader was reappointed the British Indian member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements for a further term of three years. He took the customary oath of allegiance at a meeting of the Council on Monday July 30.

The Legislative Council of the colony is presided over by the Governor and consists of 26 members of whom 13 are officials and 13 non-officials. The 13 non-officials consist of 7 Europeans (of whom 2 are elected and 5 nominated), 3 Chinese, 1 Malay, 1 Eurasian and 1 British Indian.

Mr. Abdul Cader has completed two terms of three years each as the British Indian representative in the Council and now begins his third term.

Indians Overseas

Australia

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA

In a recent lecture at the Y. M. C. A., Madras, Dr. G. S. Arundale dwelt at length on the position of Indians in Australia. He referred to the visit in 1922 of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, which had a profound effect on the Australians. As a result of his visit, Mr. Arundale said, all the Indians who were actually domiciled in Australia were enfranchised in 1925. One could go to Australia as a tourist or as a student, provided one had sufficient funds with him, or temporarily as a merchant. But otherwise Asiatics were not welcome in Australia. Australia had a small population. She was afraid of the Indian and the Japanese millions. That was why Australia was adopting what was called the "White Australian policy."

But, there was another side to the picture. The resources of Australia were undeveloped; and there was a section among the Australians, who felt that indentured labour of the coloured people could be employed to develop the unexplored tropical areas. Sooner or later, it must be obvious, some country or other would cast its covetous eyes upon Australia. It was just as well, therefore, suggested Dr. Arundale, that within the British Empire itself an equitable adjustment should be made to see that to India at least was opened some of the vast areas in Australia.

Fiji

HON. MR. K. B. SINGH

The Hon. Mr. K. B. Singh, Indian member of Fiji Legislative Council, has been appointed as Justice of the Peace in recognition of the claims of the Indian community for equal opportunities.

Mr. Singh is the second Indian Justice of the Peace to be appointed in Fiji.

South Africa

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

According to figures prepared and published in the *Natal Mercury*, the total number of original Indian immigrants remaining in Natal at the end of December is 31,101. It is interesting to note that of these Indians, only 4,938 are younger than 40. There are 2,489 men and 1,528 women between 41 and 45; 4,897 men and 2,142 women between 46 and 50; 3,831 men and 1,764 women between 51 and 55; 2,985 men and 1,616 women between 56 and 60; and 3,120 men and 1,794 women between 61 and 90. It is obvious, therefore, that the remaining indentured Indians will grow rapidly less in number through death alone. Over 13,000 have returned to India under the repatriation and assisted emigration schemes, and it is believed that when the last of the indentured Indians have died or returned to India, the stream of returning Indians will practically cease. It was estimated in 1931 that there were 163,400 Indians in Natal, so that it will be seen that about 80 per cent. of them are South African born. There are 6,581 Indians in the Cape; 15,500 in the Transvaal; and only 100 in the Free State.

Trinidad

INDIANS IN TRINIDAD

An association styled the East Indian Colonial Committee has been organised in Trinidad with the object of promoting the welfare of the Indian Community there. The work which they aim at carrying on is of a constructive nature, says the *Statesman* correspondent, and improvement of education and general social activities are included in the programme. The Committee has secured as its President Mr. C. W. Julumsingh, J.P. (retired). The Secretary is Mr. N. E. Ramcheran,

British Guiana

E. I. Y. M. SOCIETY

At the 15th anniversary celebrations of the East Indian Young Men's Society recently held in Georgetown, British Guiana, the Rev. Mr. Chick, who is president of the Society, put forward the suggestion that as a piece of constructive work for the Society, an authentic history of East Indians (as members of the Indian community are styled in the West Indies), might be compiled. It would require members and friends of the Society to collect the facts. These would include information about indentured labour and the part played by Indians in the life of the Colony itself.

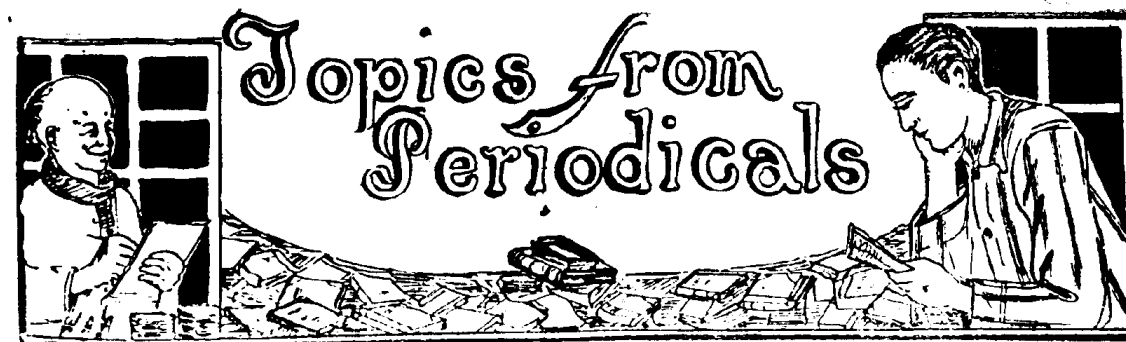
Mauritius

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

Indians in Mauritius number about 263,000 according to the latest available report issued by the Protector of Immigrants. Of these nearly 68,000 are engaged in agriculture. The Protector, who is by law the guardian *ex-officio* of all immigrants who are minors and whose parents are dead or cannot be found, has under his administration properties to the value of Rs. 13,000. The Indian immigrants and their descendants continue to hold the largest number of cattle; they also own nearly all of the smaller dairies and run practically eight tenths of the motor buses, taxis and lorries.

The total area of land cultivated by Indians at the close of 1932 was 60,700 acres or 35.8 of the total area under cultivation.

Figures in respect of the number of children attending school show an increase. In the matter of political status, Indians, we are told, still stand on the same political footing as the other members of the general population. Out of a total of about 11,000 Indian electors on the common electoral roll, there were 3,000 odd registered in 1931 to vote at elections for the nomination of members to the Council.



THE FAITH OF A BUSINESSMAN

In a thoughtful article in the *Congregational Quarterly*, Mr. Angus Watson draws attention to certain spiritual values in business which are apt to be ignored by laymen in their pursuit of wealth. The real asset of a business concern is its "goodwill"—a term pregnant with meaning—an asset exceeding in its value the stocks of a business or its premises or plant.

It is an intangible asset, as uncertain as anything can be in connection with industry. Bad management may entirely destroy it in two or three years; a strike may cause it to disappear; a blunder on the part of a board of directors may place it in jeopardy; for it consists of just what its name describes—goodwill. It represents the relationship which exists between seller and customer, master and workman, manufacturer and consumer. It is a spirit of fair play all round, capitalised at compound interest.

And yet, according to the writer, neither Capital nor Labour has realised the immense potentialities of this spirit of goodwill. For in times of dispute instead of goodwill being the atmosphere that both parties desire to create, coercion and warfare are the weapons commonly employed. And let there be no mistake, says the writer, for

Capital to-day is reaping the harvest of brutal indifference toward the needs of its fellows which our grandfathers sowed fifty years ago—the cynical acceptance of the damnable doctrine that labour was an item in the proportion of costs that was as impersonal as that of machinery or stock.

The writer thinks no better of Labour. For Labour, he fears, will reap the harvest, which to-day it is sowing, of trades unionism closely

combined largely for the purpose of coercion and dictation.

Do not misunderstand me. Trades Unionism has rendered signal service to Labour in the days that have passed. It has won from Capital, during many a bitter struggle, the right to be heard and the right to be fairly considered, but it has long passed its first objective, and now is in serious danger of adopting the methods of coercion that a more enlightened Capitalist class is gradually abandoning. 'What you sow you shall reap' is as true of industrial struggle as it is of any other act in life. Peace and goodwill are as necessary in that field as in any other walk of human activity. . . .

Nothing has been more significant during the last 20 years, says Mr. Watson, than the growth of a new attitude toward business.

To have suggested twenty years ago to the ordinary business man that he was in industry with any other motive than that of making money would have been to invite a charge of insincerity, but to-day there are thousands of business men, in every walk of life, who realise that beyond the elementary task of making a living, they should be rendering through their work service to their fellows and the community which justifies their existence.

To men holding this view their activities mean much more than making a living; they are making a life, and through the spirit of service are striving to bring the Kingdom of Heaven a little nearer.

In fact the growth of the welfare element in business is but the outcropping of this deeper spirit "the recognition that the men and women working with them in industry are fellow-beings with the same instincts, desires, and ambitions as themselves, with the same claims for fair play and consideration." For let it be remembered that

the employer who is grasping and selfish, ruins both himself and his business through the lowness of his standard; the workman who shirks his duty or gives less than his best impoverishes his own life while he robs his employer. The final condemnation of capitalism is not that it is dishonest but that it is self-destructive.

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISM

Discussing the chances of socialism as a political and economic creed being accepted by the Congress, Mr. S. Satyamurti points out in an article in a recent number of *Hindustan Review* that it is a factor not to be ignored. For the number of socialists in the Congress is increasing.

One of the major issues before the Bombay Congress will be its attitude towards socialism. It, therefore, behoves all lovers of the Congress and of the country, to tackle this question seriously and earnestly. The political and economic conditions in India to-day are distinctly favourable to any extreme political or economic programme. But just as the Congress has rejected violence as a political weapon, it must be educated to reject the extreme shibboleths of socialism, which are hardly distinguishable from communism, collectivism, and Bolshevism, namely, class warfare, abolition of private property and the dictatorship of the proletariat. This does not mean that the gross economic inequalities in the country to-day should not be redressed. As a matter of fact, the economic programme of the Karachi Congress, as elaborated by the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in 1932, is well calculated to all reasonable claims, to enable labour, both industrial and agricultural, to come into its own; and to redress all economic inequalities in the country, and to give equal opportunities to every citizen.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the genius of our race, our social customs and institutions, and, above all, the existence of seven lakhs of villages in the country, definitely rule out every possibility of the wholesale adoption of Western socialism. For socialism in the West is the product of over-industrialisation with its rank individualism and ruthless selfishness:

Such a contingency will not arise in this country, and ought to be prevented. Indeed, the Gandhian gospel of the *charka*, and of the spinning wheel, and the definition of Swadeshi, are definite challenges to the over-industrialisation of the country, and the definite invitation to resuscitate our villages. This will militate against the development of a proletariat. The few, that are not, should be rigorously controlled by the State, so as to prevent profiteering and to guarantee decent minimum conditions for labour. Taken along with the other provisions for free compulsory education, for adult suffrage, and for the redistribution of land, so as to avoid all monopoly therein, this programme ought to satisfy the most ambitious socialist, provided he is practical, wants things done, and is not a mere imitator of Western socialism. All this requires education, thought and propaganda. It is hoped that these will be forthcoming in ample measure. Thus the Congress offers the widest platform to all sections. It is to be earnestly hoped that all Indians will now join the Congress and work together on a common platform for the good of the country.

THE HUMAN BAROMETER

Dr. Manfred Curry has contributed an interesting article on the above subject, the precis of which is published in the July number of the *Magazine Digest*. The writer, himself an explorer, has specialized in the study of the effects of atmospheric conditions upon the human body. Compared with our own delicate mechanism, therefore, according to the writer, the most precise barometers and hydrometers are primitive instruments. Man is the best barometer. Could we but study ourselves more closely, we would be annoyed at the precision with which our body reacts to the "slightest oscillation of the atmospheric pressure, the variations in the electricity contents of the air, etc."

Analyzing the physiological modifications which take place in our organism before a change in the weather we find that the first to be affected is our nervous system—both brain and nervous conductors. We complain of headache and toothache, we feel rheumatic, old scars suddenly remind us of their existence, our feet ache. All these are the products of the same workshop the telephone lines of which are the nerves.

Even in a smaller degree, says Dr. Curry, the chemical intoxications take place also under normal conditions. If a person is vexed or angry, his looks reveal that he suffers from internal intoxication.

If we would listen to the voice of nature, this fact should prove an inexhaustible source of wisdom to us. Happiness, love, freedom from care and worries are the best medicines and inexhaustible sources of vital energy. Instead, fear, worries, jealousy, vexations, unhappy love affairs are the worst enemies of health. We have but to think of the ravages that an unpleasant letter received in the morning works in us for the rest of the day. Lack of appetite, sallow complexion, irritability are some of its effects.

The inference which may be drawn from these observations confirms the Doctor's view that the importance of the psychological factor is in medical treatments.

The art of the physician consists in gaining his patient's confidence and thus being able to help him not only with medicines and treatments. He must influence him psychologically, dispel his fears and thus check the harmful influence of the internal poisons. Herein lies the secret of the success which cannot be denied of the various methods of suggestion and hypnotic treatment.

BENGAL TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

The Government of Bengal have a five years' programme of road development to be financed from grants received from the Central Road Fund, writes Mr. J. K. Chowdhuri in the *Landholders' Journal*.

The total cost of schemes included in the programme comes at present to Rs. 66,91,085. The projects in their entirety will however cost much more; the ultimate estimated cost of all the projects may be put at Rs. 99,84,603; budget provision for road development this year is Rs. 12,37,800; schemes for an additional sum of Rs. 3,20,000 are also ready and are under examination and it is hoped that the works covered by these schemes also will be completed this year.

The writer adds that the Government plan has completely left out the question of feeder roads, specially those which are the only means of communications in the interior parts of Bengal districts but by no means less important than feeder roads.

The development of these roads is highly necessary for the expansion of the internal trade and for enabling agriculturists to obtain competitive prices by placing their goods to competitive markets. The development of roads round about Calcutta and suburbs is also highly desirable for diversion of the congested population of the city.

In concluding, he points out that after all the Government of Bengal do not expect more than five crores for the purpose of its road-scheme, and says:

The whole of this amount cannot be available for road construction; a portion, to my mind, a substantial portion—say not less than 3/5ths—will have to be set apart for maintenance charges. Such being the case, only a sum of two crores will be available for construction and improvement. Out of this, at least one crore will have to be set apart for bridge-building, leaving a balance of one crore for road-construction. At the P. W. D. rate this will give us only 500 miles for the whole of Bengal—which, I submit, would be wholly inadequate for our needs; it would be a very poor return for the elaborate preparations that are being made. On the other hand, an ordinary metalled road (with bridges over all minor channels and water-courses) would not, in our part of the country, cost more than Rs. 5000 per mile. This would give us 2000 miles for Bengal—which would be a result worth achieving.

SWADESHI, KHADI AND ART

Mr. Kanyalal Vakil, writing in the *Young Messenger* under the above caption, says that art must be rightly attached to khadi and swadeshi and that

"our ancient synthetic outlook in national economy, art and culture is now beginning to be zealously acquired in Europe." He continues:

"One of the most remarkable phenomena that I saw during my recent visit there was the universal search, for example, of the 'ideal home.' Art was never banished from our life because art was never banished from our daily surroundings. Art was a necessity of our life, not a luxury, not a social pastime, not an intellectual exercise to amuse the privileged and the few. Music and rhythm had regulated our rituals, animated our gestures and the girth of our women. Painting was a redeeming feature on the threshold and walls of the poorest. It began with the Alpona and Rangoli and ended with Ajanta. Sculpture was inseparable, more or less, from architecture and architecture was itself part of civic design. If, therefore, we aspire to reconstruct our art and culture we must reconstruct our homes and our cities. Our cities are being 'town-planned' in the Western way not designed as civic inspirations. Here, again, education in art must begin from the school. Let us have more artists than drawing teachers in the schools. Let us use our eyes and hands, not only our memory training books. The priceless artistic wealth that we inherit as a nation, neither begins nor ends with easel painting. Our artistic wealth was manifold. It covered every day surroundings of life, social, economic, civic and national. We must, therefore, recover it at all points of national life. If we do, we shall, as old, still astonish the world by our artistic wealth and cultural distinction. For, after all, a nation's soul is truly articulate only in its art and its civilisation would be barren, dead history without art."

EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN

Mrs. Kamala Sathianadhan, in the course of an article on the above topic in the new periodical *Educational India*, asks: Is woman's education to be wholly based on Western standards?

She answers: Certainly not. We do not wish our women to become militant, as in the suffrage war of not so long ago in England. Nor do we want them to be regardless of, and contemptuous towards, the chief traditions of Indian womanhood, the modesty, the discretion and the reserve, the dignity and the majesty, the reasonableness and self-denial, the purity and chastity, the domesticity and the homeliness, the charity and the hospitality, the respect and the conciliation of men and not their antagonism, the devotion of motherhood and wifehood, which made an Indian heroine of old such a grand and powerful character. We do need, however, some of the best qualities of Western womanhood, which when carefully cultivated, are sure to be of the utmost service to India.

There is no doubt that women in India must step in time with the programme of other countries. They must force themselves from the retirement forced on them by outward circumstances, give up stagnant orthodoxy and undesirable customs, and come forward to add their own store to the well-being, not only of their own country but also of the world at large. And for this they should follow the example of Western women.

In business, as saleswomen and superintendents of big stores and shops, as workers in factories and industries; in departmental work, as waitresses and servants, as typists, librarians and secretaries, as doctors, lawyers and ex-police workers, as units in municipal, Government and post offices; in education, as professors and students in schools and colleges; in creative works as authors, musicians, artists and scientists; in sport; in the creation of records in swimming, motoring and flying; in politics and administration; in city government, in social welfare, indeed in every form of activity, women in England have proved their capability and their value.

The writer suggests that women's education need not always be higher education imparted in colleges. It can be specialised in various directions and suggests that it can embrace the following subjects:—

(1) Their own language, (2) the common language of their province, (3) sewing, (4) sanitation, (5) nursing, (6) domestic economy, (7) accounts, (8) cooking, (9) music and (10) painting,—a varied and happy programme indeed, which can be given scope to in special Indian universities, or, failing such, at home by husbands or by fathers, or by good instructors.

The writer concludes that what is needed in India is free social intercourse between men and women.

Such was largely encouraged in ancient times as for example, when Droupadi the Pandu empress, gave audience to all her men-friends. Why then should it not be now? Let all doubts and fears be dropped. With the eyes of the mind on the far-away final goal of true companionship between men and women, let Indian women advance quietly, yet boldly; carefully, yet quickly; traditionally yet internationally, and always with a large heart, an open mind and a wise and gentle philosophy.

KABIR DAS

Writing in the May number of the *Calcutta Review* on "Conversions to Hinduism under Muslim Rule," Prof. Sri Ram Sarma quotes the illustrious example of Kabir. He gives the history of Kabir in the following words:—

Born of Muslim parents or adopted by them, this Muslim weaver lived to found a Hindu sect. The faithful have tried to make him a miracle child born of a widow daughter of a Brahman of Benares whom Swami Ramanand blessed with a son not knowing that she was a widow. When her father remonstrated, we are told, Ramanand refused to modify his blessing. In due course the miracle child was born. But the Brahman was not sure he would be able to persuade the sceptics and the scoffers that the birth of a child to a widow was the result of a miracle rather than an offshoot of sin. He tried to drown the boy who however was discovered by a Muslim weaver and his wife who took him home and brought him up as a son of their own. The faithful and the less believing are all, however, agreed that Kabir was brought up as a Muslim. His Muslim contemporaries claimed him as one of themselves and were prepared to fight the Hindus on this issue. But he was accepted as his disciple by Ramanand, the great Hindu saint of Benares, whose greatest disciple he lived to be. It was however not Ramanand alone who claimed him as a Hindu. The contemporary Hindus knew him as their leader and a member of their faith. The story of the quarrel between the Hindu and the Muslims for performing his death rites according to their religious faith as recorded by Abul Fazal in the *Ain-i-Akbari* proves that Kabir was known to be a Hindu to his contemporaries. Of course one can understand the Muslims trying to bury one born into their faith, but the Hindus could not have claimed to cremate him had they not accepted his conversion to Hinduism. Tradition further records his persecution as a Hindu saint at the hands of Sikandar Lodhi, king of Delhi.

A large number of Kabir's followers, the Kabir Panthis, as his followers are called, have been admitted by the Punjab Government as caste Hindus.

WAR DEBT REALITIES

The American demand to the British Government for the payment of 262,000,000 dollars might reopen the problem of international debts, which has been left in abeyance since the Lausanne Conference. Politically minded Americans, says Dr. M. J. Bonn in the July *Fortnightly*, have always felt rather uncomfortable over this vexed question.

For the agreements which the United States concluded after 1923 with their various allied debtors were based on their "capacity to pay"; and this capacity to pay was greatly affected by the payments they might receive from each other under their debt agreements, or from Germany under the reparation clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. When the United States assessed the capacity of their separate debtors, at various dates, they tried hard to eliminate such indirect connections; complete exclusion of them was clearly out of the question. The Young Plan—which would never have seen the light of day but for official and unofficial American activities—was based upon the assumption that Germany must provide the European Allies with the means of paying the United States.

But neither demands nor negotiation will produce another penny from Germany. The German crisis compelled the United States to propose a moratorium on the Young Plan without the postponement of the U. S. claims. Germany's chief European creditor France would not forego hers.

And if the political creditors insisted on being paid, the private creditors, the holders of those loans which had made the payment of reparation debts fairly innocuous, would be the first sufferers. This action, which tardily acknowledged the material connection between debts and reparation, came too late. The German credit system nearly collapsed; the United Kingdom gave up the gold standard, ushering in the era of competitive currency depreciation in which we live now, and in which it seems paradoxical to insist on the sanctity of debt agreements.

There are no more dangerous links between nations, says the writer, than unwieldy international debts. "Liquidation ought not to be allowed to stand over too long and prevent the work from making a new start."

EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, in the course of a paper reproduced in the *Young Men of India*, observes "that education is intended to be a preparation for life and not for a living only. It is in its essence a discipline rather than a commodity for sale. There is, therefore, no direct connection between general education and employment though unfortunately in our own country English Education has been sought after purely with the narrow and utilitarian aim of securing one particular type of employment."

Continuing, the Vice-Chancellor emphatically urges that the work of rural reconstruction offers a vast field for patriotic service of thousands of our educated young men.

The work is so important and urgent that both Government and non-official agencies should subsidise the establishment of Practical Training Schools in Rural Reconstruction at various centres like the one at Martandam in Travancore, so ably run by Dr. Spencer Hatch. "We need," says a writer quoted by Dr. Hatch in his interesting book *Up from Poverty in Rural India*, "a host of men and women who have caught a vision of the rural field, who are willing to dedicate their lives to its service, and who can receive a training adequate to the task, so that efficiency shall be linked with high purpose." I should like to see that the Universities in India make it a rule that every student before taking his degree should spend at least six weeks at one of these training centres and produce a certificate of attendance. Such a training will not only bring the student into intimate touch with rural conditions but enable him to render service of the highest value to the village community.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

THE MENACE TO INDIA'S HEALTH. By Lt.-Col. C. L. Dunn. [The English Review, July 1934.]

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: The New Phase. By L. J. S. [The Cavalcade, July 1934.]

FLIGHT FROM CALCUTTA. By Philip Jordan. [The Fortnightly Review, July 1934.]

THE PROPOSED INDIAN REFORMS: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION. By B. C. Allen. [The Asiatic Review, July 1934.]

THE ANCIENT CITY OF CHALUKYAS RAJA MAHENDRANAGARAM. By Rayaprolu Subba Rao. [Indian State Railways Magazine, July 1934.]

THE CHURCH UNION MOVEMENT IN SOUTH INDIA. By the Rev. J. H. Maclean, D.D. [The National Christian Connell Review, August 1934.]

THE COMMUNAL AWARD

The resignation of two distinguished Members from the Congress Parliamentary Board owing to differences with the Working Committee on the Congress attitude to the Communal Award, though inevitable under the circumstances, cannot be lightly treated. It is a symptom of the grave and determined attitude taken by some leading men of the Hindu Community in regard to this much vexed question. Their point of view is expressed with considerable force and trenchancy in an article by Dr. Radhakumud Mukerji in the *Calcutta Review* for August, and Mr. Kalinath Roy, Editor of the *Tribune*, in the pages of the current number of the *Hindustan Review*. Dr. Radhakumud, in defining the Hindu position with reference to the coming Constitution, gravely observes that "no greater crisis has ever confronted the Hindus in the entire course of their history." He dismisses the White Paper scheme and its complicated paraphernalia as all checks and no real freedom for the people. In fact the safeguards and reservations are a frank denial of democracy. But to make the novel communal arrangements the basis of the new Constitution is, according to the writer, to strike at the root of democracy or nationhood in India.

The White Paper makes its Communal Proposals on the basis that India is not Hindustan, the land which the Hindus can claim as their own and give it their name, as forming the bulk of her people. And this in spite of such neighbouring reminders as Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Waziristan, or in Europe, Poland, Czechoslovakia and so many other countries and States named after their majority peoples. In all these countries, the majority community after whom they are named are numerically less major than the great Hindu community of India to whom the term Communal can hardly be applied except as an insult to their political status. No one can dare apply the term Communal to the great German nation numbering about 65 millions, while the Hindus numbering about 250 millions are more than a nation and cannot be described as a mere community. The very fact that in the present constitution the Hindus figure as non-Moslems and in the coming Constitution their existence is to be found in "General Constituencies" show to what an unjust position the Hindus of good old Aryan Stock have been reduced by the British Government in the land of their birth and glory.

It may or may not be the design of the authors of the White Paper but the unedifying result is

here: "the State is split up into 12 different sections each of which is given a different political value in a wholly arbitrary manner through separate electorate and representation." For according to the proposals

47 per cent. Hindus of Bengal will count only as 35 per cent. of the legislature, 14 per cent. Moslems in the U. P. are to weigh as 30 per cent, 0.36 per cent. Christians of Bengal including Europeans to count as 6.8 per cent. (by an inflation of about 2000 per cent.) while the Hindus forming 75 per cent. of the total population of India are to be reduced to 42 per cent. in the Central legislature. Thus does the White Paper scheme for India value her different communities to suit its underlying policy by an arbitrary scheme of weightage for their separate political representation which has no relation to their natural or intrinsic weight in number or influence, quantity or quality.

And the writer fears that thus the old unitary and compact character of the Indian province or a local administration will be replaced by a loose federation of religious communities to be separately organised as distinct political entities.

The position taken up by Dr. Mukerjee is supported with considerable warmth by Mr. Kalinath Roy in the *Hindustan Review*. Criticising the resolution of the Working Committee on the Communal Award, Mr. Roy says: "It is a grave departure from those principles of nationalism for which the Congress has stood ever since its inception."

To say this, in the first place, is to abdicate the function and authority of the Congress as the supreme dictator in national affairs. If, in every matter in which opinion is sharply divided, the Congress is to adopt this attitude, it will soon find its occupation gone. Secondly, if this is the ground on which the Working Committee is not prepared either to accept or reject the Award, it is clear that the time for rejecting the Award will never come. In its very nature, the Communal Award is calculated to please certain communities and classes, at the expense of others. It is inevitable that there will be a sharp difference of opinion between the two. If, therefore, the Congress wishes to wait until this difference of opinion ceases, it will have to wait till Doomsday, or till the Award breaks down under the weight of its own iniquity.

Mr. Roy urges that the communal problem must be tackled and that nationalist opinion will always support a compromise if the basic principles of nationalism are kept intact.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE PRESIDENT'S RULING

An important ruling on an amendment to the Army Bill was given by Sir R. K. Shunmugham Chettiar, the President, in the Legislative Assembly, on the 16th August.

The amendment moved by Sir Abdur Rahim (Calcutta Muslim) was to the effect that

the status and opportunities for promotion and power of command, rank and precedence of Indian commissioned officers in the Indian Army shall be the same as that of British officers in the Indian Army in units and formations.

Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member, said that it was clear that the British Army Act did not contemplate operation on this class of officers and the Government of India Act specially prohibited the Indian Legislature from enacting anything which would repeal or affect the British Army Act. Accordingly, Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment, he held, was out of order.

Sir R. K. Shunmugham Chettiar said that the power of regulation possessed by the King allowed local legislatures to make their own regulations. If, however, any local legislature made a regulation which came into conflict with the regulations framed by His Majesty later on, then the local legislation would cease to be effective. As no regulation existed which came into conflict with Sir Abdur Rahim's proposal, he, the President, ruled that the amendment was in order.

THE CONGRESS MANIFESTO

The Congress Parliamentary Board, having asked the Working Committee to enunciate the Congress policy on the White Paper proposals and the Communal Award, the Working Committee declares that the Congress policy on these matters is as follows:

The White Paper in no way expresses the will of the people of India, has been more or less condemned by almost all Indian political parties and falls far short of

the Congress goal, if it does not retard progress towards it. The only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a constitution drawn up by the Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as possible with power, if necessary, to important minorities to have their representatives elected exclusively by the electors belonging to such minorities. The White Paper lapsing, the Communal Award must lapse automatically. Among other things it will be the duty of the Constituent Assembly to determine the methods of representation of important minorities and make provision for otherwise safeguarding their interests.

However, as different communities in the country are sharply divided on the question of the Communal Award, it is necessary to define the Congress attitude on it. The Congress claims to represent equally all communities composing the Indian nation. Therefore, in view of the division of opinion, Congress can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award as long as a division of opinion lasts. At the same time it is necessary to redeclare the policy of the Congress on the communal question. No solution that is not purely national can be propounded by the Congress, but the Congress is pledged to accept any solution falling short of national which is agreed to by all parties concerned and conversely to reject any solution which is not agreed to by any one of the said parties. Judged by the national standard, the Communal Award is wholly unsatisfactory besides being open to serious objections on other grounds. It is, however, obvious that the only way to prevent any untoward consequences of the Communal Award is to explore ways and means of arriving at an agreed solution and not by any appeal on this essentially domestic question to the British Government or any other outside authority.

THE NEW NATIONALIST PARTY

Under the presidentship of Pundit Malaviya an organisation known as the Nationalist Party was inaugurated at Calcutta on the 19th August with the object of carrying on a campaign to reject the White Paper and the Communal Award in and outside the legislatures.

The Party will set up candidates for election to the Assembly in order to promote its objects. The first resolution forming the Congress Nationalist Party stated

that every Congressman who subscribed to the object of the party will be eligible as member of the party and candidates for election to the Legislative Councils will be selected from Congressmen who are members of the party, but in special cases the party may support a nationalist as a candidate for election who subscribes to the object of the party and agrees to abide by its rules in legislatures.

THE RT. HON. SASTRI'S EXHORTATION

In the course of his inaugural address to the Intermediate College Union, Bangalore, the Rt. Hon. Sastriar observed :

"Whatever walk of life you enter, whatever business you may be engaged in, I believe that with a cheerful, lenient, serene and happy outlook on life, you will make yourself a far more welcome companion in society. . . . Smile, be happy and make others around you feel happy. That is the key to all human intercourse."

GANDHIJI ON THE MANIFESTO

Mahatma Gandhi made a moving speech in support of the Congress Manifesto at Benares recently and in the course of the speech, he said :

The Parliamentary Board's idea of contesting the elections was to go to the legislatures and remain there for the rejection of the White Paper and convening of a Constituent Assembly to repeal repressive laws and carrying out the constructive programme and other national activities of the Congress to the extent to which opportunities were available. Referring to the work of the old Swaraj Party, Mr. Gandhi is reported to have said that he felt satisfied that they had rendered a good account of themselves in the legislatures. There was not a single speech of Pandit Motilal Nehru, of which the nation need be ashamed. They had produced good moral effect. Answering a question as to whether Congressmen may not be in a minority, Mr. Gandhi said that while hoping for majority, he was willing to concede they may be in a minority, but all depended on the personnel of the minority. Referring to Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Gandhi said that even if he were in a minority of one, he (Mr. Gandhi) was confident that he could give a good account of himself. The Congress also was learning by experience, as the Government. Several things in connection with civil disobedience and other matters might not have happened as they had happened had Congressmen been in the legislatures.

He was confident that Congressmen would come out of the legislatures if they were called on to do so by the Working Committee of the Congress, but he did not

believe in calling them out, unless there was supreme need for the same and Congressmen in legislatures had voluntarily agreed to the course. Even if civil disobedience were to be restarted, the Congress might not call on Congress members in the legislatures to come out; for, after all, even if a crore of Indians offered civil disobedience, they could easily spare about a thousand Congressmen for work in the legislatures. To-day, Government were enacting repressive measure after repressive measure, like the Bengal Act recently passed by the Assembly and claiming before the world that they had the support of elected members of the Assembly for the purpose. The Congress would be able to deprive the Government of that excuse.

In conclusion, Mr. Gandhi said that the manifesto was to be issued by the Congress Parliamentary Board for work in the legislatures, subject to the control of the Congress, in matters of policy which would be laid down from time to time.

MR. BUCHAN ON FREEDOM

Mr. John Buchan, Lord High Commissioner for Scotland, addressing the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, said :

Throughout the world to-day, there is a danger of revolt against freedom, not for the love of manly discipline but out of sheer failure of nerve. In secular politics we see a wide-spread distrust of liberty. Among great masses of men there is a loss of self-confidence; the citizen has forgotten his old pride of standing squarely on his feet. There is an impulse to huddle together and to seek salvation in herds, a fear of being alone, a craving to surrender the will to any authority which will save trouble. The critical and sceptical spirit which has long been abroad has disintegrated many of the old securities and driven men to flee for shelter to any new thing which offers cohesion and stability. A like impulse may be detected, I think, in certain religious movements of to-day. That is an unclean and lying spirit, both in secular and in sacred things; for it must lead to the decay of mind and will and soul. There can be no hope in that which involves the abnegation of manhood and the surrender of what St. Paul calls: 'The glorious liberty of the sons of God.' To oppose to-day a weak craving for servitude is as sacred a duty of this church of free men and free women as any that it has faced in its stormy history.

ALLOWANCES TO STATE PRISONERS

In the Assembly recently, Sir Henry Craik laid on the table a statement showing allowances sanctioned for State prisoners detained under Regulation III of 1918 and for their families.

The statement shows that the highest allowance is paid to the family of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who are paid Rs. 1,500 per mensem, while the next highest is the allowance of Rs. 500 paid to the family of Dr. Khan Sahib, plus an additional Rs. 200 per mensem during the period his son and daughter by his English wife are residing in England for education. Abdul Ghaffur Khan gets a monthly allowance of Rs. 200. The highest personal allowance is paid to Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan being Rs. 600 per mensem, while the ex-Maharaja of Nabha's name appears in the list with an allowance of Rs. 10,000 a month which, however, is paid by the Nabha State.

THE KING'S SILVER JUBILEE

The King's Silver Jubilee on May 6 will be a Bank Holiday. The service at St. Paul's will be the Central function and will probably be broadcast all over the Empire. Likewise the King's personal message will be similar to Christmas. No military detachments from overseas will be invited to obviate expense.

There may be a special jubilee honours list and a special medal struck. This will be the first occasion in English history when a King has celebrated his Silver Jubilee. George III was ill and Queen Victoria is mourning for the Prince Consort.

SARDAR V. PATEL

With the release of Sardar Patel on the 14th July, Mr. Jamnala Bajaj ceases to be the Acting President of the Congress, as Sardar Vallabhbhai automatically resumes duties of President.

THE BURMA COUNCIL

Unprecedented scenes were witnessed at Rangoon last month in the Burma Legislative Council, when certain of the Burmese members adopted obstructionist tactics following the Governor's action in vetoing their resolution for the removal of the President (Sir Oscar de Glanville) from office.

The President asked four of the members to withdraw, upon which all the Burmese members except nine walked out, but they remained in the lobbies and shouted "Ayes" when voting on a resolution took place, some re-entering and standing on the floor of the House.

TILAK HALL

Mahatma Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the Tilak Hall in Cawnpore recently.

An address was presented to him which stated that the idea of building a Public Hall was mooted 14 years ago immediately after the death of Mr. Tilak. The foundation-stone was laid in October 1932. The building could accommodate nearly 2,000 people and had cost Rs. 35,000.

Gandhiji said that Mr. Tilak's whole life had been dedicated to the service of his motherland. Mr. Tilak had been the originator of the idea of *Swaraj*.

THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

The urgent need for pushing forward the Reforms so that the provincial legislatures might be constituted before 1935 was stressed in resolutions passed by the All-India Muslim Conference and the All-India Muslim League at separate meetings held at Simla recently.

The Conference reiterated the Muslims' conviction that although the Communal Award and the White Paper were inadequate to afford that measure of protection to the Muslim community which existing conditions in the country warranted, any modification would be unacceptable.

INDIA INSTITUTE IN GERMANY

The Institute announces the award of 21 new scholarships for the academic year 1934-35 to the following Indian Graduate Students who are to carry on higher studies in various German Universities :

DRESDEN ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY

1. Mr. A. K. Ghose, M.Sc. (Chemistry), Lucknow University, at present carrying on research work in connection with Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.

FREIBERG MINING UNIVERSITY

2. Mr. B. C. Roy, B.Sc. (Applied Geology), Calcutta University and Indian School of Mines, at present studying at the Institute de Geologie Appliquee at Nancy.

HAMBURG UNIVERSITY

3. Mr. C. D. Dwarkanath, L.I.M. (Medicine), Indian Medical School, Madras.

4. Mr. S. Joshi, M.B., B.S. (Medicine), Bombay University, at present Tutor in Anatomy in Seth Gorhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.

5. Mr. S. K. Sharma, M.A. (Sanskrit), Delhi University.

HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY

6. Mr. K. P. Mukhopadhyay, M.A., B.L., (Political Science and Economy), Calcutta University.

HOHENHEIM AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

7. Mr. B. K. Kar, M.Sc. (Botany), Allahabad University, at present Assistant Physiologist, Research Laboratory, Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lyallpur.

8. Mr. T. V. G. Menon, B.A., B.Sc. (Agriculture), Madras University, at present carrying on Research Work at the Pusa Agricultural College.

9. Mr. Y. A. Sreenivasa Rao, M.Sc. (Plant Physiology), Bombay University, at present Research Scholar at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

JENA UNIVERSITY

10. Miss P. V. Devi, B.Sc. (Physical Culture), State Normal Teachers' College, Ypsilanti, Michigan, U. S. A.

11. Mr. D. C. Lahiri, M.A. (Medicine), Calcutta University, at present practising Physician and Lecturer of Botany in the Carmichael College, Rangpur.

12. T. R. Kannappan Naicker, M.A., L.T. (Physics), Madras University.

MARBURG UNIVERSITY

13. Mr. S. Vahiduddin B.A. (Philosophy), Osmania University, Hyderabad.

MUNICH UNIVERSITY

14. Mr. I. R. Barua, M.B., B.S. (Medicine), Rangoon University, now Senior House Surgeon, Rangoon General Hospital.

15. Miss A. M. Jansz, B.A. (Economics and Political Science), Oxford University, at present Senior History Mistress at the Bishop College, Colombo, Ceylon.

16. Mr. G. Kadambi, M.Sc. (Mathematics and Statistics), Madras University.

17. Mr. A. K. Mitra, Assistant at the Anthropological Laboratory Indian Museum, Calcutta.

STUTTGART ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY

18. Mr. D. R. Metba, B.Sc. (Pharmaceutical Chemistry), Bombay University.

19. Mr. R. Ramamonana Rao, B.E. (Civil Engineering), Madras University, at present working as an apprentice Engineer with Messrs. Gannon Dunkerly & Co.

TUBINGEN UNIVERSITY

20. Mr. A. S. Gupta, M.B., B.S. (Medicine), Lucknow University, formerly Principal, Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar.

ALLIANZ SCHOLARSHIP

21. Mr. Satayketu Vidyalkar, Professor of History, Gurukul University, Hardwar.

SIR HASAN SUHRAWARDY

A special Convocation of the Calcutta University was held on August 4th at Government House, Calcutta, to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Science on Sir Hasan Suhrawardy, retiring Vice-Chancellor. His Excellency the Governor, who is the Chancellor of the University, presided over the function.

A FULL BENCH JUDGMENT

We invite attention to the important decision of the Full Bench of the Madras High Court (consisting of Justices Madhavan Nair, Cornish and Pakenham Walsh) setting aside the order of the Madras Government forfeiting the security amount of Rs. 500 deposited by the Editor and Publisher of the Tamil daily *Gandhi*. The article to which objection was taken by the local Government was dealing with the inadequate relief measures taken by the authorities to relieve the distress in the afflicted areas of Bihar. Their Lordships, in setting aside the order of forfeiture, rightly emphasise the necessity "for the article being read as a whole and dispassionately" and urge that "a fair construction should be put upon it." They go on to point out "that more importance should be attached to the purport of the article as a whole than to the significance of isolated passages detached from the context." Government should likewise resist the tendency to embark on prosecutions under the Press Act without taking all relevant circumstances into consideration. The Judgment adds:

We think that the words used by the appellant are only comments expressing disapprobation of the conduct of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection and will fall within explanation (3) to section (4) of the Act. We would therefore set aside the order of the local Government declaring that the security of Rs. 500 given by the applicant should be forfeited.

TO STOP BRIBERY

Following the lead given by Chief Justice Young of the Lahore High Court to clean up the judiciary of corruption and bribery, it is learnt that Sheikh Abdur Rehman, Judge, Small Causes Court, Delhi, has issued notices warning the public against the payment of any kind of tips and illegal remuneration to any official attached to the Court.

The notice further states that in the event of discovery of any such payment, both the giver and

receiver would be liable to punishment and the public are requested to bring any such demands made on them by the ministerial staff to the presiding judge.

Strict secrecy is being maintained with regard to the service of notices on some members of the ministerial staff in Delhi, who are alleged to be recipients of such illegal gratifications from the public.

THE HABEAS CORPUS

Defending Prof. Laski's speech in Moscow, Mr. Bernard Shaw discusses the Habeas Corpus Act in the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Shaw says: "Had he (Prof. Laski) called the Habeas Corpus Act the corner-stone of British liberty, and Trial by Jury the palladium of British justice, he would have been first challenged to name a single instance in which the Habeas Corpus Act has not been suspended whenever the Government and the Police desired to imprison Britons and detain them without trial, and then asked sarcastically why our Indian subjects, when acquitted by juries of their countrymen, are promptly sentenced by British judges precisely as if the verdict were one of guilty."

TERRORIST OUTRAGES

The Resolution of the Bengal Government on the Bengal Presidency Police Administration Report for the year 1933 states that 41 terrorist outrages occurred during the year as against 74 last year, excluding the cases that occurred in Calcutta police jurisdiction. The decrease was due to the drive against known absconders. Many crimes were prevented by the internment of persons who were known to be planning them.

JUSTICE MANMATHANATH MUKERJEE

Mr. Justice Manmathanath Mukerjee has been appointed to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, *vice* Sir Phillip Buckland, acting Chief Justice, on leave.

WHAT NATIONAL ADVERTISING COSTS

At the spring meeting of the Executive Committee of the Insurance Advertising Conference held last May, the efforts of insurance companies to make the public more "insurance conscious" through advertising were reviewed. It was shown that among the life offices, 13 companies who are conducting national advertising companies last year spent \$1,500,000 in national magazines other than insurance journals, and \$750,000 in daily newspaper advertising.

In the course of the meeting, the President, Mr. Henry H. Putnam of the John Hancock Mutual Life of Boston, pointed out that the amount spent by Life Insurance Companies on advertising is now more than double what it was five years ago, and that sales resistance of prospects is being lowered and the way of agents smoothed thereby.

TWIN INSURANCE

Most things can be insured, from wooden legs to liners, but many parents may not be aware, says *Tilbits*, that they can insure against the arrival of twins. Insurances of the kind have been transacted at Lloyds for many years.

A few years ago Mr. W. V. Dumbreck, of Hadlow, Kent, took out one of these policies with Lloyds in August, and in the following February collected £1,000.

Underwriters increase their rate if previous twins have occurred on the wife's side. If there is no indication of hereditary tendency towards twins, the normal rate of £2 10s. per cent. is charged, but if past records show the frequent occurrence of twins, the rate may rise as high as 10 guineas per cent.

INSURANCE OF A NOSE

An Insurance Policy records that a woman who specialises in perfumes has insured her nose for £10,000.

REINSURANCE IN GERMANY

According to *La Reassurance* of Paris, through the *Policyholder*, Manchester, England, the premium income of German reinsurance companies is set at 36 per cent. of the total, followed by Switzerland with 24 per cent., United States with 16.1 per cent., Denmark with 9.7 per cent., Great Britain with 6.8 per cent., France with 5.4 per cent., and Norway 2 per cent.

REVISING THE INSURANCE LAW

It is announced that Mr. Sushil Sen of Calcutta has been appointed Special Officer for the revision of the Indian Companies and Insurance laws. The post carries a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem. The expenditure has been sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

ACTUARIAL EXAMINATION

Mr. K. R. Srinivasan, Assistant Actuary to the Government of India, has passed Part IV Section A of the Institute of Actuaries Examination. On completion of Section B, he will be the second Indian F. I. A.

MRS. J. M. SEN GUPTA

We understand that Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta has consented to join the Directorate of the Swastika Insurance Co. Ltd., of Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.

SOME LATEST BOOKS ON INSURANCE

EVERYMAN'S INSURANCE. By Frazer Hood, Ph.D., Litt.D. All information necessary to an understanding of the insurance protection is available in this book. Rs. 3-12.

LAW OF SALESMANSHIP: LIFE INSURANCE—ITS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RELATIONS. By Paul Huttinger, LL.B. The duties of the Life Insurance salesman are explained in a practical manner. Rs. 7-14.

GUIDE TO LIFE ASSURANCE: A complete text-book on the subject. By J. C. Mitra, F.S.S., F.R.E.S. Rs. 3.

LIFE INSURANCE. By Solomon Hubner, Ph.D. An indispensable text-book for all engaged in life insurance work. Rs. 7-14. Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Booksellers, George Town, Madras.

WHAT IS TRUE SWADESHI ?

There are certain industries in the country which have thriven on copious flow of capital and enterprise and Government aid, and those are bound to develop and stand on their own legs. They need no special pleading. But there are lots of small industries which wither away for want of popular support. Their capital is scant and but for a touch of true home feeling they are apt to decay. Indeed, most of them have decayed and are lost for want of that necessary human touch. Hence Mahatma Gandhi's plea for their preference and support.

And then what a field is open to the numerous unemployed, now pathetically wandering in the wilderness! It may be they cannot make much, but every little tells, and anything that goes to cheer the unhappy must be a welcome relief to them. "Just as I did with regard to the spinning wheel," said Gandhiji the other day, "I would ask only those who suffer from unemployment and penury to take to some of these industries and add a little to their slender resources."

ALL-INDIA KHADDAR EXHIBITION

In declaring the All-India Khaddar and Swadeshi Exhibition open at Trichinopoly on the 5th July, Mr. Bulabhai Desai said that the Khadi movement was of great value in the economic reconstruction of the country. In an agricultural country like India the peasant had work only for 8 months in a year and idled away the other 4 months spending his earnings on marriages and festivities. Khaddar work could engage him during this period and increase his earnings. Mr. Bulabhai added that in 1928-29 the import of textiles into India amounted to Rs. 67 crores. Later during the Satyagraha campaign in 1930-31, the imports dwindled to Rs. 32 crores, and it went down further to 24 crores in 1931-32. But in 1932-33 it went up to 34 crores.

INCREASE IN RICE TRADE

In the Assembly recently Mr. Bajpai, replying to Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, said that exports of rice abroad from Madras had not diminished but increased from 66,912 tons in 1932-33 to 79,344 tons in 1933-34. The Ottawa Agreement has already had the effect of substantially improving the export of Indian rice to the United Kingdom.

The Crop Planning Conference recommended that the question of improving prospects in Ceylon and British Malaya should be taken up. This suggestion is receiving attention. As regards railway freights, the Railway Board have already advised the various administrations that where special rates are required to facilitate particular movements of special crops, the question should be sympathetically considered.

PRINCE OF WALES ON ADVERTISING

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was the guest of honour at the Advertising Association's dinner on the 6th of July. In the course of his speech, the Prince said industrialists in Britain, being progressive people so far as production was concerned, were more than holding their own. The greatest problem to-day and probably for many a year to come was to find a way to sell all goods. Towards this end, he was certain good advertising would play a very vital part. Good advertising went hand in hand with salesmanship.

INDUSTRIES IN CEYLON

With a view to establish a central industrial bureau manned by experts, trained in manufacturing industries for which Ceylon supplies raw materials, Ceylon will consider a scheme for granting scholarships to students to specialise in industrial work in foreign countries.

INDO-JAPANESE PACT

The Indo-Japanese Commercial Agreement was signed at the Foreign Office at 12-53 p.m. on July 12th by Sir John Simon, Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Matsudaira.

CEYLON WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

For the first time in the history of Ceylon, an All-Ceylon Women's Conference will be held early this month.

The Conference, which will be of a non-political character, will be open to all women, regardless of race, nationality, belief or occupation, and aims at bringing the women of the Island together to discuss common problems in education, home life, social welfare and legislation. A number of interesting subjects will be discussed at the conference, including the existing laws relating to women and children.

BEING THE WIFE OF A GENIUS

Henrietta Kriesler, the wife of the world's greatest violinist, Fritz Kriesler of Vienna, who had recently been to London, expressed the view: "Being the wife of a genius is not all plain sailing; in fact the life it entails has its drawbacks." Explaining her words further she said: "You see Fritz is the person I love, not his genius. I am proud of his genius but that part of him belong to the world, not to me. Like many other women married to celebrities, I have half regretted his fame. We have only once or twice succeeded in living our own private lives, only to be plunged into the exacting routine of the greatest violinist of the world."

WOMEN MINE WORKERS

A report recommending that the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds be prohibited is now being circulated by the League's International Labour Office to all member states in preparation of its annual conference on June 4. This question reached its agenda on the initiative of the Japanese workers' delegate to the 1929 Conference.

The report shows that such employment of women is already legally banned in most mining countries, particularly in Europe, where it has been forbidden, in Britain since 1842, France

since 1874 and Germany since 1878. In certain Oriental countries, it says, women are still employed underground in mines, though on an increasingly restricted scale.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO INDIAN WOMEN

That the late Mrs. Shyamji Krishna Varma, whose husband died in exile in Europe, has by a will left a sum equivalent to about 30 lakhs of rupees for the education of Indians abroad is announced in an interview by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, the well-known historian, who recently returned from a tour in Europe. Mr. Jayaswal added that the authorities of the Paris University and the trustees appointed by the donor will administer the trust probably by giving scholarships to Indian women.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Recently Mrs. Kailas Srivastava, of Allahabad, made a practical statement on the education of women. She said:—

What little I have been able to see in Europe and in this country has led me to think that there exists in general a clear cut division of functions between sexes and that there is no great social good in transcending this division. As such let us realise the importance of the division of functions and fit the future mothers for a proper place in new India. I agree with the fact that it should be optional for girls to take up either the course of the boys or a special course for girls. I would suggest that in primary classes both should be taught the same subjects and later an option be given to girls; but general emphasis should be laid in girls' education on such subjects as go to build up a better home.

WOMEN IN GERMANY

Women in Germany are to have a place in the sun, too, it appears from a speech delivered early in March by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Minister for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment.

Dr. Goebbels went on to say that modern women were filling efficiently posts that had not existed previously and to which they were peculiarly fitted.

The fact that the Nazi Party idealized Home and Motherhood, he said, did not mean that it intended to exclude women completely from the professions to the consequent disruption of many businesses.

DEAN INGE

The resignation of Dean Inge from the deanery of St. Paul's from October 2, is an event of more than ecclesiastical interest. There will, of course, be many who will miss his sermons intoned in his staccato and deliberate manner from the pulpit of St. Paul's.

Though he is seventy-four years old, his energy is unabated as is shown by the fact that only very recently he measured swords with the astronomer-philosophers of the new school.

And we shall all rejoice to have more lay thoughts from the Dean.* However "gloomy" he may be in his outlook, he is always inspiring and never commonplace. His views on politics and economics, whether one agrees with them or not, savour of the man who is in the thick of the battle and compel thought.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE IN S. AFRICA

It is understood that arrangements are now being made for the fifth Imperial Press Conference to be held in South Africa next winter by the invitation of the South African Section of the Empire Press Union, which is planning a six weeks' tour, designed to give visiting delegates and 55 distinguished representatives of the Press of the British Empire an opportunity of studying the present conditions and the future of South Africa.

The invitation of the South African Press is supported by newspapers of all categories and all shades of political opinion and the tour programme is receiving active co-operation from the South African Government. The Conference sessions will be held in Cape Town and Johannesburg.

The delegation from Britain will sail on January 18, returning on April 8. This date has been selected partly to enable the British delegation to return to England in time for the celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary of the King's Accession next year and will also mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Union of South Africa.

BELLOC AND CHESTERTON

The Pope has bestowed on Mr. Hilaire Belloc and Mr. G. K. Chesterton, the Knight Commandership with Star of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, in recognition of the services which by their writings they have rendered to the Roman Catholic Church.

* LAY THOUGHTS OF A DEAN. By Dean Inge. Cheap Popular Edition in 2 Vols. Price Rs. 5-4 net per set (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

THE LATE VON HINDENBURG

The death occurred of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, President of the German Republic, on August 2, the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War. A war-scarred veteran of Germany, he proved himself even greater in peace than in war. Born on October 2, 1847, he had a long and distinguished military career. He was the Commander-in-Chief of VIII German Army in the Great War. He was elected President of the Republic, first in 1925 on the death of Herr Ebert, and for a second, time in 1932 by a majority of six million votes over Herr Hitler. Herr Hitler succeeds Marshal Hindenburg as leader of the Reich. The Cabinet has adopted a law amalgamating the posts of Chancellor and President.

THE CONGRESS CANDIDATES

The following candidates have been selected by the Selection Committee of the Congress for the constituencies noted against their names:

Ganjam-Vizagapatam: Mr. V. V. Giri.
East Godavari-West Godavari-Kistna: Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu.
Nellore-cum-Guntur: Mr. N. G. Ranga.
City of Madras: Mr. S. Satyamurthi.
Chingleput-South Arcot: Mr. C. N. Mathuranga Mudaliar.
Trichinopoly-Tanjore: Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.
Coimbatore: Mr. Avanasillingham Chettiar.
Malabar-South Canara: Mr. Samuel Aaron.
Madras (Indian Commerce): Mr. Sami Venkatachalam.
Bombay City: Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. Deshmukh.
Gujarat: Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.
Kanara (Karnatak A. K.): Mr. S. K. Hosamani, pleader, Havell.
Maharashtra: Mr. N. V. Gadgil Keshavrao Jeehe.
Muslim Central Division (Maharashtra): Dr. Kaji Abdul Hamid.

THE LATE SIR MANMOHANDAS RAMJI

We regret to record the death of Sir Manmohandas Ramji at the age of 78 at Bombay on the 13th August.

Sir Manmohandas was the father of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and a pioneer of Indian insurance. He started the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company to cater to the insurance needs of cloth importers over 25 years ago. As member of the Council of State, he was a staunch supporter of the 18d. ratio in the face of a large volume of Indian mercantile opinion in favour of the 16d. ratio. Sir Manmohandas was an uncompromising Sanatanist leader, who openly deplored Mr. Gandhi's Hartian movement.

PAINLESS MOTHERHOOD

Painless childbirth has become an accomplished fact. The sponsors claim that it will rank among the greatest discoveries by which pain and misery, always considered to be an essential part of motherhood, can be eliminated without harm to either the mother or child.

The new method, invented by a Liverpool doctor, has been tried on a large number of cases at a hospital in London. Of one hundred cases tried, we are informed that 58 women felt no pain whatsoever, 40 found great relief and the remaining two were given some relief.

A writer dealing with this new invention in a London paper says that it is based on an entirely new idea, for the anaesthetic is self-administered, the patient herself controlling the action. The apparatus consists of a mouthpiece connected to a source of gas which is mixed with twice the amount of air. On the face mask is fitted a spring trigger which has to be kept pressed down to allow the gas mixture to pass. Directly it is released, gas is shut off and ordinary air alone is released.

A DELICATE OPERATION

A woman, who has been blind for 33 years, has had her sight "sewn on" by a remarkable operation at the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital.

Several tiny membranes, less than 5 millimetres long, were taken from two patients in the hospital, who had each had an eye removed.

Then Mr. Tudor Thomas, the famous specialist, stitched the membrane to the woman's sightless eyes with fine gut. Two operations had to be performed before the membranes were correctly adjusted.

Months of anxious waiting followed. In order to assist the cure, news of the operation was kept secret.

Now the hospital has triumphantly announced a complete cure and the woman, who was blinded at the age of 2, is learning to read print for the first time.

CHITTARANJAN HOSPITAL

Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation-stone of a children's wing attached to the Chittaranjan Hospital in Calcutta during his visit to the city. The cost of this wing which will come to Rs. 80,000 will be met by public donations.

DEVELOPMENT OF MUSCULAR STRENGTH

There is a prevailing notion that physical activities have only exercise value," writes Mr. H. C. Buck to a contemporary, "and that the only purpose is to develop huge muscles and great muscular strength. This is a mistaken notion, because mere size and strength of muscle is not a guarantee of health and vitality. In fact one may have huge muscles but poorly developed vital organs. However, one should aim to possess a reasonable degree of muscular strength and a physique of which he need not feel ashamed. One must remember also that if exercise as such is to improve size and strength of muscle the diet must contain sufficient nitrogen for building and repairing body tissue.

FOOD ADULTERATION IN MADRAS

Reviewing the administration report of the King Institute for the year ended September 30, 1933, the Madras Government state that they are considering proposals for the more efficient working of the Prevention of Adulteration Act.

Of the samples of food-stuffs submitted from various parts of the Madras Presidency for examination by the Government Analyst at the King Institute, Guindy, during 1932-33, 33.4 per cent. were adulterated. Adulteration was highest in respect of milk and ghee, the percentages being 61 and 27 respectively. The Government Analyst remarks that the average fine imposed for food adulteration is Rs. 15 and that this is too small.

SOLARIUM FOR JAMNAGAR

One of Ranji's ambitions, unfulfilled before his death, is now about to be realised. This is the grand solarium which he began to build at Jamnagar. The solarium, which is ready, weighs 390,000 lb. It has ten cabins which are pivoted in such a way that only the therapeutic rays are consumed. Ten giant lenses, each 64 by 60 inches concentrate 240,000 candle light power on every patient.

The solarium is another proof of the broad vision of the man who wished to be remembered as a ruler rather than as a cricketer.

IS CANCER INFECTIOUS?

The idea of many people that cancer is infectious and hereditary was denied by the Earl of Granard, president of the Cancer Hospital, when presiding at the annual meeting of the Governors at the hospital.

"This infection question is one that we have studied very closely, and I think I can say with the greatest confidence that there is not a fragment of evidence to support this fear."

INDIA'S METALLIC CURRENCY

Sir Montagu Webb is a veteran economist and has been recently making his views widespread, as certain to remedy the present plight of India. He urges a reduction of taxation and the re-opening of the mints to the coinage of silver and protests against the idea of cutting down production to fit the volume of money. He bewails the consequences of the deliberate over-rating of India's currency after the war, resulting in a check to the country's exports and in a severe fall of prices and shrinkage of buying power worse than in any other part of the Empire. He pleads for active co-operation with the U. S. A. for the free and unrestricted coinage of full and legal tender silver money at a ratio to be agreed upon between the two countries. 'In India's Plight', (*Daily Gazette Press*) the author gives twelve possible causes of the economic catastrophe in India and the outside world and urges that prices must be raised to the level of five or six years ago and stabilised about that point. There should be no further artificial restriction of India's metallic currency and no more domination of Indian finance by the secret money Powers of London. Her currency should be based on full value silver money coined at Government mints, and this will go a long way towards the raising of prices.

POSTAL SAVING IN U. S. A.

The Postal Savings System in the United States was organized in 1910 and started operations in January 1911 with the designation of one post office in each state and territory as a Postal Savings Depository. Total deposits in the first year amounted to \$778,129, but in the following year totalled \$30,732,357. Balance to credit of depositors thereafter increased irregularly until 1930 when it totalled \$175,272,000, but in the next three years contrary to the experience of other saving institutions, it increased at a much accelerated rate to the total reported on June 30, 1933, of \$1,184,948,000.

U. S. A. 'S. SILVER PURCHASES

The Government of the U. S. A. have decided to purchase 125,400,000 ounces of silver within the next 6 months. This will involve a huge expansion of the currency.

BANK OF BARODA

The Bank of Baroda and the Bank of India have declared their usual dividends for the half year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CARS

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway authorities are introducing over certain sections of their broad-gauge system a new type of electric rail cars with the main object of meeting the bus competition and of providing the public with a very fast and cheap local service.

These rail cars will be self-contained with electricity unlike power drawn from overhead wires, and are said to be capable of speeds up to 70 miles an hour. The running expenditure of these cars is only about half of that on the regular steam services, as a very small establishment would be enough.

The experiment will be first tried over certain sections of the railway near Madras and Bezwada, and further extended if good results are obtained.

MR. J. M. PANDYA

Mr. J. M. Pandya, who is at present employed as chief engineer of the Morvi Railway in Kathiawar, has been appointed as the manager and engineer-in-chief of the Gondal Railway, Kathiawar, with effect from July 1st.

Mr. Pandya took his B. Sc. in Edinburgh in 1920, obtained first-class honours in all courses, and also a gold medal and prize in the senior courses in civil engineering.

In 1932, he converted the Morvi-Navalkhi narrow gauge tramway to meter-gauge railway standard. He was also appointed as the port engineer in charge of the development of Navalkhi Port in addition to his other duties in 1926.

He was deputed by Morvi State in 1923 to study various developments of ports and railways in Great Britain and on the Continent.

INDIAN RAILWAY APPRENTICES

Six special class railway apprentices, on the completion of four years' training in India, have been selected for a further two years' training in the United Kingdom on satisfactory completion of which they will be appointed to the transportation and mechanical department of the Indian Railways. The six apprentices who have concluded their four years' training in the Jamalpur Workshops are: Messrs. C. P. Bhalla, I. C. Bahree, D. V. Reddy, K. C. Chopra, H. O. Tomey and A. H. Marley.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART

The Queen's admiration for Indian craftsmanship, writes the London correspondent to a contemporary, is illustrated by the order she gave recently for seven beautiful Indian brass and enamel cigarette boxes. They have just arrived in London from Moradabad, United Provinces. The order was given after the Queen had bought several similar boxes exhibited at the British Industries Fair.

Meanwhile, good results are being obtained from the first Indian display shop recently opened at Nottingham. It aroused considerable interest among the public regarding Indian products. Especially popular are cooking demonstrations at which testing samples are available.

Another news item from the trade front concerns India's part in the forthcoming Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. An island site occupying 1,500 square feet in a prominent position has been secured for the Indian stand. About 30 firms are sending articles direct from India for the exhibition and about 15 from Great Britain. The products to be shown include tea, coffee, sports goods, hides, skins, finished leather, ivory carvings, walnuts, carpets, rugs, cigars, lace, leather suitcases, papier-mache work, brassware, carved wood-work, scarves, curtains, straw baskets and shellac. The Indian Railway Publicity Bureau in New York is also taking part.

A NOVEL STAGE

A new revolving stage on two floors, such as no other theatre in Europe can boast, is being constructed in the Bavarian State Opera House in Munich. The two floors of the stage rest on turning-platforms 11 yards in diameter and can be raised or lowered 11 yards. While the business is proceeding on the upper stage during a performance, the lower stage will be set for the following scenes. In this way an almost uninterrupted performance of an opera becomes possible. The new stage was designed by Professor Linnebach, the technical director of the Bavarian State Theatres.

NEW MODEL CHURCH

Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., of Bombay has designed a miniature church adopting Indian architecture. The style is a combination of the model of South Indian temples and the towers of the Khajuro temple of Bundelkhand. The plan awaits the approval of the Apostolic Delegate in India.

INDIAN CRICKET CLUB

The membership of the Cricket Club of India is just increasing. Within the last few days more than fifty members, mostly life members, have joined the Club. Among these are the Maharaja of Ratlam, the Yuvaraja of Patiala, Major Shrivji, Army Member, Ratlam, Prince Vikram Singhji of Dewas, Senator, and Maharajakumar Brijindra Singh of Patiala.

Early in October, the Club's official organ, a monthly magazine called *Indian Cricket* will make its first appearance. The Magazine will be edited in Delhi and published from Bombay by Mr. F. J. Collins.

One of the Club's first activities, we are told, will be to hold the annual anniversary dinner in Delhi early in November, soon after the first match of the Club against the University Occasionals with Bengal, who are visiting Northern India in the cold weather.

Three matches for the Club have been arranged at Bombay and efforts are being made to arrange another attractive match in Calcutta during the Christmas, on 29th, 30th and 31st December.

LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

In this country of great distances, writes a contemporary, it is not easy for tennis players to travel to the leading centres, Calcutta, Lahore, Delhi, Madras, Allahabad and Bombay for the purpose of playing tennis only and perhaps next year the A.I.L.T.A. will undertake, in addition to an All-India list, the compilation of provincial ranking list which will be a better guide to the relative merits of the players. The records of the following men players are under the consideration of the Committee:

S. A. Azim	T. B. Balagopal
M. Bhandari	B. T. Blake
Lt. Henderson Brooks	L. Brooke Edwards
D. N. Kapoor	Islam Ahmed
N. Krishnaswami	Madan Mohan
C. L. Mehta	W. H. S. Michelmore
C. J. Mullen	B. Rachappa
C. Ramaswami	S. L. R. Sawhney
Ranbhir Singh	Yudhister Singh
E. V. Bobb	J. E. Tew
Sohan Lal	

CHAMPION SWIMMER'S PLANS

The *United Press* understands that the future plans of Mr. Profulla Ghose, the champion swimmer, are 60 hours' swimming with handcuffs in Japan, 100 hours' free style endurance swimming in America and crossing the English Channel and the Mediterranean sea from Malta to Sicily.

THE SCIENCE ACADEMY

The following office-bearers have been elected for the Indian Academy of Science at the meeting of the Fellows held last month at Bangalore.

President: Sir C. V. Raman; Vice-Presidents: Dr. E. P. Meisner, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University; Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Principal of Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Rao Bahadur T. S. Visvanath and Prof. B. K. Singh; Treasurer: Dr. V. Subramaniam, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Secretaries: Prof. C. R. Narayana Rao, Bangalore, and Rao Bahadur B. Venkatesachari, Bangalore.

Members of Council: Principal M. Owen, Prof. P. N. Ghosh, Dr. S. Chowla, Dr. S. K. Banerjee, Dr. R. Vaidyanathaswami, Dr. S. S. Joshi, Dr. H. Parameswaran, Dr. M. C. Parthasarathi Iyengar, Major S. C. Bhatia, Dr. A. L. Narayan, Dr. S. Subba Rao, Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao, Prof. L. Rama Rao, Dr. T. Ekambaram and Lt.-Col. Berkley Hill.

The members of Council hold office for one year, while the others hold office for three years.

THE CURIE INSTITUTE

The death of Mme. Curie has robbed France of the greatest woman scientist whom the world has yet known, writes *The Morning Post*. Though in the discovery of radium she shares the credit with her late husband, perhaps the most vital part of the investigation had been completed before he threw over his own work to join her. To say this is no disparagement of Professor Curie, for he was always the first to insist that his wife should receive the honour which was her due. Not only did Mme. Curie provide the medical profession with what is still one of the most important methods of attack on many diseases. She also paved the way for the atom-splitting achievements of Cambridge scientists. There have indeed been lately many signs of friendly rivalry in this field between the famous Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge and the Curie Institute in Paris. The Curie Institute has had many successes in which Irene Curie, Mme. Curie's daughter, and her scientist husband, M. Joliot, have played no inconsiderable part.

THE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

The Nizam's Government have renewed the grant of Rs. 10,000 per year for three years to the Indian Institute of Science. The grant had been stopped for some time.

RASPUTIN FILM

An agreement is announced between the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer interests and representatives of Princess Youssupoff, disposing of future libel litigation in connexion with the future showing of the *Rasputin* Film.

The agreement provides that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer shall not appeal to the House of Lords, the action for damages pending in the Supreme Court, New York County, be withdrawn and all future litigation against the producers, distributors and exhibitors be ended throughout the world.

A statement will be inserted in the film to the effect that the part of Natasha, to which the Princess took exception, is fictional.

IMPROVEMENT OF FILM INDUSTRY

India is planning a Hollywood of the Far East and now has a representative in America studying methods previous to the establishment of this Film Production Centre, Guru D. Lal of Delhi, who attended the Society of Motion Picture Engineers' Convention at Atlantic City, Calif. and is now going to Hollywood to continue his work of studying modern methods. There are about 30 production companies in India making talkies, and plans are under way to combine the larger improved forces with new inventions and establish an eastern market.

CLEANER FILMS

The Pope warmly associated himself recently with the campaign in the United States against immoral films.

Addressing representatives of the International Federation of the Cinematograph Press, His Holiness said it was the most solemn duty of the Press to work for a cleaner film industry.

The Pope praised the noble crusade of Catholic bishops in the United States for clean films, but said that the campaign should not be confined to Catholics but should be world-wide.

MARIE DRESSLER

Death has occurred of Marie Dressler, the film star. Marie Dressler was born on 9th November 1869 in Coburg, Canada. With brown hair and blue-grey eyes, she was one of the most vivacious comedienesses on the silver screen where she made her first appearance with Charlie Chaplin in "Tillie's Punctured Romance." Later, she scored hits in "Anna Christie," "One Romantic Night," "Politics," "Dinner at Eight," "Emma" etc.

INDIA TO LEICESTER BY CAR

From India to Leicester by motor car, a 11,000 miles journey, during which the first water to be crossed was the Straits of Dover, is the remarkable journey accomplished by the Rev. A. J. Garrison of the American Christian Missionary Alliance. Mr. Garrison, his wife, and five children decided to visit a friend in Leicester, the Rev. J. Ellison, minister of Bible Hall, Mere-road. They left Berar, Central Province, India, in a motor car and arrived at their destination in the middle of July after an 11,000 miles journey of four months. They drove through North India, Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq, Palestine, Turkey, Bulgaria, Italy, over the Swiss Alps into France, crossing water for the first time (other than by ferry or bridge) after reaching Calais.

MOTOR REGULATIONS IN ITALY

The Governor of Rome, Prince Boncompagni Ludovisi, has issued a regulation prohibiting all motorists to sound their horns after 11 p.m. The decree says: "Drivers must slow down when needful, so as to eliminate the necessity of sounding their horns." When a similar decree was issued some time ago, a few young men about town amused themselves by putting motor horns in their coat pockets, and sounding the horns when they saw a car coming.

CEYLON MOTOR ORDINANCE

In a memorandum submitted to the Minister of Local Administration, the Registrar of motor cars points out that the present motor ordinance is defective in certain aspects relating to the liabilities and recovery of damages, and recommends that certain clauses from the English Traffic Act, 1930, relating to insurance be introduced. The Registrar does not favour the adoption of compulsory third-party insurance at present owing to added burden on bus and lorry owners, but suggests that it be taken up as soon as the depression lifts.

CARS AND BATTERIES

No motor car owner should be without a Phillips Rectifier as it does away with the necessity of taking batteries to a charging station and ensures batteries always being at full capacity. Once connected to the battery and wall socket, all that is required is to switch on the current. It can then be left to charge batteries without supervision or damage. There is nothing to go wrong—no moving parts, no lubrication. It is noiseless and extremely economical in operation. Phillips Rectifier type 327 charges 16 cells at 13 amps. and type 366 charges up to 7 cells at 3 amps. up to 4 cells at 6 amps.

INCREASE IN AIR MAIL LETTERS

"It is interesting," observes an official of Imperial Airways when discussing the figures, "to note the growth in the mail loads carried by our machines since the inception of the company just over 10 years ago. In our first year, 1924-25, we carried about 100,000 letters. In our second year that total was doubled, and by 1926-27 it had increased to 400,000 letters. Then in 1927-28 there was a jump to 3,000,000, and the following year saw an increase of another 1,000,000. By 1929-30 the figure stood at 5,500,000, and for several years after that we went on adding roughly 1,000,000 letters a year until at the present time the annual total stands at approximately 12,000,000."

CHAWLA'S EXPERIENCE

Writing from Bushire, Mr. R. N. Chawla, the Indian Airman who is now in London, says that after leaving Karachi he encountered severe dust-storm which limited visibility to a few hundred yards ahead. He was, therefore, forced to land twice on the beach between Jask and Bushire to avoid dashing against the hills all along the Persian Coast. The French Air Mail too was held up for the same reason. Mr. Chawla had, therefore, to wait at Basra and Bushire, as the French Mail did, until the weather improved.

Mr. Chawla further states that those who feel inclined to help him in his fight to send their donations either direct to him by cable: R. N. Chawla C/o Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, or to Dr. Moonje, Nagpur, who will forward the amount to him.

VICEROY'S RETURN BY AIR

The Imperial Airways liner, 'Helena', carrying the Viceroy, Lady Willingdon and Party landed at the Karachi Airport at 3-45 p.m. on August 16th.

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon were interviewed by the Associated Press. H. E. the Viceroy said that they had a wonderful journey outward though it was very hot.

Lady Willingdon said: "We are delighted to be back in India."

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

Speaking recently on the Bill to give effect in British India to the International Air Convention, Sir Frank Noyce announced that the Government had in view in the near future an extensive programme of civil aviation in this country and that the Government would place before the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly details of the capital programme very shortly.

TANJORE MIRASDARS' CONFERENCE

The Special Conference of the Mirasdars of the Tanjore Old Delta met under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao at Tanjore recently.

In his presidential address, Mr. Ramachandra Rao pointed out the unfairness involved in the action of the Madras Government in carrying on settlement operations, resettlement schemes, and the enhancement of the existing water-rates in the Cauvery Old Delta and the unjustifiable re-classification of irrigation sources and the consequent increased burden at a time of acute agrarian depression. He deplored the Government's indifference and inaction and pleaded for immediate statutory inter-provincial regulation of the movement of paddy and rice with the object of increasing their prices and for the prescription of a quota for the export of Burmese rice into this province and for the reduction in railway freights and for the constitution of a Standing Committee on rice.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

What is the policy of the Government of India with regard to rural indebtedness? asked Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad in the Assembly recently.

Mr. G. S. Bajpat, replying, said that the question was discussed at the provincial economic conference held at Delhi in April last. The general view of the conference was that the diversity of conditions of agricultural classes in India was so great, both in respect of land tenures and general economic status, that any legislative measures to afford relief must primarily be provincial. The question of ensuring a regular exchange of information on this matter between the various local Governments was under consideration.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN C. P.

Increasing the number of Agricultural Middle Schools in C. P. and introducing agricultural instruction in High Schools working in rural areas is one of the schemes which has been engaging the attention of the Education Department of the C. P. Government. The realisation of this scheme has been delayed on account of monetary stringency. If the scheme materialises, it will, to a great extent, divert a good many students from following the beaten track of going in for the arts course and thence taking up law.

DR. P. P. PILLAI ON ASIATIC LABOUR

Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the Indian branch of the International Labour Office, attended the Asiatic Labour Conference which met at Colombo in May last. Giving his impressions of the Conference, Dr. Pillai says:—

"A great many of the problems considered at Colombo are already being carefully studied at Geneva, which has, all along, been anxious that Asia should have the fullest benefit from her connection with the I.L.O. Both the late M. Albert Thomas, who had made a comprehensive tour of the East and Mr. Harold Butler, the present Director, have been devoting special attention to Asiatic problems, and even now an I.L.O. mission headed by Mr. Maurette is investigating conditions in China and Japan. At Mr. Joshi's instance, the office has started a comprehensive enquiry into the industrial conditions in Asia and an extra European Sect has been created at Geneva for watching Asiatic interests. It is clear, therefore, that the I.L.O. will welcome all attempts on the part of the Asiatic countries to organise themselves and to make their claims heard."

REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK

The International Labour Office has drafted a recommendation to all governments for taking steps to ensure reduction of hours of work and at the same time not to make wage-cuts. Any necessary adjustment of wages should be effected by direct negotiations between employers and workers. If no such agreement can be reached, it should be possible for either party to submit the matter to bodies competent to deal with wage questions and that, where no such bodies exist, they should be set up.

The Government of India, while not contesting the view that an international reduction of hours would tend to alleviate unemployment, are of opinion that the adoption of a Draft Convention on the subject is not likely to secure concerted international action in this direction.

In their reply, the Government point out that with the exception of the jute industry, which had adopted temporary measures of restricting production, no Indian industry of importance is working hours approaching the 40-hours limit, while the weekly hours in the majority of seasonal factories are in the neighbourhood of 60 per week.

At present in perennial factories adult hours are ordinarily restricted to 11 hours per day and 60 hours per week, but the new Factory Bill, based on the Whitley recommendations, provides in the case of perennial factories a daily limit of 10 and a weekly limit of 54 hours.

THE ROPE TRICK

Mr. B. S. Chandhury, B.Sc., C.P., Civil Service, writes:—

The most wonderful has been achieved at last and India's credit and prestige have been maintained high up by two Fakirs in London. The so much talked of Rope Trick has been successfully performed at the Magic Circle Headquarter, London, the very same organisation that announced a prize of £500 and a world tour to the successful performer. The challenge was accepted by two sons of India and on the night of the 17th May 1934, a programme of "Magic of Nations" was presented in London under the auspices of the Magic Circle. The following is the description given by Mr. Layman of the *Magician Monthly*, London.

"The opening was sensational Dramatic music from the Piano.....a well spoken prologue.....Introducingthe Indian Rope Trick!

The trick we had read about, the illusion that had given the Magic Circle much concern. And now, believe it or not, in the Circle headquarters of all places, the stage is set with two Indians making solemn obeisance before a coil of rope. Slowly it rises, threading its way to the ceiling, and the boy arrives to be sacrificed. It is a ventriloquial boy and up he climbs. The rope collapses, and he has vanished (or very nearly, for we can still see his legs dangling below the top curtain), and the rope trick has been performed before the witnesses at last!"

WAR UNIFORMS AND CAPS

The Prince of Wales has presented to the Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall, the uniform and caps worn in the War by the late Field-Marshal Earl Haig and Marshal Foch. The former was worn by Earl Haig from the outbreak of the War up to the end of the retreat from Mons. The museum's collection of head-dresses of famous commanders includes those of Nelson, Wellington, and Wolseley.

GERMAN HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

Disaster has overtaken the German Himalayan Expedition to Nanga Parbat led by the famous climber, Herr Willy Merkyl. It is reported that two Darjeeling porters are dead and three climbers and several other porters are missing. A terrific blizzard has been blowing for some days, making any attempt at rescue almost impossible.

A college professor courteously offered his seat in the tram to a woman passenger. As the car started jerkily, the professor plunged forward, clutching wildly for a strap. His hand closed firmly on the nearest one, which happened to be already held by a young lady.

Looking up, the charming young person said: "Evidently we must hang together!"

And the college professor, looking down at the owner of the little hand, replied: "Capital punishment!"

* * *

Don't feel too highly flattered when someone asks for your autograph. A movie actress reports that one day she was solicited for her autograph by two small boys.

"Do you know who I am?" She asked them.

"No, 'm," the older boy answered, "but we thought we could find out this way."

* * *

SCHOOL TEACHER: "And now if I were to be flogged what would that be?"

PUPIL: "That would be corporal punishment."

SCHOOL TEACHER: "And if I were to be beheaded?"

PUPIL: "Oh, that would be capital!"

* * *

TEACHER: "Now, can any little boy or girl tell me why a mother bird sits on her eggs?"

LITTLE GIRL: "Please, miss, because she hasn't got a chair."

* * *

MAGISTRATE: "I never expect to see you here again."

OLD OFFENDER: "You ain't goin' to retire, are you, Sir?"

* * *

There isn't much practical advice to be given to the hopeful young graduate this season, except to marry the first girl he finds who has a steady job.

* * *

HE: "It was the ring that ruined me."

FRIEND: "Boxing or betting ring?"

HE: "Wedding."

* * *

SMITH: "My wife still thinks I'm a treasure."

JONES: "I wish mine did; she thinks I'm a treasury."

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The Present Phase of the League of Nations

BY SIR JEHANGIR C. COYAJEE

THE first phase of the League (1919-1929) gave the world a brilliant record of rapid development and maturity. There were many causes at work which produced such a result. The war mentality was dead and Nationalism and Chauvinism were both in a chastened mood; it was believed that an International millennium was at hand and was going to be worked through the League. Prof. Georges Scelles has put the situation very pithily: "The great Allied Powers saw in the League a means of prolonging their collective rule, the middling and small states beheld in the League the guarantee of their security, the conquered nations hoped that the League would be the means of their rehabilitation." Under such conditions the League rapidly developed at once its tasks and its successes. It rapidly expanded its economic and humanitarian work. It prevented many wars—for, but for the League's existence the Great War would have been followed by a cycle of smaller wars. It inspired the Locarno spirit and it brought France and Germany into something like a friendly atmosphere. It made possible the work of great pacifist statesmen like Briand and Siressman, Nansen and Lord Hugh Cecil.

We are seeing in the present phase not so much the crisis of the League as the crisis at once of Internationalism and of

Liberalism. For one thing the Economic crisis has discredited Liberalism in the economic sphere, increased the demand for State intervention at all costs and has thus supplied fresh support for the nationalist reaction which, in any case, was bound to come as soon as the terrible memories of the great War had been forgotten.

Then again the cumulative, economic and political consequences of the treaty of Versailles have led to much agitation in countries which were at once burdened heavily and were deprived of even the prospects of equality. The state of desperation amongst the defeated nations has gone on exaggerating the anti-internationalist mentality and assisting the nationalist reaction.

The decline of democratic institutions has been going on for a long time and parliamentary institutions have been showing signs of decadence. Dictatorships have been growing up in many countries and this has been fatal to that political homogeneity which is necessary for the success of a great experiment in Internationalism. Such homogeneity can hardly be looked for amongst governments some of which have a democratic psychology, others are based on conservative authoritarianism and still others are grounded on a revolutionary communism.

In such an atmosphere the older methods of secret diplomacy are reasserting themselves,

while the forum of Geneva is not being utilised to anything like the same extent as before for the solution of the major political problems. The great nations anyway are becoming suspicious of that federal aspect of the League which seems to threaten their sovereignty. Geneva is no longer the centre of the more important lines of negotiations which are being carried on in the capitals of the great nations. As Prof. Georges Scelles of Paris has well observed: "The Assembly of the League is tending to become a mere academy of eloquence, the Council might become an organ for registering the decisions taken by the great powers; while technical organism might become wheels circulating in emptiness."

The greatest and most troublesome factor has been reserved for the last, *viz.*, that the problem of maintaining peace is a dynamic one and political equilibrium has to be altering with time and circumstances. Political alignments and settlements in fact need to be adjusted to changing conditions. It is this dynamic problem which the former European concert was unable to solve—that is the rock on which it foundered. The League too must be prepared to become the instrumentality of such dynamic readjustments if it is to avoid becoming a mere expression of static conditions, and hence not the means of—but a clog on—progress. To deny occasional and necessary readjustment is equivalent to driving some nations desperate and virtually to force them out of the League.

Mr. R. B. Mowat, a distinguished student of international politics, has drawn attention to a very important factor which deserves to be emphasised. Certain earlier extremist

tendencies in democracy combined with the effects of the war have led to a crisis of the *elite*, or intellectual aristocracy, all over the civilised world. The gentleman class which succeeded the feudal aristocracy of the Middle Ages and which carried on high cultural traditions and a cosmopolitan spirit has been breaking up very rapidly. It is this class to which the work of the League would have been most congenial.

But we cannot properly understand the causes making for the weakening of the authority of the League in isolation, for they are all closely interrelated; and therein lies the danger. In a recent article, Mr. Leonard Woolf has shown how they are interrelated. There is, as he says, a connection between the failure to solve the Disarmament problem in time and the rise of Hitlerism. So also the Manchurian affair is not unconnected with the shifting of diplomacy of the Great Powers nor with their attitude regarding such matters as the Geneva Protocol and the Disarmament problem. It is no use blaming unduly the present sensitive and vigorous—perhaps too vigorous—nationalism. That fact must be taken for granted and we must make of the League a more adaptable organization for peace.

What then should be the policy of the League at the present day? Let us glance at some of the remedial potentialities. In the first place, the League should not relax but should rather go on intensifying and developing its work in its Economic aspect. For more than ever it is here that it will secure its greatest success which will rehabilitate it in the eyes of the world. Whatever the strength of the nationalistic

urge, no one believes that without international co-operation the world can overcome the great Depression; nor can any one suggest any other co-ordinating organ for national policies than the League. With its matchless economic organization and surrounded by institutions like the International Bank, it can make itself indispensable to the world and assert its rightful position. That bank has already made itself the investment trust for Central Banks in distress; and it can be looked to be of the highest importance in the task of re-establishing currencies—an imminent task and one of great magnitude. The economic lever is long enough and strong enough, if utilized, to move the world. Planned economy is the order of the day, and the League can make itself a most necessary, efficient and unchallenged means of rationalization on the world scale. As an American Economist has put it: "The choice is between reasonable co-operation and a straight nationalism in economic policies which would mean a decline in the standard of living everywhere." The League has done well to do ten years' work on Disarmament problem; but a fraction of that effort devoted to the study and guidance of the world as regards the Depression would have made, and will make, a far greater mark.

On the political side of its work, the League must expect to have to reckon with the ebullitions and urge of the nationalist spirit for a long time to come. But even so there are devices which might help the League to carry on to a great extent its task of political co-ordination and regulation. Where universalist policies of which the scope is bounded by the world

cannot be carried out, there might still be room for regional policies by which political security and economic co-operation can be secured for groups of countries. Indeed, in the case of such regional groups the intensity of the co-operative spirit might be greater. On this point, indeed, the proposals of the late M. Briand regarding the United States of Europe has been receiving approval and endorsement from various quarters; and very likely he was a true prophet. Thus an American authority—Prof. Quincy Wright—recommends the League to borrow a leaf from the policy of the British Commonwealth which keeps the peace by decentralization of the functions of the whole combined with the centralisation of functions with regional groups through colonial federation. There might result some diminution of the co-operative activities of the League as a whole coupled with a more vigorous co-operation within the regional groups subordinate to the League. So also Prof. Georges Scelle has been advising the League to employ regionalism which is in no sense a preconceived ideology but the result of convincing experiments. For already in the bosom of the League has not regionalism been employed in the representation states in the Council? And would not the concentration of effort as in the case of a united Europe make for a measure of success which would justify imitation generally?

If, again, the growing reversion to the pre-war diplomatic methods is to be avoided, the League should provide the means of giving some weightage to the opinions of the Greater Powers. It has

been said with some truth that the smaller states are apt to carry their idealism to excess and that in their comparative irresponsibility they are apt to carry principles to their extreme logical conclusions. The Great Powers are thus compelled to turn to the older methods of diplomacy. A full and complete equality of great and small states is certainly the ideal; but reality and facts have also to be faced. On the other hand, it can be asserted, of course, that the problem of giving its due weightage to each of the Great Powers is a thorny and difficult one. But at any rate a beginning might be made by repealing the rule requiring unanimity for any decision. The rule of unanimity enables the smallest states to bring matters to an impasse and to make things impossible.

The measure of satisfaction given to the member states will also depend upon the proper representation of the states at the seat of the League. Obviously there must be two kinds of representation of the member states at Geneva. There must be permanent representatives who must keep working at the permanent and other commissions and collecting knowledge and forming views. Besides this, members of the respective ministries of the states should meet, as now, periodically and on necessary occasions to work at special problems. Each state should make a point of sending its most important representatives. In this way the proper organic connection between the League and the member states will be fostered.

There will also be secured the necessary and much needed division and continuity of labour. This will in its turn make unnecessary the pulling of strings regarding the recruitment of the members of the Secretariat in the interests of particular states. If these struggles can be avoided, the Secretariat of the League can be placed in its proper and independent position *vis-a-vis* the Great Powers.

What finally has the League to learn from the Manchurian business as regards the procedure to be adopted for utilisation in the case of such great crises? It should in a word study intensively the art of anticipating political crises, indeed, that of political forecasting in general. This should be supplemented by methods of rapidly educating, mobilising and directing public opinion in any contingency. The record and material of information regarding any emergency should be kept so up to date and ready, that world opinion could be marshalled with the least delay against any factor likely to disturb the peace of the world. Danger spots should be studied in advance and soundings must be taken ahead. To borrow a phrase from Prof. Chauncy Wright, the League should rely on a moral "pounce" of public opinion rather than on the process of slow attrition.

Some realistic modifications of the constitution and methods of the League on such lines will go far to strengthen the general confidence in the League during the present period of the ordeal of that institution. It is indeed well worth investigating the proper lines of progress for the League.

The Working of the Ottawa Agreement

BY DR. P. S. LOKANATHAN, M.A., D.Sc.

IN the issue of this Journal for September, 1932, the present writer reviewed briefly the main features of the trade agreement signed by the Indian Delegation at Ottawa and provisionally came to the conclusion that the preferences offered to Great Britain were substantial and likely to have the following alternative effects: (a) injury to the consumer; (b) burden on the tax-payer; and (c) injury to domestic producers. It was, of course, recognised that India might choose to bear cheerfully the burden of preferences provided the preferences secured for India were, if not of equal value, at least of considerable magnitude and likely to result in increased export trade and greater expansion of production. Since then, the Ottawa Scheme of preferences had been ratified, and preferences were so granted as to reduce the burden on the consumer by lowering the duties on British goods by 5 per cent and by making up the loss to the customs revenue by increasing the prevalent rates of duty on foreign goods by 5 per cent. More than 18 months have now elapsed since those preferences took effect, and in conformity with the assurances given by the Government of India, on the occasion of the passing of the trade agreement, a report has now been presented to the Legislature reviewing the results. A Committee of the Assembly, after considering the report, has concluded that the preferences have not "adversely affected the Indian consumer or the Indian revenues" and that they "have not proved detrimental to any Indian industry", a conclusion made up of mutually contradictory statements.

Surely it must be quite a novel kind of tax that will have no adverse effect on the consumer, the domestic producer and on revenues! It is necessary to examine how far the above view is borne out by the material which has now become available to us, thanks to the comprehensive and admirable report of Dr. Meek.

At the outset it is necessary to state quite definitely that a twelve or fifteen months' review of the trends of trade which is all that is now before us is hardly sufficient, even in normal times, to enable one to draw definite conclusions. But the present period is far from normal. The period of the working of the Ottawa scheme of preferences has synchronised with some serious disturbing factors each one of which may have, and in the case of some articles actually has, nullified the effects of preferences. To mention only a few factors, the suspension of the gold standard in Great Britain in September, 1931, had the effect of changing for a considerable time the relative positions of countries in their trade between gold standard countries and countries with depreciated currencies. Later, America went off the gold standard, and the exchanges of several other countries fluctuated widely and the value of the yen depreciated considerably within the last two years. Secondly, the trade depression still continued to exert its serious economic and social consequences. Thirdly, the tariff policies of various countries under the influence of the doctrine of self-sufficiency had a serious adverse effect on international trade. In the face of such disturbing factors, it were vain to hope to

isolate the effects of preferences from those of other factors.

There is however general agreement as to the value of the preferences which Britain has secured. Dr. Meek's report brings this out fully, and the share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of India has increased from 35.5 per cent. in 1930-31 to 41.2 per cent. in 1933-34. If in some cases Great Britain has not been able to make much headway, it is because of Great Britain's general disadvantage owing to higher costs of production in competing with foreign products in India. Great Britain's handicap in India would have been much greater "had it not been for the preference which enabled the United Kingdom to compete on more favourable terms with the cheap imports from the other countries."

The conclusion that the consumers in India have not been adversely affected has been drawn from the fact that on the whole the prices of goods subject to preferential duty have tended to fall and that even non-preferred goods subject to a higher duty are adjusting themselves to the lower level of prices of the preferred goods. There can be no doubt that this is a temporary phenomenon, the result of the demoralized conditions of foreign competition at the present moment. Further, it is quite possible that in many cases the fall in prices is the result of independent factors and not the result of preference anyway. But it is surely too much to expect one to believe that revenues have not been adversely affected. They are surely less than they might otherwise have been if the full duty were imposed

on British goods and to the extent to which British imports into India increase, the loss in revenues must be correspondingly greater. There is absolutely no evidence to show that Indian industries have not been adversely affected by preferences. It is true that being unorganised and made up of small units of independent producers, those industries have not made any representation. But that their position after the preferences came into effect must be worse than before cannot be doubted, because the preferred goods coming under lower rates of duties can now compete with greater success than before. The argument that British goods being of superior quality do not compete with Indian goods cannot hold good, as it is the margin of difference in prices that really matters. If the margin is reduced, Indian industry is bound to suffer, as was well illustrated in the case of the steel industry recently where the danger of a reduced margin of prices between tested and untested steel was pointed out by Tatas and others. What the Assembly Committee apparently must have meant was that the adverse effects were not of such magnitude as, considering the advantages of the preferences granted by Britain, to call for any modification or denunciation of the agreement. The Committee has not also enquired as to how far preferences to Britain by checking foreign imports are restricting our export trade with foreign countries. The failure on the part of the Assembly Committee to invite the foreign consular agencies in India to discuss with them this aspect of the matter is a serious defect in

the report and detracts heavily from the value of their conclusions.

Perhaps from our point of view the main consideration is to find out how far the benefits which were expected to follow from the Ottawa agreement by its sponsors have accrued to the country. Despite the dangers already alluded to of drawing any definite inferences from the operation of these preferences during the last two years, there can be no doubt that the available data contained in Dr. Meek's report do not lend support to the view that the preferences have been of such benefit. It will be remembered that the case for the Ottawa agreement as set out by its advocates had a negative and positive aspect. It was argued that India could not afford, without serious injury to her export trade, to stand out of the general scheme of preferences especially as the threat of the application of the Import Duties Act was held out to her. It is unnecessary to examine this aspect again because of the futility of arguing over a settled fact. But in respect of the positive merits claimed for the agreement, it must be pointed out that events have still to justify such a claim. It is said that India needs a protected market at this juncture when she is in the throes of economic depression. It should not be forgotten that the relative trade position between India and England is such that even if we do not import a rupee worth of merchandise from Great Britain, we should still have to export goods to the value of nearly £40 to £50 millions, being the equivalent of the annual Home Charges and interest and profits on private account. The old economic doctrine that exports pay for imports still remains

valid, and although it does not mean that the exports and imports of any two countries must exactly balance, the general tendency cannot be missed. Considering this peculiar relationship between England and India, the surprise is not that Great Britain has been singly the most important market for Indian exports, but that she has been such a poor market. The preferences granted to Great Britain by increasing her imports to India and by checking India's exports to foreign countries is likely to tilt the balance against India.

The only articles which have definitely gained as a result of preference are castor seed, woollen carpets, groundnut oil and to a lesser extent tanned hides, coir manufactures and pig iron. In the case of commodities in which other Empire countries also compete with India in the United Kingdom market, it has been found that in every case they have gained more than India. The Committee of the Assembly is able to claim that in the case of commodities in which India is the sole or chief supplier to the United Kingdom, the competitive position has been maintained. But this is only to be expected. Jute manufactures, goat skins and teak wood obviously did not require any preference; but it has been found that even in regard to those commodities either there was some diversion of trade from non-Empire countries to Empire countries, exports remaining the same, or that India's trade with other countries grew in greater proportion than her trade with Empire countries. It is admitted on all hands that preferences to wheat, barley, pulses, beans, spices, tobacco, coffee, cotton yarn, cotton

manufactures, bran and pollard, rice meal, magnesite and magnesium chloride have not resulted in any considerable benefit. Much was expected out of preferences granted to vegetable oils. While the preferences have resulted in increased export to the United Kingdom, there has been greater percentage increase in exports to non-Empire countries. Except in regard to castor oil and groundnut oil, the available material indicates that preference has not benefited the export trade in other oils. Groundnut in which Madras is particularly interested has not benefited by preference.

The Indian Delegation at Ottawa laid great stress on the value of preferences to linseed and tea and stated that in the case of linseed, a great expansion in production and export was possible and in regard to tea, lack of preference would greatly injure the industry. But fate has played an unfortunate trick on them. The adoption of the Tea Export Restriction Scheme in 1933 by all the chief tea producing countries has not only nullified the effects of the preference but has also incidently exposed the exaggerated value claimed for it. In the case of linseed, there undoubtedly has been a great expansion of export, although the increase was not confined to trade with the United Kingdom. But the main reason for increased exports was the failure of the Argentine and the United States crops whose production was reduced respectively to 2/3 and 3/5 of the normal. In 1933-34 too there has been a partial failure of the crop in Argentine, but how far when Argentine recovers, India will maintain her increased export trade

cannot be stated with certainty. But the arrangement by which British oil crushers get a rebate of 15 shillings a ton on linseed oil produced out of Argentine seeds under the customs drawback system has queered the pitch for the Indian producer. But no one who is aware of the vast British interests in Argentine will be surprised at this development.

Full credit may be given to the efforts made by British cotton manufacturers to look into the possibilities of using more Indian cotton, and actually the export of raw cotton from India had increased during the last year. But part of the increase was due to the exchange factor which operated in India's favour during the period when the U. S. A. continued on the gold standard. It is doubtful however if British mills could really take in any considerable quantity of Indian cotton.

The course of trade during the eighteen months after the Ottawa preferences came into effect does not point to any considerable achievement on the part of India under the agreement. Most certainly it has not fulfilled the high expectations of the sponsors of the agreement. But whether the scheme of preferences will have serious adverse effects as feared by some, time alone can show.

India's export trade is rather widely distributed, which is in itself a great advantage. It is therefore to her interests not to confine the channels of trade to Empire countries but to maintain and strengthen her trade relationship with other important countries and with this end in view to conclude trade agreements with them on the basis of mutual interests.

Diplomatic Protection of Indians Abroad

BY MR. M. K. NAMBYAR, LL.M. (LOND.), BAR.-AT-LAW.

TO a question in the Legislative Assembly on the 31st of June last relating to the detention of a British Indian subject by name Gurumukh Singh in Kabul jail for over a year without trial, Mr. Bajpai on behalf of the Government of India is reported to have stated that the Government was aware that the said person had been detained in jail in Kabul, but had lately been released. Mr. Bajpai admitted the Government had made no representations to Kabul in the matter. A further query by the persistent member as to what the facts of the case were, and whether the charge of ill-treatment had been enquired into elicited the reply that "the Government had no precise information. *The matter was one which concerned the internal administration of a foreign state*".

If the object of the Government Secretary was merely to score a temporary victory, the answer served its purpose. Mr. Bajpai laid down the law and the Hon. Member ceased snipping. The House too was apparently satisfied. The logic was certainly irresistible. If a British Indian was imprisoned in Kabul without trial, surely that was a matter between him and his Government with which the Government of India could have no concern.

Much the same view was held by the Emperors of China of old. A Chinese subject who left his country had no business to complain if he suffered any injury in the land of his sojourn. He had brought it on himself by voluntarily venturing into the territory of the foreign state, and could not look for protection to his Emperor in China. But the law of the Chinese

Emperors is not generally regarded as the model by the rest of the States of the World. The Foreign Powers that opened diplomatic relations with China have always insisted on their right of protection of their nationals resident in China, and exacted reparation for injury caused to their person or property. Even China has since abandoned the thesis of her Emperors. It is now a universally accepted principle of the law of Nations that every State has the right of protecting the person and property of its nationals in whatever part of the globe they be.

The Government of India may have its own notions on the subject. But it is undoubted that they are of considerable importance to British Indians at home and abroad. If a British Indian may be imprisoned without trial in one foreign State without the risk of intervention by his Government, he may be subjected to similar treatment with impunity by all states all over the world. Again, if the violation of his personal liberty does not provoke even a representation from his Government, he may be subjected to other injuries and indignities with absolute safety. The certainty that the parent State of the alien will not register even a protest is the surest guarantee against fair and just treatment of such aliens in any part of the world.

No one can possibly claim that because the concerned alien is an Indian, the rule of Law applicable is in any way different from the general rules of international law. India is a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles, of the Washington Treaty and

of the Kellogg Pact. She is an independant member of the League of Nations. Her place in the international community is assured. India was represented in the committee for codification of the law relating to Responsibility of States for injuries to the person and property of aliens within their territories. Happily it never occurred to any one in the Conference, not even to the representative of South Africa, to suggest that different considerations should prevail when the victim was a coloured foreigner.

The inarticulate premise behind the reply of the Government of India appears to be that a state can claim no redress for the confinement of its national in jail without trial by the executive organs of a foreign state. This is wholly erroneous. Analogous to the law of tort in private Law is the law of state-responsibility in international law. A person is said to be guilty of delictual wrong when he violates the obligations created by private law. Similarly a state is guilty of a delictual wrong when it infringes the obligations created by international law. Intercourse between nations would be rendered impossible if elementary rights of life and limb were not secured to an alien in the land of his residence. International law therefore imposes a duty on states to respect the person and property of foreigners. That does not mean that a foreigner is exempted from obedience to all laws, or from punishment for infringement thereof. Such a condition would be intolerable in actual practice and repugnant to the sovereign rights of the State of his reception. But precisely because a state is supreme within its

territory, it has the correlative responsibility of maintaining a civilized standard in the treatment of the aliens. A state may indeed interfere with the personal liberty of a subject, or incarcerate him without trial if authorized by its laws; but there is a fair consensus of opinion that detention of an alien without trial is an international illegality that can be extenuated only by suitable reparation to the parent state of the victim.

Mr. Chevereau was a French citizen and a Professor of languages in Moscow. He was arrested by the British troops as a spy in 1918, detained without trial, and deported to Bombay and Egypt and later on sent back to his country. France intervened and laid her claim against the United Kingdom. After prolonged correspondence the matter was referred to arbitration. The tribunal held His Majesty's Government was liable, and decreed damages to the extent of £2,100. The arrest was justified as suspicious case, but prolonged detention and the failure to hold an enquiry were found sufficient to warrant the claim for compensation. The tribunal laid down three principles: "(1) The arbitrary arrest, detention or deportation of a foreigner may give rise to a claim in international law. But the claim is not justified if these measures were taken in good faith, and upon reasonable suspicion especially if a zone of military operations is involved. (2) But if the arrest is not followed by an enquiry or is unnecessarily delayed or detention is unnecessarily prolonged, there is ground for a claim. (3) If a detained person is not treated in a manner fitting his station, conforming to civilized

standard there is again ground for claim." The Government of India could hardly contend that these rules do not enunciate the correct law.

The Foreign Office of the United States has very frequently to deal with cases of arrest and detention of its nationals within the territory of the Republics on that continent where revolutions are presumably normal events of the day. A few years back the Mexican authorities arrested and imprisoned without trial a United States citizen named Roberts, and badly treated him in jail. The United States made diplomatic representations to Mexico, secured the release of Roberts, and demanded reparation. The Commission before whom the matter came found the claim for arrest was not sustainable, but Roberts had not been brought to trial for an unduly long period, and was further ill-treated in jail. Damages were therefore awarded to the United States. It was pleaded by Mexico that Roberts was given equal jail treatment along with the Mexicans in jail. The Commission held: "equality is not the ultimate test of the propriety of the acts of authorities in the light of international law. That test is broadly speaking whether aliens are treated in accordance with ordinary standards of civilization."

Whenever an Englishman is arrested abroad and detained without trial the diplomatic machinery is promptly set in motion, and necessary representations are made. Public opinion was excited to the highest pitch in England last summer when one Mr. Fraser was kept in jail in Germany without adequate explanation. Sir John

Simon was certainly not remiss in his duties. Nevertheless he had to face a battery of questions in the House of Commons, and the press and the public were impatient over every hour of delay of Mr. Fraser's release. The Metropolitan Vickers' Engineers' arrest in Russia last year evoked another storm of indignation in England. For days together the names of Mr. Monkhouse and his colleagues were splashed in sensational headlines across the front pages of the English papers. Nor was the Government less active in the matter. Within a few hours of the arrest, the Foreign Office instructed His Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow to make strong representations to M. Litvinov. The Soviet Ambassador in London was also spoken to in terms that did not savour much of the customary language of diplomacy or of courtesy. Extreme measures were freely mentioned. In whatever it did, the Government had the confidence of the country behind. The general feeling was that in arresting the Englishmen, the Soviet had humiliated England. And yet the detention of the concerned persons was only preparatory to a trial. Nor was such detention unduly protracted.

These are but a few illustrations of international practice. Neither the Government of France, nor of the United States, nor of the United Kingdom had hesitated in the above cases to make the necessary representations or demand redress on the delicate ground that "the matter was one which concerned the internal administration of a Foreign State". In fact whenever an alien is imprisoned,

without trial, diplomatic representation by the parent state is the normal preliminary to further action. The practice is perfectly admissible under international law. Nor is this all. Should the accused State pay no heed to such representation, or refuse to accord satisfaction, the injured State has the right of intervention, and of resort to reprisals. It is undoubted that such action would amount to interference in the internal affairs of a foreign state. But that has not deterred injured states from exacting redress. The sovereign independence of a State is neither absolute nor irresponsible. Membership of the community of nations presupposes subjection to certain rules and regulations. One such rule in the interests of international order is that no State shall fail to give due protection to the aliens within its territory. If a State infringes that law, it lays itself open to the penalties prescribed.

A Committee for codification of the law on Responsibility of States for injuries to aliens was appointed by the League of Nations. The Conference was fully representative of almost all the Powers including the United States. India too was there. Though the results of the Committee were inconclusive, the Law on responsibility for deprivation of liberty was thus stated: "A State is responsible for damage suffered by a foreigner as the result of executive power unwarrantably depriving a foreigner of his liberty. The following acts in particular are to be considered unwarrantable: maintenance of an illegal arrest, preventive detention if it is manifestly unnecessary or unduly prolonged, imprisonment without adequate reason, or in conditions causing unnecessary

suffering." Though the rule may not be exhaustive, it lays down in substance the basis of state-responsibility for interference with the personal freedom of an alien.

It may be that Gurumukh Singh is an Indian unknown to fame or fortune. But the rank, position or title of the alien has nothing to do with the question of liability, though it may undoubtedly affect the measure of damages. What is really important to notice is that injury to the alien engages the state's responsibility not to the alien but to his parent state. Injury to the alien is in law injury to his state in the person of its national. So too, reparation is due not to the alien but to his State. This was insisted upon by the Permanent Court of International Justice in its judgment in *Mavromatti's case*. "By taking up the case of one of its subjects and resorting to diplomatic action and international judicial proceedings on his behalf, a State is in reality asserting its own rights—its right to insure in the person of its subjects respect for the rules of international law." The Court emphasized that the parties to the dispute are the two states and no other, and the injured party is the state and not its national. This principle of international law has found acceptance in English Courts. In *Civilian War Claimants' Association versus King* (1932 A. C. 14), the House of Lords upheld the contention that no petition would lie against the Crown for recovery of monies received by the Crown from Germany under the Treaty of Versailles as compensation for civilians who suffered injuries by bombardment. The matter was one between the Crown and

Germany, and the injured subjects had no claim in law against the Crown.

It cannot be the Government of India is unaware of the incidents of state-responsibility and of state rights in international relations. China had adopted a different doctrine, with disastrous results as we now know. The earlier the Government of India therefore abandons its antediluvian views the better for all concerned. The material prosperity and advancement of Western

nations may in the last analysis be traced to this fact that the protecting arm of the state has followed the individual enterprise of its nationals to every corner of the earth. No Government that has the interests of its country at heart can afford to ignore the principle that a foreign state in striking at its subject is striking at itself. The profession of any other thesis is not calculated to enhance the prestige of that Government, or of its citizens abroad.

Early Hindu Colonization in the Bali Island*

(UPTO THE SEVENTH CENTURY A.D.)

BY DR. R. C. MAJUMDAR.

THE island of Bali is situated to the east of Java, separated from it by a narrow strait about a mile and a half wide. Its dimensions are quite small. Its extreme length is 93 and extreme breadth about 50 miles. Its area is estimated to be 2,095 square miles, and its population 946,387.

A chain of volcanic mountains, apparently a continuation of that in Java, runs throughout from west to east, leaving fertile valleys and plains on both sides. The highest peaks of the mountain are the Peak of Bali or Gunung Anung (10,499 ft.), Tabanan (7,500 ft.), and Batur (7,350 ft.)

The coast-line is difficult of approach and has but one or two harbours. There are numerous rivers, but they are small and only navigable, for small vessels, upto the reach of the tide. The island abounds in beauti-

ful lakes at high elevation, which supply abundant means of irrigation. The land is fertile and the whole country looks like a beautiful garden. The chief products of agriculture are rice, maize, pulses, cotton, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane and fruits.

The island of Bali possesses the unique distinction of being the only colony of the ancient Hindus which still retains its old culture and civilisation, at least to a considerable extent. Islam has failed to penetrate into this island and it still affords a unique opportunity to study Hinduism as it was modified by coming into contact with the aborigines of the archipelago. Its past history as well as its present condition are therefore of surpassing interest in any study of the ancient Indian colonization in the Far East.

Unfortunately its past history is involved in obscurity. Unlike the other colonies it has not yet yielded any archaeological remains of a very early date and its extant

* This is the fourth article in the series which has been appearing in successive issues of the *Review* since July, in the following order: (1) The Colonization of Indians in Borneo; (2) Sumatra; (3) Java. The fifth on the Malay Peninsula will appear in the next —[Ed. I.R.]

ruins date from a comparatively late period. We are therefore forced to fall back upon Chinese evidence for the beginning of Balinese history.

Here, again, there is an initial difficulty. The Chinese refer to an island Po-li, which etymologically corresponds to Bali, and there are other indications in support of the identification. But some particulars about Po-li are inapplicable to Bali. Thus there is a great deal of uncertainty about it. Some scholars, notably Schlegel and Groeneveldt, have sought to identify it with the northern coast of Sumatra, and this view was generally accepted till Pelliot established the identity of Po-li and Bali, if not beyond all doubts, at least on fairly satisfactory grounds. We also propose to accept this identification, at least as a working hypothesis.

The History of the Liang dynasty (502-556 A.D.) gives us the earliest account of Po-li. It gives us the following interesting account of the king of the country:

The King's family name is Kaundinya and he never before had any intercourse with China. When asked about his ancestors or about their age, he could not state this, but said that the wife of Suddhodana was a daughter of his country.

The king uses a texture of flowered silk wrapped round his body; on his head he wears a golden bonnet of more than a span high in shape resembling a Chinese helmet and adorned with various precious stones (*Sapta-ratna* or seven jewels). He carries a sword inlaid with gold and sits on a golden throne with his feet on a silver foot-stool. His female attendants are adorned with golden flowers and all kinds of jewels, some of them holding chowries of white feathers or fans of peacock-feathers. When the king goes out, his carriage which is made of different kinds of fragrant wood, is drawn by an elephant. On the top of it is a flat canopy of feathers and it has embroidered curtains on both sides. People blowing coaches and beating drums precede and follow him.

The above account leaves no doubt that Po-li was a rich and civilised kingdom ruled by Hindu colonists who professed Buddhism. The kingdom existed as early as the sixth century A.D. For we are

told that in 518 A.D. the king sent an envoy to China with a letter which contained the most servile professions of homage and submission to the Chinese Emperor. The letter of course should not be taken at its face value. In the year 523 the king Pin-ka again sent an envoy with tribute.

The History of the Sui Dynasty (581-617 A.D.) gives us some additional information. "The king's family name is Ch'a-ri-ya-ka and his personal name Hu-lan-na-po". This information is repeated in the New History of the T'ang Dynasty (618-906 A.D.) though the second syllable of the king's name is written as 'lu' instead of 'Lan'. If the same king is intended, and both the historical accounts are correct in representing him as ruling during the periods of which they respectively treat, his reign-period must fall in the first quarter of the seventh century A.D. The same conclusion follows from the fact that the only embassy from Po-li during the Sui period is the one dated 616 A.D. Evidently the name of the king was known from this embassy. As regards the family name Cha-ri-ya-ka, Groeneveldt notes that the two first characters are a common transcription of the word Ksatriya, one of the four Indian castes. Thus the kings of Po-li regarded themselves as belonging to Ksatriya or royal caste.

The History of the Sui Dynasty contains two other interesting pieces of information: "The people of this country are skilled in throwing a discus-knife of the size of a (Chinese metal) mirror having in the centre a hole whilst the edge is indented like a saw. When they throw it from afar at a

man they never fail to hit him." In this we have a reference to the weapon called 'chakra' which is frequently mentioned in early Indian literature, particularly in the epics and the Puranas. It was the special weapon of the great god Krishna. We are further told that "they have a bird called 'Sari' which can talk. The Chinese word is an exact transcription of the Indian 'Sari'.

The History of the Sui Dynasty says: "In the year 616 they sent an envoy to appear at court and bring tribute, but they ceased to do this afterwards." But we have reference to an embassy from Po-li in 630 A.D. and evidently the accounts in the New History of the Tang Dynasty, so far as they are new, are based upon the information gathered from it. We may quote a few interesting details given in the History:

Po-li is also called Ma-li. There are found many carbuncles, the biggest of them having the size of a hen's egg; they are round and white and shine to a distance of several feet; when one holds such a pearl at midday over some timber the fire immediately springs from it.

The common people have swarthy bodies and red frizzled hair; they have nails like hawks and beast-like teeth.

They perforate their ear and put rings into them. They wind a piece of cotton (Kupei) around their loins. Ku-pel is a plant, whose flowers are spun to cloth. The coarser sorts are called Pel and the finer sorts T'leh.

There is no doubt that in Kupei we have a reference to the cotton-plant, Karpasa, and evidently there was abundant cultivation of cotton in the country.

After the embassy of 630 A.D. from Bali to China, we have no knowledge of any further relation between the two countries for a long time. There is, however, reference to a country called Dva-pa-tan, in the Old History of the T'ang Dynasty. This country is placed to the east of Kaling or Java, and has, therefore

been identified with Bali by some scholars. It is no insuperable objection to this identification, that the island is also known by a different name Po-li, for the Chinese are in the habit of calling the same island or different parts of it by different names. But except its geographical position which might indicate either eastern Java or Bali, there is no other ground for the identification. The king of this country sent an embassy to China in 647 A.D. and the Chinese history gives some details of its manners and customs.

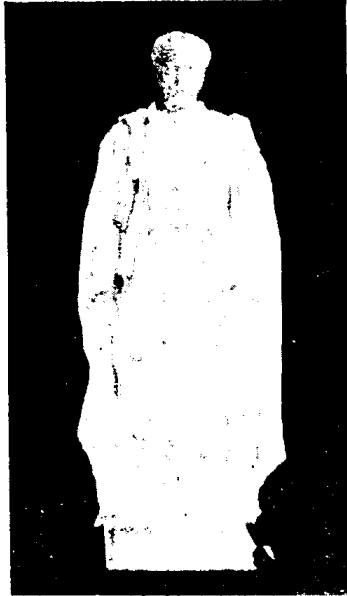
The next reference to Bali (as P'o-li) is in the records of I-tsing which enumerates it as one of the islands of the Southern Sea where the Mulasarvastivada-nikaya has been almost universally adopted. We have already seen that the prevalence of Buddhism in Bali is hinted at in the earliest Chinese records dating from the 6th century A.D. It may thus be fairly inferred that Buddhism had a firm footing in the island in the early centuries of Hindu colonization.

With I-tsing's record the Chinese sources for the early history of Bali come to an end. They furnish us interesting details of its history and civilisation during the sixth and seventh centuries A.D. of course on the assumption that the Chinese P'o-li denotes that island. For the eighth century A.D. we have no information of the island, except a vague tradition, preserved in Carita Parahyangan, that it was conquered by the Javanese king Sanjaya. From the close of the ninth century A.D., however, we stand on firmer ground, thanks to the discovery of a number of inscriptions and other archaeological remains found in Bali itself.

Gondal's Golden Jubilee*

By ST. NIHAL SINGH

THE span of life in our country being short, it is seldom given to a Raja to complete a half century of rule. That



H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF GONDAL

fact, in itself, invests with significance the Golden Jubilee celebrations now taking place in Gondal, Kathiawar. The pains that His Highness Maharaja Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee took to prepare himself for his life-work, the manner in which he has devoted himself to promoting the well-being of his people and the success that has attended his efforts at administrative and social reforms, give those celebrations more than local interest.

When, on August 25, 1884, he was set to rule, he had already been upon the *gadi* (throne) for some fourteen years, having been installed as a boy of five

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upon the demise of his father in 1869. A goodly portion of those intervening years had been spent by him studying at the Rajkumar College in Rajkot which had then been recently started. Towards the end of his minority he had been whisked through Europe under an European tutor, Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) G. E. Hancock, and upon his return was initiated by the British Administrator, Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) H. L. Nutt.

Gondal then was graded officially as a "second class" State. It was—as, indeed, it still is—small—only 1,087 square miles in area. The population numbered about 13,500 persons in all. The revenue (just under Rs. 1,000,000) was derived largely from the land, through an old-fashioned system of tenure that placed the cultivator at the mercy of petty, ill-paid officials, supplemented by a series of *veros* (imposts) that pressed upon the people in ratio inverse to their ability to bear them.

The attempt made during the minority regime had succeeded in giving a veneer of modernization to the administration: but beneath the surface it was primitive and backward. Outside the capital there were hardly any metalled roads. Rivers and streams were left unbridged. But recently a beginning has been made in railway construction. The short length of line that had been laid down passed, however, through an unpromising corner of the State.

Life and property were menaced by outlaws who, finding the police inadequate and inefficient, held them in utter contempt

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Little effort had been put forth to safeguard the future. Even though rainfall was normally scanty and usually fitful, no particular pains had been taken to store water in artificial lakes for irrigation or drinking purposes. The minds of the cultivators were left steeped in darkness. Education of even the "rising generation" was sadly neglected; and the few schools that were conducted at great distances apart were outside the direct control of the State authorities.

What a multiplicity of problems the young man not quite out of his 'teens had to tackle! Fortunately, even at that stage Bhagvat Sinhjee was gifted with quiet courage and capacity for single-minded devotion to the cause of his people. Without much ado he set to work to master the art of administration and at the same time to effect, gradually and cautiously, reforms that, in time, lifted Gondal out of the insignificance into the forefront of progressive States under enlightened Indian rule.

Something of the methods he employed can be gathered from the manner in which he applied himself to acquiring medical knowledge. The Rani Nandkunverba fell seriously ill a few years after he had begun to rule and was advised to proceed abroad for a long voyage and treatment. The physicians he consulted in Edinburgh prescribed a remedy that would require a long time to effect a cure. Loath to leave his consort alone, he improved the enforced leisure thus vouchsafed him by joining the medical department of the Edinburgh University as an ordinary student. Despite

all interruptions he managed, in time, to complete the course so that he would be the better able to superintend the medical and sanitary activities in his State.*

In thus equipping himself, he, unlike many of his Indian contemporaries at that and other European Universities, refused to become intellectually enslaved by the West to the point of deriding the wisdom garnered by his forefathers. He, on the contrary, made deep researches into the science of healing (*ayurveda*) as developed in ancient and mediæval India and prepared an important thesis on the subject which won him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A little later he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

While thus engaged, the problem of protecting life and property in his State assumed alarming proportions. Bandits operating from lairs hidden away in caves and thickets growing along the steep banks of rivers in Gondal and near-by territories, made forays upon villages, overpowered the police and looted merchants and cultivators at their pleasure. Some of the raids were of a particularly daring character and were attended with bloodshed.

A systematic, vigorous fight in which the neighbouring States joined wholeheartedly led finally to the extirpation of outlawry. To ensure against its recurrence, the entire police force was remodelled by insisting upon a superior type of recruits and subjecting them to an intensive course of training

* For detailed accounts of the life and work of H. H. the Maharajah, the reader is referred to Mr. Nihal Singh's biography of "Shree Bhagavat Sinhjee: the Maker of Modern Gondal" published by the Golden Jubilee Committee.

and rigid discipline. In this way a fine constabulary, foot and mounted, was built up. A detective service was also established for the first time in the annals of the State.

The struggle against the outlaws brought home to the Ruler, as nothing else could have done, the need for improving communications. The extension of railways, the building of roads over which motors could speed and of telephones by means of which the police could be quickly apprized of any untoward happening in the remotest village and of the presence of bandits in any place, played an important part in the programme by which the forces of law and order overcame the elements making for disorder.

This was, of course, only one among many purposes behind the improvement and extension of communications. Upon them depended to no small extent the prosperity of farming, which, from the very beginning of his administration, the ruler had regarded as of paramount importance.

One of his earliest acts had been to free the cultivator from the vagaries of the *baghbatai* form of tenure. Under this system of tenure, the State took a share in kind of the produce. The amount of grain received varied from season to season. To enable the officials to determine it, all the corn threshed had to be transported to the State granary, where the work of weighing and apportionment depended wholly upon the caprice and cupidity of the revenue assessor. The farmer had to cart back such produce as he was permitted to retain. Till then he

was not able to secure accommodation from any money-lender, much less sell his crop.

An enquiry laboriously conducted through a series of years enabled the Maharaja to secure the data for converting this demand into a cash settlement and thereby relieving the cultivators of many trials, not to speak of unjust exactions. He at the same time abolished virtually all the petty imposts levied, on one pretext or another, in addition to the share in kind.

The last of these *veros*, consisting of customs, or more appropriately speaking, transit duties, was done away with twenty-five years ago. Freed from this incubus, commerce thrived and the marts within the State became an emporium even for grain grown outside Bhagvat Sinhjee's territory.

Stimulus was given by this and other measures to industries based upon agriculture. The number of cotton gins and presses increased. Industries conducted on a small scale received further impetus through loans made by the State on exceptionally favourable terms and through the supply of electric power at a cheap rate.

His Highness' Government also set a splendid example to the people by conducting workshops—just outside the Maharaja's modest residence, popularly known as the "Huzur Bungalow," wherein an ever-increasing variety of articles required by the various departments, including the railways, are manufactured. The training in mechanics provided to promising youths is, in itself, invaluable.

Since 1900, when, in the midst of the most devastating famine known in living memory, control over the schools was transferred to the Ruler, education has progressed rapidly. Feeling that a girl educated meant a whole family educated, primary schooling was made obligatory for girls, while boys were allowed, as theretofore, the option of attending school or not, as they (or rather their parents) pleased. That action stimulated the attendance of boys in schools, as greatly as that of girls, for boys hated to be left behind in the race by their sisters and their brides-to-be.

To make a success of the scheme, the syllabus was compressed and the school period reduced by two years. An emphatic rural bias was also given to the instruction imparted by making gardening a compulsory subject, preparing a series of text-books specially suited to the needs of Gondal children and selling them at cost price; and making special arrangements for training teachers at the capital so that they would bend the minds of the children placed under their tutelage in such a manner that the young people would be content to remain on the farm instead of joining the trek townwards that was ruining the agricultural industry, not only in Kathiawar but everywhere in the world.

The Maharaja's success in all these directions has been largely dependent upon his ability to find money without adding to the taxes of the people. He has conducted the administration with economy that is almost without parallel. The savings made have been judiciously invested until the

return yielded by them exceeds the revenue from all other sources and makes it possible to finance costly public works projects and other benevolent services.

In some ways the most valuable contribution made to Gondal's progress has been the personal example set by the Maharaja and by the Maharani and their children. In a land where royalty leads a gilded life, they have chosen to dwell in Spartan but dignified simplicity. They have, moreover, defied hampering conventions of all descriptions, thereby encouraging others to put an end to evils that sap the strength of society—particularly Hindu society.

WHEN YOU ARE NEAR

BY MR. CYRIL J. MODAK, M.A.

What secret heritage is given you
That like a joy-diffusing fragrance thrills
My heart when you are near? Your presence fills
Each languid pulse with racing joyance new.
Is it the witchery of your voice or eyes,
Your supple grace or kiss-provoking smiles,
Or your unstudied guileless, shy, sweet wiles,
That makes my heart on passion pinions rise?
I know not why: I only know you're dear.
Like brave Prometheus, Love, you bring the fire
Of beauty to my world, until desire
Becomes devotion, Reason snaps his spear,
Sits at your feet to learn how Love makes plain
Life's mysteries and sacrament of pain.

HOUSING IN THE AIR

BY MR. J. DEMELLO

The "Stationary Aeroplane" is not destined to be a dream, as recent developments in the construction of this particular type of planes are very encouraging; it is approaching its final stages of efficiency.

SINCE the Great War, never has there been such a stride in the progress and development of plane construction as at the present period of transition, and yet all efforts and plans to invent the Stationary or the Silent plane to its standard of efficiency and completeness remain unaccomplished; it is destined however not to remain a dream, as recent developments in this type of plane construction bring us nearer to the day we all aspire to live and see. We shall very soon know more of it, as also of the silent plane, just as much as we hear to-day of the one time noisy, but now silent motor car.

A Spanish aviator has now invented a plane capable of planting itself quite steady and stationary in the air at a high altitude for a period of four hours. Be there a heavy snowfall, rain or stormy wind, his plane remains steady and stationary in the air to such a degree that not a pencil would move in there. Such was the success of his demonstration!

In one of the American Weekly's wholly devoted to aeronautics the following appears: "We are now approaching the final stages in the construction of the stationary aeroplane. Already we can have the plane stationary for hours in the air, and you will soon hear of days, then months, and then for ever stationary in the air. You will live in the air. We in the United States must give the world the first aerial town."

It is evident therefore that before long, we shall have the stationary plane in all its completeness and in the decade to follow we might well foresee the commonness of these types of planes or airliners which will gradually be transformed into Aerial Houses, Aerial Hotels, Aerial Hospitals, Aerial Sanatoriums etc., a combination of which will go to form or establish a model town high up in the air. As details are not available we cannot dwell here on the subject of its upkeep, but we may safely reckon that the initial and running costs will be top heavy.

What are the advantages? At the present time some large air liners in America and the Continent carry as much as 50 passengers and more and are equipped with the most modern of accommodation equivalent to that available in an Ocean Going Luxury Liner. You have the lounge, various saloons, comfortable sleeping accommodation and all that goes to make a very comfortable home. Considering the top heavy maintenance charges, the individual ownership of such a large stationary airliner would not be financially sound; the likelihood therefore of a group of families contributing to hiring out one is quite feasible and will go to make "Housing in the air" financially sound and convenient. You could have all you require to make life happy in an Aerial House. You will have sufficient space to fix a Ping Pong or Table Tennis for sport, the portable piano, the gramophone and the radio for music, a baby pathe or a miniature cinema, and with the Wireless Telephone ready at

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hand you could keep yourself in communication with those below and when the occasion arrives, with the undertaker as well.

With all these comforts imagine the fellowship of pleasure high up in the air. Week end pleasure trips will bring together members of all nationalities for sport and social life. As usual you could hover down to the nearest aerodrome in the morning, motor to your office, then late in the evenings after a kick at the football or such like games, motor back to the drome to find your Aerial House awaiting to get you high up in the Air, free from all earthly noise into a new habit at altogether. On a holiday you can pinch the pilot to fly farther to the deep sea, lower you down in a small boat, get busy with your tackle, a bag full of fish and then up again or on the alternative fly over a thick jungle, pull yourself down in a gondola or something like that, bag the tiger or leopard and then up in the air. The gradual establishment of an Aerial Hotel in the already mapped out air town with a Jazz Band will be the means of offering pleasures undreamed of and unimaginable to those of moderate means. Think for a moment how pleasant one would feel in spending his holiday in an Aerial Hotel and to the would-be bride and bridegroom "Honeymooning" in a resort like this would offer illimitable opportunities for pleasure all told. The next entrants to our air town will, we believe, be, Aerial Hospitals and Aerial Sanatoriums, institutions which will no doubt be the best possible source of comfort and consolation to the old and the bedridden. Aerial Jails for

the most hardened type of criminals used to effecting escapes below will not be looked upon as an undesirable addition and finally to complete the fullness of our air town an Aerial Government House would greatly add to the grandeur of this new air habitat thereby affording the Provincial Governor and the Viceroy a bit of a change of air periodically.

So far as we can see ahead, there need be no fear or danger, as technical developments will make the stationary plane safe for human habitation.

What next? With a population living in the air, with air towns, air regions would very soon have to be surveyed and mapped out. There will grow a demand for air spaces and regions; we shall not have landlords but airdlords and air revenue as well. A square yard of an air space is unimaginable, what would be the new air measure, how will the sale or lease of air regions be effected, is a phenomenon Governments of the world would have to face at no distant date, as also a new form of legislation.

The possibilities and advantages of living and "Housing in the air" in the decade to come are, as you will see, well met. The seemingly impossible is about to happen. It requires little imagination to picture the day not too distant, when "Housing in the air" will be the talk of the day. One cannot exactly specify the year or period when the Stationary plane will be the regular thing, but it is certain that at the present rate of development, which is very encouraging and with the growing popularity in flying, it cannot be very many years.

THE MODERN MIND

BY PROF. S. V. AIYAR

(Dacca University)

DR. DELISLE Burns is a very suggestive and prolific writer on many social questions and the book* under review maintains in a high degree his reputation as an original thinker who makes the reader go on.

In his preface to this very interesting work Dr. Burns is careful to explain that to be modern is not necessarily to be good. 'It seems', he says, 'that to be modern means only to be *uncertain of the future*.' Dr. Burns thinks aloud not only on the basis of his own experiences but also as a student of the past history of mankind in many directions. We shall all agree with the author in his statement that 'if the inadequacy of one's inherited beliefs and customs and moral and aesthetic standards is deeply felt, one cannot take refuge from the danger of chaos in a return to the old order.'

Dr. Burns's position is that we must contrive to establish the predominance of those elements on our present horizon which promise a better world and *he appeals for a scrutiny of what lies on the horizon of our experiences*. He does not pretend to give us a specialised study of any branch of the human mind but rather tries 'to take note of the tendencies of experience and the evolution in the human mind.' 'He may suffer,' says the author, 'from an undesirable vagueness of thinking, but it is better to know something about everything than to know so much about so very little

as many scientists do.' While the author thinks it may be unwise to say anything at all about the Universe as a whole, still he would prefer that at the present time the chief aim of philosophy should be *comprehensive* and must take account of new experiences.

The book is divided into three parts: the first deals with the nature of the Horizon, the second with the Arts, the third with the tendencies in Modern philosophy.

In the first two sections of the book the author explains how the horizon of our experience has widened by contact with different nations and how these contacts have expressed themselves in a variety of directions in art, in literature, in science, in the art of living and the nature of religion itself. In fact a change of values has been taking place. On page 37 we have a very interesting tabulated survey of the rhythm in the development of western civilization. What he says of western civilization may also be true if we study the evolution of the civilisation of Asia. His summary of the facts of human experience is worth notice. Says he,

'We are less timid than our forefathers both in our view of the possibilities of increasing knowledge and in our view of the possible forms of art. We are more ready to risk change, because we have more confidence that we shall be able to rise to the occasion. Calculation is taken from its traditional place of honour, and its place is taken by imagination.'

It is perfectly impossible to do justice in the short space of a review to the many

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valuable lines of development of the author's analysis of the human mind, but the following summary must give some idea of the intensity of thought of Dr. Burns:

"The modern mind in so far as it is concerned at all with religion is well aware of the inadequacy of all the traditional religions. But for the modern mind what is to come next is far more important than what has already happened. The horizon of experience to-day contains at least *the possibility of new visions* for we can see that the common man in some future civilization may live with an intensity which will make the devotion of the faithful in the past history of religion seem childish. The new sense of deity at present in existence implies that the divine is to be found within the normal world of sight and hearing. The divine is an inducement or incitement to a certain fine quality of life or personality in a community."

This is a very good summary of the working of the human mind and shows how the new religion is to be found in a more satisfying experience.

Dr. Burns's appeal is essentially for a comprehensive study of human experiences with a view to find any possibilities of a new unfolding of the human mind in its progress. In his study of the horizon in philosophy in page 364 the author says:

'The significance of the facts and values in the horizon lies (1) in their being the bases for our faith in the progress of knowledge and experience, and (2) in their contact with the actual and the possible, thus providing our chief evidence for an underlying unity. The knowableness of the unknown can come only from experience. Philosophy exists for experience not experience for philosophy.'

Dr. Burns's insistence on the correlation of the sciences with the philosophical interpretation of life as a whole is a useful one and must be of interest to those who take a comprehensive view of the tendencies of life and thought. In page 367 he writes:

"Philosophy, therefore, seeing the actual as a whole returns to the undifferentiated experience within which is the diversity of the sciences, morality and the arts. It is nearer to common sense than science is. The assumptions of science are the first steps away from common sense and in examining these the philosopher attempts a return, but his return may astonish the ordinary man, for this man then perceives that what he sees is also largely the result of selection and imagination. It is common sense not to be satisfied with common sense. Philosophy is an attempt to take a situation as a whole and in thus taking it, philosophy is much nearer to common sense than any partial science can be. The philosopher may be defective in his knowledge of detail, but his knowledge like that of common sense may be no less valid."

There is no doubt that Dr. Burns has given us a large-scale map of the tendencies of thought and action in the world in which we have lived and still live, and his examination of human experiences is very illuminating. The reviewer would particularly draw the attention of the readers of this book to pages 332 and 333 where Dr. Burns gives a classified account of different aspects of western experience in the fields of science, music, plastic arts, Literature, personal ideals, religion, economic and political life.

It is a work well thought out and well done.

*THE HORIZON OF EXPERIENCE: A Study of the Modern Mind. By C. Delisle Burns. George Allen & Unwin.

The Crown of the Kings of Ceylon

BY MR. J. A. WILL PERERA, M.R.A.S.

THE Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Ceylon Government on June 9th last regarding the restoration of the Throne of the Kings of Ceylon, made no mention of the Crown of that Island, the restoration of which was also requested by the State Council of Ceylon last February.

Speculation was rife in Ceylon as to whether the Crown will ever be restored. These doubts and anxieties were soon allayed by the issue of a Press *Communique* by the Government of Ceylon on 12th July. It was worded thus:—

The Governor has been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that His Majesty the King has been pleased to decide that the Crown of the King of Kandy, which has been preserved with the Kandyan Throne at Windsor Castle, shall also be restored to Ceylon on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester to the Island in September next.

The Crown, as stated in my previous article on the "Throne of the Kings of Ceylon",* was presented to H. R. H. the Prince Regent by Governor Sir Robert Brownrigg in the year 1815 when the Chieftans ceded the Kingdom to the British after deposing their King. The Crown along with other Regalia arrived in England on 12th October 1815 and was kept in Carlton House where the Prince Regent resided till it was demolished in 1828. In that year it was removed to the Royal Armoury, Windsor Castle where it is now, beside the Crown of the famous Tippoo Sultan of Mysore.

THE ANCIENT CROWN.

The Crown that is to be restored is not the ancient Crown of Ceylon worn by her warrior kings. That Crown was a conical one called the Siddha Otunna or Celestial

Crown. It was called by Europeans the Pagoda Crown owing to its shape. It resembled the Crowns of the Kings of Cambodia and Siam—two Buddhist monarchs like the Sinhalese King. It is said that the Royal dress of Siam was originally from Ceylon and consisted of a Crown similar to that of God Vishnu as depicted in old temple frescoes in Ceylon.

The ancient Siddha Otunna was the Crown "par excellence" of Ceylon's Kings, and was the head-dress of the "god kings". It is depicted in temple paintings executed during the time of the kings. It is also shown in the arms of King Don Joao of Kandy, who embraced the Roman Catholic faith and lies buried in Lisbon where he died in 1642.

THE MODERN CROWN IN WINDSOR CASTLE

The Crown in Windsor Castle is a circular one of gold. It is an eight-cornered hat similar to the four-cornered cloth hats worn by present day Kandyan Chiefs. The Sinhalese name for it was "Ata-mulu-toppiya" meaning a hat with eight corners. It is undoubtedly a later development.

In the year 1737, King Sri Vira Parakrama Narendra Sinha died and by his death the Sinhalese Royal Dynasty became extinct. His successor, Sri Vijaya Raja Sinha, a brother of one of the queens was a Nayak from the Madura District. This King refused to sit on the throne unless he was allowed to discard the Siddha conical Crown and wear instead a coronal cap, called in Sinhalese *

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"Toppi Halauvwa". The Crown in Windsor Castle is, therefore, not a Crown proper but only a diadem.

The reason for this aversion is not known but was most probably due to superstitious motives. Some Kings of Lanka seldom wear the Crown, wearing ordinarily a cap or turban as they imagined that in wearing a Crown they put themselves on a level with Gods who were supposed to wear them. They feared incurring the displeasure of the deities if, after donning the Crown, their conduct was not exemplary. Further,

this ambition to be on a par with the Gods was likely to draw down on them severe penalties from above.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CROWN

This eight-cornered hat is of pure gold, richly ornamented with floral designs and studded with diamonds, emeralds, pearls and rubies. On the upper edge are *deti*, a Sinhalese term for a serrated ornament worn exclusively by Royalty. Each of the eight corners has a cluster of pink and blue plumes. On the summit is the Royal Malgaha or flower tree made of gold.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

ATTENTION has already been drawn in these pages to the acute situation that has arisen in Zanzibar by the introduction of a series of anti-Indian ordinances. The attempt of the Government to obtain legislative validity for these ordinances, ostensibly in the interest of the Arabs, has further aroused Indian apprehension. Zanzibar Indians fully realise the gravity of the situation, for the new anti-Indian legislation, will, they fear, practically oust them from the land of their birth and adoption. For it must be remembered that the antiquity of Indians in Zanzibar is at least as remote as that of the Arabs.

Whatever their rights to be treated as equals in the land of their domicile, the officials of Zanzibar seem to have a different view. In the four articles that he has contributed to the Indian Press, Mr. C. F. Andrews, who has just returned from an extensive tour in South and East Africa and who had personally discussed the situation with the men on the spot, observes:

Officials who are most of all responsible for this new legislation which curtails the rights of Indians in Zanzibar acknowledged quite frankly to me that the Ordinances recently passed controlling the clove market and making it impossible for Indians to obtain any freehold of clove estates, would hit the resident Indians very hard and might even reduce their numbers in Zanzibar, because their occupation would be gone. But they were prepared for this because the clove market on which Zanzibar relied was in a desperate condition.

The Zanzibar Protectorate, it is said, is an Arab Sultanate, and Government must protect the Arabs at all cost. Only by creating a Government monopoly, even at the expense of the Indian, it is further held, that things could be set right.

Now this is the basic fallacy of the official mind—the notion that Zanzibar Indians are foreigners. Indians count 15,246 in a mixed population of a lakh and fourteen thousand. And what is most important, 60 per cent, of this Indian population are permanently settled in the colony. Thus far from the Indians being birds of passage who come to make their money and quit the land once that is made, they look upon the island as their own home. What then are the facts?

(1) A large majority of Indians now settled in the island are Zanzibaries by birth. Some have lived there

* Vide *Indian Review* for September 1934.

for many generations. These Indians are no more foreigners than the Arabs are.

(2) The Indians were invited by the Sultan to come and settle in Zanzibar. They have created and maintained the world clove market.

(3) The majority of Zanzibar Indians are Muslims, and there is a close fraternity between them and the Arabs.

Apart from the claim to antiquity and numbers, there is the still more important factor of Indian contribution to the growth and prosperity of Zanzibar. Now every new enterprise in an undeveloped country has to be financed and the Indians have performed that function with more or less success. As Mr. Andrews has observed :

The fact that the Island has been remarkably prosperous and has retained the premier place in the world clove-market up to the present time, shows that the Indians who have advanced money have not taken an undue share of the profits. It reveals also considerable self-restraint on their part, because the Arabs have been described by the Attorney-General himself as foolhardy and reckless in their business transactions. The human factor has entered in at every turn preventing harsh treatment. The most friendly relations have existed between the two races. This could never have gone on for over a century if the Indians who advanced the money were an unscrupulous and usurious class.

Now it is just possible that there are money-lending 'sharks' in Zanzibar just as there are in India, from whose clutches the ignorant and improvident Arab should be rescued. If so, the Protectorate could certainly forge the necessary legislation bringing under its scope the offenders of whatever race or colour. In such cases the law should be "regional" not "racial". That is not difficult to devise, if Government were only bent on rescuing the thriftless Arab from the extortions of the usurer.

But as a matter of fact it is evident from Mr. Strickland's report on Arab and Native indebtedness to Indian money-lenders that their borrowings are not so heavy as to be beyond redemption.

Mr. Strickland tells the story of a Swahili cultivator who became a man of

property in the clove industry, starting with a capital of Rs. 60 which he had borrowed from an Indian banker. This Swahili, referred with gratitude and goodwill to his Indian financier, to whom he owed his prosperity.

From what Mr. Andrews says it would appear that the monopoly is desired more in the interest of the administration which has become so top-heavy and extravagant.

"Zanzibar," wrote Sir Allan Potts in a financial report drawn two years ago, "cannot afford a European staff on this scale. It is only the fatal ease with which the funds have come in from the clove industry which has tempted the administration into these easy and seductive courses."

Finally, it would appear that the majority of Zanzibar Indians are Cutchees who of old settled in the island under the guarantee of equitable treatment in regard to occupation, trade and commerce. Mr. Andrews tells the story of how the Maharao of Cutch had a hand in the abolition of slavery in Zanzibar.

When domestic slavery was abolished soon after and H. H. the Sultan put himself under British protection, the Maharao of Cutch himself took an active part in the agreement, whereby slaves were released. Thus the Indians showed their goodwill at this time in a manner which greatly helped towards the abolition of slavery.

And it is the subjects of the Maharao that suffer most by the proposed legislation!

Enough has already been said of the rights of Indians to an equitable place in the life of the Colony. Viewing it even from the standpoint of the Arabs themselves, the removal of Indians from the Colony which the proposed legislation purposes to effect, will mean the removal of the bankers and middlemen, who have built up the great industry and the fortunes of the island.

Surely the situation is grave enough in all conscience and it is comforting to see that the Government of India is not oblivious to it. They have already deputed an officer to Zanzibar to make an investigation, and we are glad to be assured by H. E. the Viceroy "that the Government of India will strive their utmost to uphold the legitimate interests of Indians overseas."

Upper Atmosphere and the Wireless Signals

By PROF. B. N. SEN, B.A. (*Cantab*).

IT is commonly known that all wireless waves are electro-magnetic waves and travel at the same speed, the speed of light—186 000 miles per second. The waves differ only in their wave lengths. If we retain the conception of ether as medium, we might say that when a wireless wave vibrates at a given point, the ether is disturbed one second later at a point, 186,000 miles away. It is rather like tapping a large jelly at one end, and so causing a wobble at the other end, without materially moving the jelly as a whole.

There has long been reason to suppose that wireless signals may travel from the transmitter to the receiver either directly over the surface of the Earth or by being radiated into the atmosphere and then being bent down to reach the receiver in a down-coming direction. To distinguish one from the other, let us call the former, the 'ground ray' and the latter, the 'atmospheric ray'.

Now, how can we explain this bending around the earth of the atmospheric ray which starts in an upward direction? What properties of the upper atmosphere make it act somewhat like a mirror reflecting the atmospheric ray back to the Earth?

During the past five years, much has been learned on this subject, thanks to the researches of Breit, Tuve, Appleton and others. The main fact, as is now known, is that it is an ionised strata of the upper atmosphere which is responsible for this bending of the wireless signal.

There is a region at a great altitude where the pressure is low and where the radiation coming from outside is much

more intense than it is at the surface of the Earth. The radiation at that region is supposed to be so intense that it is able to split up many of the molecules of air into electrons and positive ions. Thus that region will contain a supply of positively charged ions and negatively charged electrons. The above process of breaking up of a neutral, *i.e.*, uncharged molecule into positively and negatively charged particles is, what is known as, ionisation.

Now the behaviour of that region on the above supposition will be entirely different from that of the space close to the ground where there are few or no charged particles. When the upper atmosphere is ionised, the order of life of free ions is about 24 hours. During this interval the heavy positive ions tend to gravitate towards the earth more than the electrons (the mass of an electron is negligibly small), so that the higher we go from the earth, the electron density will increase and positive ion density will diminish. Moreover owing to the high pressure at lower altitudes, the recombination of the ions will be greater. The net result is that the electron density increases with height—but up to a certain height only—higher still it presumably falls to zero in sensibly empty space.

It can be shown from Mathematical considerations that free electrons in the atmosphere form some sort of a refracting medium and modify the velocity of wireless waves. The 'refractive index' of the medium can be calculated and is found to depend, among other things, on the number of free electrons present per cubic centimetre of the medium. It is also found that the refractive index diminishes as the number of electrons per unit volume

increases. The consequence of this would be that an electro-magnetic wave leaving the earth at a finite angle to the vertical will be continuously bent as it traverses a region of diminishing refractive index until it exactly turns back and travels towards the earth.

That this ionisation of the upper atmosphere is mainly produced by the ultra-violet light from the Sun, has been proved by many kinds of evidence. During the day, the atmosphere is strongly ionised down to a height of about 80 kilometres and waves are deviated at a height not much greater than this. At night when the sun's light is removed the electrons which are already present, recombine with the positive ions and uncharged molecules and are thus rendered ineffective. At sufficiently high levels, however, the rate of recombination is very small owing to the scarcity of molecules and positive ions and it is easily possible for the free electrons there, to persist through the night in large enough numbers to produce the required bending which, of course, now takes place higher up than is the case in the day time.

It can be shown that free electrons not only deviate the waves, but also absorb them. The amount absorbed is greater when the electrons exist in a place where the pressure is high than when they exist in the region of low pressure. Thus during the day, the electrons in the lower region, which are subjected to high pressure, absorb strongly the atmospheric ray. At night, however, the atmospheric ray is deviated from the region of low pressure and consequently comes back without being appreciably weakened.

The ground waves cling to the ground only for a fraction of the circumference of the globe after leaving the sending station. It has been found that they, during their travel, induce eddy currents in soil and these represent loss of energy so that this wave is gradually attenuated. Theory and experiment show that this attenuation is much more rapid for short waves than for long waves. The latter may be detectable near the earth perhaps 2,000 miles from the transmitter while very short waves travel

only a mile or two by way of the ground path. A receiving station on the surface of the globe picks up, in general, ground rays and atmospheric rays from a sending station. These seem to co-operate if the waves are very long, at any rate up to distances of several hundred miles. But in the case of very short waves, as are used for long-distanced signalling, only the atmospheric ray is utilised, for the ground ray is extinguished in the above way after a few miles from the sending station. As there are not sufficient number of electrons in the reflecting layers to deflect the atmospheric ray at sharp angles so as to reach nearby receiving stations, it returns to the earth after an absence of many hundred miles. A station at a great distance will be able to receive the signal whereas a considerable portion of the earth's surface in between will be simply skipped by the signal.

At one time it was thought that the deviation was due to reflection of a signal at a sharp layer in the upper atmosphere and that was called "The Heaviside Layer" after the name of Oliver Heaviside, who first suggested its existence. But now it is seen that the deviation is more in the nature of gradual bending. Consideration of all the observations put on record in various countries, leads to the conclusion that there are at least two regions which deviate the waves used in wireless signalling and these have been named the "Kennelly-Heaviside Layer (the E-region) and the Appleton Layer (the F-region). Ionosphere is the common name used to denote both of them together. Long waves (wavelength=400 metres) seem to be thrown back very sharply from the bottom of the E layer during the day and night. Waves, 100 metres long are sometimes reflected by the E. region, but sometimes penetrate it and suffer reflection from the F. region. Shorter waves may penetrate all regions and be lost. The E. Layer varies in height from 100 to 125 kilometres. The F. Layer begins from the height of about 250 kilometres.

THE COAL INDUSTRY IN INDIA

BY MR. HANUMAN PROSAD PODDAR, M.L.C.

(Member of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal.)

A good supply of coal is one of the fundamental conditions of all modern industrial progress. Though the coal industry of India does not occupy the same important position as cotton or jute and has also less capital invested in it than in the case of the other two industries, it is by all criteria a basic industry of the first magnitude. It affords employment to over a lakh and a half workmen and is the principal supply of energy to most of the major industries of the countries. The importance of this industry in India cannot be therefore easily estimated.

OPENING OF COAL FIELDS

The construction of Railways in India was originally responsible for the establishment of this industry in the country. The railways even from the outset created a heavy demand and led to the opening up of the coal fields of India during the latter half of the last century. For a pretty long time the coal industry was almost confined to the old province of Bengal which then included Bengal proper as well as Bihar and Orissa. Even now as much as nearly 90 per cent. of the Indian coal production is accounted for by the coal fields of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The remaining 10 per cent. of the Indian output is obtained chiefly from Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Burma, Assam, Punjab and Baluchistan. A glance at the geographical area of the coal mines of India would enable one to understand how unevenly they are distributed. The deficiency is most noticeable in Southern India and in a large measure it accounts for the absence of many large scale industries over there. It is because of the lack of coal supplies nearer at home and the high cost of freightage involved in its transportation, that the excellent iron ores of the Madras presidency are not successfully exploited. Bombay also suffers from the same disadvantage though not to that extent. The

development of the hydro-electric power in the Western Presidency has only partially solved its problem.

ANNUAL COAL PRODUCTION

India's present coal production of about 20 million tons is nothing much to write home about when compared with the annual output of the United Kingdom, U. S. A. or Germany. India having a population of $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the whole world produces coal approximating to only about 1-50th of the entire world production. Under the existing backward economic and industrial condition of the country, however, the Indian production is proving to be even more than sufficient for its need. It may be also observed that under normal circumstances, the Indian exports of coal as a rule exceed the imports. Again, in the British Empire next to the United Kingdom, India is the largest producer of coal.

INDIAN OUTPUT

The Indian output of coal was barely 0.3 million tons in 1860 and it was only by about 1880 the production attained a level of more than one million tons. By 1919 however, the Indian coal output had mounted up to 21.7 million tons. During the very next year the production declined by nearly 4 million tons and until the year 1928 it never exceeded 21.2 million tons. The years 1929 and 1930 are the peak years in the history of the Indian coal production.

The increased output followed by the depression has however resulted in a decrease during the last 2 years. The following figures illustrate the development that has occurred in the industry during the last three quarters of a century :

Year	Output (million tons)
1860	0.3
1880	1.0
1890	2.2
1900	6.1
1910	12.0
1920	18.0
1928	22.5
1929	23.4
1930	23.8
1931	21.7
1932	20.2

The following statistics showing the Indian imports and exports of coal and coke are also likely to be of assistance in understanding the economics of the coal industry of this country.

	(IN THOUSANDS OF TONS.)		
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.
Pre-War Average ...	455	825	370
War Average ...	133	526	393
Post-War Average ...	633	434	199
1928-29 ...	191	641	450
1929-30 ...	237	688	451
1930-31 ...	179	430	251
1931-32 ...	68	517	449
1932-33 ...	47	454	407
1933-34 ...	76	376	300

BOOM IN POST WAR PERIOD

The figures show that the exports have always exceeded the imports with the exception of the post-War period. During the war, the stoppage of supply from the United Kingdom and the increased demand from the Indian Industries stimulated by the war conditions almost led to shortage of coal. The boom during the post-war period made the situation worse. At that time the Railways too had to cope up with increase in traffic. All these no doubt contributed to a decrease in production and to a large increase in imports. After the post-war period the former balance was regained. During the last five years the exports have been steadily and continually falling with the exception of 1933-34 when there has been a small increase over that of the previous year.

A GREAT HANDICAP

The diverse restrictions imposed on the coal trade during the war and the post war period acted as a great handicap to the industry and as an encouragement to the imports. Bengal had a difficult time in competing with foreign coal in Rangoon and Madras even as late as 1925. At Bombay and Karachi in addition to the foreign coal competition, the Indian coal has also to face oil and hydro-electricity. The most formidable foreign competitor in the coal market is South Africa. Bengal and other Indian coals have been

put to the severest strain in competing in Bombay with South African coal. The heavy Railway freight charges more or less practically exclude Bengal coal from going to the Bombay market. All representations however, legitimate they have been, to the Government and to the Railway authorities to reduce the railway freights have not made them budge an inch from their position. Far from giving relief during the recent years, additional fetters were imposed on the coal industry in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa by the imposition of a surcharge. To that a detailed reference will be made later.

INDIA HARD HIT

Though the foreign imports have gone down very much, the danger from South African coal is by no means to be treated with contempt. India is hit hard and is likely to be hit hard by the imports from South Africa, not because there is any inherent superiority or efficiency in the raising of coal in that country but because there is closely knit co-operation between the Government and Coal trade over there. The South African Railways are state owned and unlike our own railways help their industry in various ways. For instance, the Union Government and the South African Railways allow a very appreciable rebate in the railway freight in respect of all cargoes of coal shipped over-seas beyond South and South-East Africa from Natal to Lawrence Motgues Port. Further, it cannot be contended that the ridiculously low rates offered by the South African railways have any relation to the economic rates at all. Practically, it has become a regular feature of the coal trade and commercial policy in that country to have one set of rates for internal trade, another for bumper and yet another, which by the way is lowest, for export trade to the eastern countries, like India, Ceylon, etc. All these have helped to more or less dump the South African coal in the western Presidency and destroy the market for Indian coal.

The following figures illustrate the sources of demand for coal in India :—

	IN THOUSANDS OF TONS.		
	1931	1930	1929.
Railways (including Workshops)	6,629	7,531	7,583
Port Trust ..	156	197	198
Bunker Coal ..	1,109	1,272	1,376
Admiral and R. I. M. Shipping	29	31	38
Inland Steamers ..	621	702	674
Jute Mills ..	673	867	962
Cotton Mills ..	1,311	1,260	1,153
Iron and Brass Foundaries	4,716	5,608	5,231
Tea Gardens ..	189	202	220
Consumption of Colliers and Wastage	2,172	2,380	2,342
Mills and Tiles Manufacture	758	1,089	691
Paper Mills ..	146	159	139
Other forms of industrial consumption ..	2,846	2,218	1,872
Total	21,355	24,514	22,871

TOTAL INDIAN CONSUMPTION

The chief demand for coal in this country comes from railways (including workshops) iron and brass foundries, the collieries themselves and cotton mills. These themselves account for nearly 70 per cent. of the total Indian consumption. The railways however have acquired their own coal fields and are therefore to a very large extent independent of outside supply. The Indian collieries' owners have been protesting for a long time against the system of railway collieries as an unwarranted and unjustified encroachment of the State into the realms of private enterprise. The Government who have been consistently turning a deaf ear until lately, appear to be now a little sympathetic towards the representation and appeals of the coal trade.

The textile mill industry especially that of Bombay Presidency could afford to have a steady demand for the Indian coal. Unfortunately, that industry is always on the look-out to change its allegiance either to oil or electricity or to the South African coal. Though it is true that a sudden and overwhelming change in favour of oil or electricity is not likely to take place in the immediate future, the danger to the coal industry

from such changes even in the remote future cannot be overlooked. Even now in the Bombay Presidency, the industrial establishments other than the cotton mills are tending to be worked more and more by electricity or oil. The Bengali and other Indian coal mine owners have appealed again and again to the patriotic sentiment of the Bombay industrialists to use only Indian coals. Such appeals have been rejected more or less on the ground that the industrialists of Western India find the Indian coal rather costly. There is no doubt that this lamentable attitude has contributed appreciably to the growing distrust with regard to Bombay's outlook towards the industrialisation of the rest of India. There is a feeling that Bombay tends to adopt the policy of "Heads I win, Tails you lose" in respect of the industries of the other provinces.

LEVY OF SURCHARGE

While the industry has all along been urging on the Government to intervene on its behalf and reduce the high railway freights that have come into existence after the Great War, the Government by some queer reasoning arrived at the conclusion that the post-War rates were not remunerative, and therefore levied in 1932 a surcharge of 15 per cent. over and above the existing rates. As much has been said and written about the inequity of this surcharge, there is no need to elaborate on this point. A careful study of the coal traffic over the Indian railways and the earnings of such traffic would prove that upto 1932, nearly three-fourths of the coal carried over the Indian Railways paid about 150 pie per maund per mile which is nothing less than fifty per cent. more than the ordinary minima of 10 pie per maund per mile paid for the goods in general. As a greater part of the total traffic of Indian Railways in public coal shows an average lead of less than 300 miles, an analysis of coal freights over the Indian Railways upto the first

three hundred miles would conclusively reveal whether coal rates were allowed to infringe the ordinary minima as a rule. The coal freights (exclusive of the terminals and other charges) over the principal class I Indian railways amounted to the following, before the surcharge was imposed in 1932:

MILES.	PIE PER MAUND PER MILE.
100	... '170
200	... '165
300	... '140

These figures prove that even upto three hundred miles the rate for coal has been in excess by forty per cent. over the normal minima. If the terminal charges are also added, the rates are still bound to be higher. It is, therefore, clear enough that coal far from receiving preferential tariff treatment as some interested quarters made it out to be, was paying far more than most commodities had to pay.

A DEPRESSING FEATURE

One of the most depressing features of the surcharge, was the unfair advantage that it gave to coal fields of C. P. to the detriment of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal fields. In practice, this surcharge made the Bengal coal very considerably dearer to Western and Southern India and to several other places situated away from the coal fields in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. After two years of bad blood and repeated protests, the Government of India at last condescended to do something to alleviate the miseries of the coal industry in this part of the country. Even now, the Government instead of abolishing the surcharge have only raised the rates for the transport of coal from the collieries in the C. P. It is readily seen that the Government's action far from removing the existing disparity has only reduced the difference. Anyway one has to be intensely thankful in this country even for small mercies.

UNHEALTHY COMPETITION

The troubles that have come thick on the coal industry of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa have resulted in making the industry one of the most disorganized industries of the country. Though the per capita consumption of coal in India is only '06 tons as compared with that of 4 tons in Belgium, over 3 tons in the case of U. S. A. and U. K., and 2 tons in France and 1½ tons per head in Germany, the production in India has exceeded the effective demand. The unhealthy competition amongst the various colliery owners has made the situation already bad even worse. It is therefore imperative that failing concerted action amongst those engaged in the industry, the Government should intervene and save the industry from ruin. The restriction scheme arrived at and submitted recently to the Government by the three bodies, i.e., the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association, vitally interested in the welfare of the industry, was made practically useless by the almost dog-in-the-manger policy pursued by the Indian Mining Federation.

Now that the Central Government have almost rejected the Restriction Scheme submitted to it, the three bodies in Bengal directly interested in the coal industry have at last come to realise there is something in the old adage that "Union is Strength". It would have been far better, if instead of fighting like Kilkenny cats they had demanded with one voice for the acceptance of the Restriction Scheme, before the Central Government made up its mind. Any way, it has to be emphasised that the Central Government cannot abdicate its function in this matter and must come to the help of this basic industry which in the absence of Government regulation would go to utter ruin.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Gandhiji's Great Statement

IN view of the dissensions and reported corruption in Congress ranks there has been a persistent rumour for some time past that the Mahatma was seriously contemplating retirement. Mahatmaji has not kept us long in suspense. In a remarkably candid and courageous statement issued from Wardha, Gandhiji shares his inmost thoughts and feelings with his readers. Like everything that emanates from him, it is a document as illuminating in its analysis as it is straightforward in its conclusions. No one will question the correctness of Gandhiji's criticism of Congress methods and policies, and the disparity between practice and precept. But in spite of all that, the Congress, in his estimation "still remains the most powerful and most representative organisation in the country." Hence his anxiety to keep its fair name untarnished. In his endeavour to purge the Congress of undesirable practices, Gandhiji will have the sympathy and co-operation of all patriotic Indians. But the question arises, if the concrete proposals he has adumbrated with a view to remedy the situation are just the things calculated to ensure the desired end. Will the power and prestige of the Congress as a political organisation be enhanced by the adoption of these proposals? This question must exercise the mind of the Congress, and no doubt every effort will be made to secure agreement on broad principles. It is some comfort that the question of his retirement is postponed for a time, for when all is said, Gandhiji still remains the one steadying influence in the Congress and in the present distracted condition of the country his is a personality that stands for peace and unity, and discipline and non-violence. It is for the Bombay Congress to address itself to the momentous issues that Gandhiji has placed before it and take a deliberate and wise decision.

H. E. the Viceroy's Speech

H. E. the Viceroy's farewell address to the Central Legislature was certainly looked forward to with considerable interest, especially in view of the fact that His Excellency had returned from England after important consultations with Home authorities on the question of the proposed constitution for India. Naturally it is the closing portion of the speech dealing with this aspect of the problem that is being scanned and scrutinised with particular care. On a careful reading of this part of the speech one must confess to a sense of some disappointment. His Excellency had evidently come face to face with the die-hard view in England, which doubtless is gaining ground. And we miss that note of cheerful confidence characteristic of all Lord Willingdon's pronouncements. The tenor of the speech shows alike his own ardour for the reforms and a realization of the obstacles in England which threatened to frustrate the good intentions of the friends of India. Hence the note of caution and hesitancy though His Excellency assures us that so far as he himself and his Government are concerned

there would be no delay in carrying into effect as expeditiously as possible the intentions of Parliament, as expressed in the Act.

The Woes of Bihar

There seems no end of troubles for poor Bihar. Hardly eight months have passed since the disastrous earthquake took its toll of life and property and now the floods, sudden, violent and devastating, have wrought further havoc on the unfortunate people. Over a hundred villages were submerged under water. The ill-fated Province is again in the grip of a calamity all the more dire as she has hardly recovered from the shock of the quake disaster. In face of these repeated misfortunes, the work of relief is becoming more and more arduous and it is imperative that everything that is humanely possible should be done expeditiously to alleviate the sufferings of afflicted Bihar.

The Army Bill Debate

It was quite an unnecessarily provocative speech that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief indulged in during the Army Bill debate in the Council of State. The point of Mr. P. N. Saprú's amendment was merely that the abolition of the Viceroy's Commissions would still further check even the snail's pace of Indianisation now promised. His Excellency could easily have reassured the members that the pace of Indianisation would be accelerated to the extent at least of the additional officers required in place of the Viceroy's Commission holders. Instead of that, His Excellency went on to ask what arm-chair politicians knew of the whizz of bullets down a frontier valley. Such a speech was hardly calculated to smoothen matters. It could only engender bitterness. His Excellency, therefore did well in expressing regret and withdrawing the offensive passages. Criticizing the Commander-in-Chief's outburst in the *Hitavada*, Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru rightly points out that

"whatever our constitutional future may be, the appointment of a civilian member for defence and the relegation of the Commander-in-Chief to the comparatively subordinate position which he should occupy in any Government which has the least pretensions to call itself constitutional has become an urgent necessity."

The Problem of Defence.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar who has made a special study of the army question in India has once again made a vigorous plea for Indianisation. Addressing the members of the University Union, Bangalore, he rightly pointed out that at the rate at which Government were now proceeding it would take nearly a century before complete Indianisation of the Army is effected. That is unfortunate, for both on financial and political grounds, it is imperative that Indianisation should be speeded up. But there is another aspect of the problem of defence to which Sir Sivaswami Aiyar draws attention. Many educated young men, he

says, are not willing to adopt a military career. Is it that the martial spirit is lacking in the Indian youth? If the prospects in the army career are attractive enough one sees no reason why they should fight shy of it. The reason why the legal profession is so crowded, is that any young aspirant can look forward to the Bench as the acme of his career. Not every practising lawyer attains to that eminence, but the stimulus is there. And if similar opportunities are open to Indians in the army, it will be strange if educated young men should ignore them

The Late Mr. A. P. Sen

It is with profound regret that we record the death of Mr. A. P. Sen, in whom, as the Council of the Liberal Federation truly points out:

"The United Provinces and India have lost an unselfish patriot, a large hearted philanthropist and a man of versatile talents and many sided activities in the service of the motherland."

Sen was not only an outstanding figure amongst the Bengalis domiciled in the U. P., but a leader of the Bar, a distinguished educationist and the leading light of the Liberal Party. Apart from his public activities, Sen was a reputed scholar whose songs and poems have won for him an enduring place in the affections of all lovers of Bengali literature.

In politics, Sen was a disciple of Gokhale and a staunch Liberal. Pathetic interest therefore attaches to the letter—his last—which he wrote on the day previous to his death, regretting his inability to attend the meeting of the Liberal Council on the morrow. Sen wrote:—

"I wish every success to your deliberations and you know I am heart and soul with you and my party which, though it is not strong in numbers, supplies the country with something which is more valuable than numbers."

The Temple Entry Bill

The withdrawal of the Temple Entry Bill when it was known that its prospects were dismal was perhaps to be expected as the proper thing to do under the circumstances. But it is a pity that for so important a subject which for years has been before the public not more than a day should be allotted for discussion in the Assembly. Doubtless there is strong opposition to the Bill. Though the Bill has failed for the moment there is no doubt it has focussed the attention of the nation to the very grave reproach on our social order. Mahatma Gandhi's agitation and propaganda have roused the national consciousness against the social indignity to the Harijans. The Bill was a permissive measure, and Gandhiji himself never entertained the idea of forcing temple entry where public opinion was not ripe for it. Surely an agreement on these lines among the members of the Assembly is by no means an impracticable proposition.

Sir Akbar Hydari on Communalism

Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, made a happy speech at the Muslim Educational Conference at Poona. He uttered a striking warning against the present-day communal ill-feeling in India and contrasted it with the old India of the Mughal Kings and the Brahman Peshwas when there were no such things as the anomaly of what are called religious riots. "Religious riots"—"what a contradiction in terms?" A narrow communalism is suicidal in the long run and Sir Akbar did well to emphasise that "it was sure eventually to ruin the community which sought to strengthen itself at the expense of other communities." We endorse every word of Sir Akbar's excellent declaration:

that the question how to preserve and foster Hindu Muslim unity is the first and greatest of the problems which confront us to-day. Until that problem has been solved satisfactorily there can be no security for our educational and social progress, for we shall always be threatened with a relapse into barbarism.

In Vindication of Municipal Rights

That a Municipality should seek the previous sanction of the Governor in Council even for such trifling expenses as the purchase of portraits of national leaders for a library maintained at its cost is an extraordinary infringement of its powers and privileges, and Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyer District and Sessions Judge of Guntur, has done a public service in vindicating the rights of self-governing institutions by setting aside the surcharge certificate issued by the Examiner of Local Accounts. "Self-governing institutions would cease to serve their true purpose and the councillors or members would become mere decorative figure heads," said the learned Judge, "if we clipped them of all their powers."

"It is certainly the duty of the Government and the public to see that there is no corruption in administration and waste or extravagance in the spending of public funds. But the benefit of the doubt must be given to the institutions, when the question whether a comparatively small item of expenditure is authorised or unauthorised depends on the interpretation of doubtful rules. For the reasons given above, I set aside the surcharge order."

The Late Sir Charu Chander Ghose

We deeply regret to record the death of Sir Charu Chander Ghose, sometime Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta. The scion of an ancient and well-known family of Calcutta, Sir Charu Chander typified the culture and dignity of his class. Sir Charu had made a name for himself as an advocate of distinction and had adorned the Bench for well-nigh fifteen years. The Editor of this *Review* recalls many a happy hour he has spent in the company of Sir Charu Chander and his good old father Debender who were both valued friends of his. In his case, therefore, the loss to the public is heightened by the poignancy of a personal bereavement.

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

A NEW LOCARNO

It will be remembered that several years ago, before Germany entered the League of Nations, one of the finest pieces of work done during the period when Sir Austin Chamberlain was Foreign Minister of Great Britain, was the launching of the Locarno Pact which bound France, Germany and Great Britain in a common agreement to preserve peace by each supporting the other against an aggressor. That Pact has had a good influence and its main provisions have since been incorporated in the League of Nations.

Now a new Locarno in Eastern Europe is being formed to include Russia, the Baltic States, Poland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Next to the Balkan States, these Eastern peoples present a real danger zone to the peace of Europe. Uniting them in an agreement along the lines of peace and economic progress is a great step forward in promoting peaceful attitudes.

Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Minister, has been outlining recently the progress made in this new Eastern Locarno. He calls it a pact of mutual assistance; in it an assurance is offered by France in respect of the boundaries of Germany on Germany's eastern side. This arrangement whereby Russia identifies herself with European interests has led to her being admitted into membership of the League of Nations.

BRITISH LABOUR AIMS

The British Labour Executive have been thinking out recently their aims to be considered at the annual Party Conference. British Labour have been greatly encouraged by the success won a short time ago in the London County Council elections, and they are now preparing for the General Election which must come in about two years' time. Public ownership of Control is their chief objective which will include the social or public ownership and control under drastically

reorganised conditions of all transport, electricity services, water supply, key industries as coal, iron and steel, ship-building and shipping, and the heavy industries as engineering.

The House of Lords is to be abolished and the House of Commons is to be reformed as to its methods of procedure. A collective peace system is to be urged; it will be seen that a radical change in the administration and political machine is to be inaugurated. Such a programme no doubt will make a strong appeal to many voters in Great Britain.

GERMANY'S PLEBISCITE

That which was expected has actually happened; Herr Hitler's wish to be the German President on the death of Von Hindenburg has been confirmed by a huge vote; Hitler is now the Head of the German State and the Executive of the Government; he can now formulate policy and carry out that policy, which means that Hitler has more power and authority than any other living man. The astonishing thing, however, is that over 4 millions of German citizens were independent enough to vote "NO" against Herr Hitler.

Now, what next? One can believe that President Hitler's first task will be to win over to his administration those who voted against him. He will not be able to do that by force; what he needs to do now is to consolidate his position, and conciliate his enemies. He can do that by a wise policy of forgiveness and national service without discrimination; that he is prepared to pursue such a policy is indicated by his wholesale freeing of political prisoners. The next problem will be to settle the Church dispute; that question looks rather ugly at present; it must be solved or it may bring the downfall of Herr Hitler; he can afford to be generous and conciliatory now, and one looks for a larger view of things and a policy that will regain confidence and make for progress.

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Given a year of peace among themselves, based upon a constructive and conciliatory policy, I believe that President Hitler will bring Germany out of her present chaos, and set her on the way towards recovery and prosperity once more.

AUSTRIA

Unfortunately Austria is not yet out of her troubles; the Nazi attitude is not yet defined. President Hitler has sent Von Papen to be the German Minister at Vienna. The Austrians are naturally sceptical; for they fear another move to force Austria to join with Nazi Germany; that the majority of Austrians absolutely refuse, for they wish to continue and maintain their independent status according to the policy of their assassinated Chancellor, Dr. Dollfuss.

Austria has another problem too, and that is the continuance of the Republic. Evidently there is a strong feeling throughout the country that the best way out of their political troubles will be by a return to Monarchy. To find a successor with the necessary driving power and executive ability is the problem of all Dictatorships. Some in Austria already see that problem rising, and believe that the only solution of it is in the return of a Monarch with a natural line of succession. I would not be at all surprised if Austria, and may be some other European countries will yet decide to return to the Monarchical form of Government.

SECESSION

Great Britain has two major problems of secession of her hands at the present time; they are Southern Ireland and Western Australia. It may be that after all the main issue is the right to secede, and when that right is conceded the whole agitation may subside. Mr. De Valera is claiming the right to secede for the Irish Free State, for it is a well-known fact that an Irish Republic is his objective; it is also well known that he has a large following who likewise claim the right to secede, but it is very doubtful if the majority of the Irish

Free members want to establish a Republic. If the whole of Ireland should unite on such a policy it could be carried, but Northern Ireland will not break with Great Britain, consequently an Irish Republic is not practical politics at the present time. Therefore if the right to secede were granted, I believe that the issue would soon die down.

Western Australia is still persisting in her threat to secede from the Australian Federation, but there are constitutional difficulties in the way that seem to make it impossible for the West to break away. Just as Lincoln said it was impossible to allow a separation in the United States, so it is equally unthinkable to allow an Eastern and a Western Australia to exist separately. If however the just claims of Western Australia can be met; and they must be allowed, and financial satisfaction granted, then I think the secession move will fall, and peace and harmony once more prevail.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

It is evidently the wish of the country to get the General Elections out of the way before the Centennial Celebration in Victoria and Melbourne comes on. The elections are just over. The following is the result of the election to the House of Representatives:

Lyonsites 28.
Pageites (Country Party) 14.
Scullinites 16.
Langites 8.
Doubtful 8.

All Douglas Credit candidates have been defeated. As a result of the election, anti-Labour parties have an easy majority and Mr. Lyons's United Australia Party will remain in power.

Mr. Lyons, the Prime Minister, interviewed by *Reuter*, said:

It looks as though the Government will be returned, in slightly reduced number, but still overwhelmingly the largest party. Taking into consideration the tremendous swing at the last election, this result is a strong endorsement of the Government.

THE NEW LOAN

THE most important event in the realm of Indian finance during the last month is the issue of the 3 per cent 1941 Loan. The issue of this loan was foreseen by the market from a pretty long time ahead. It was clear at the close of the lists for the 3½ per cent 1947-50 Loan that we had not had the last of the Government's borrowing programme for the year; for, while it was true that, as the Government had secured as much as they required at the time, the 1947-50 Loan could not be considered a failure, it is also true that the loan was not exactly suited to the requirements of certain sections of the investors, and that the partial failure of the loan was due as much to the miscalculations of certain banking institutions and other investors, as to the fact that the loan itself was not decided in full consideration of the needs of the various sections of investors. It is a matter of common knowledge that those, who expected that the 3½ per cent. loan would fall to a discount soon after the closing of the list, were thoroughly disappointed; and the actual trend of the giltedge market was quite the opposite of what they expected. From this followed two interesting conclusions. First that the intrinsic vitality of the giltedge market was more than one would expect from the applications that were received in the closing stages of the last loan and secondly, that the market would take kindly to a loan, only if it suited the exact requirements of the investors. The exchange banks particularly, left no room for doubt that, if a more short-dated issue than the last 3½ per cent. were issued, they would subscribe for it in large amounts.

The Government fortunately read the signs of the times quite correctly; and the result was the issue of the 3 per cent 1941 loan. The state of the prices of the various scrips at the time

demanding that there should be only a 3 per cent type of loan; and on this question there could possibly have been no two opinions. It was only in respect of the issue price that similar unanimity was difficult to obtain; and the Government of India, true to their traditions of timidity in regard to the yield of a New Loan, fixed the issue price at Rs. 99. But they were wise in leaving the amount of the loan unspecified. It was, so to speak, a loan on tap at the rate of 3 per cent. Instances have not been rare in the past of a reasonably successful loan being declared a failure, merely because the Government had fixed the amount of the loan at higher than their actual requirements. The success of the loan, needless to say, must be judged by whether the Government have succeeded in securing their requirements. The danger which is indicated in subscriptions falling short of the specified amount, has its counter-part in the event of subscriptions exceeding the amount. The first issue of the 3½ per cent. 1947-50 in May 1933 showed that, whenever there is a chance of subscriptions exceeding the specified amount, the Government might make the mistake of closing the list earlier and forcing sales on the part of those who had applied for larger amounts than they could take because they expected a *pro rata* allotment. The issue of a loan without specification of amount thus avoids both these dangers. It is equally wise that the lists for the loan are not kept open over a long period.

The loan was open for public subscriptions only for two days, September 10 and 11. And it was a complete success, in as much as the Government got Rs. 10.65 crores which is just about the needs for cash which they had. The market for its part, expected that Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 crores would be subscribed for and the Government themselves had reasons to think so and put their estimate at the former figure. But

this should make no difference to the judgment that the loan was a success. Even more convincing is the fact that within a fortnight of the closing of the list, the New Loan was dealt in at the exchanges at a premium of about two annas. In fact, the first New Loan period has been characterised by a marked strength in the giltedge market. 3½ per cent. Paper has gone well past the limit of Rs. 90 and it is in fact quoting at the time of writing Rs. 91-14. On this occasion the impetus of the strength in the Rupee securities comes from the sterling securities in London. During the third week of September giltedge prices put on nearly three points in London and the Indian securities have naturally followed suit, though hardly to the same extent as the sterling securities. . . .

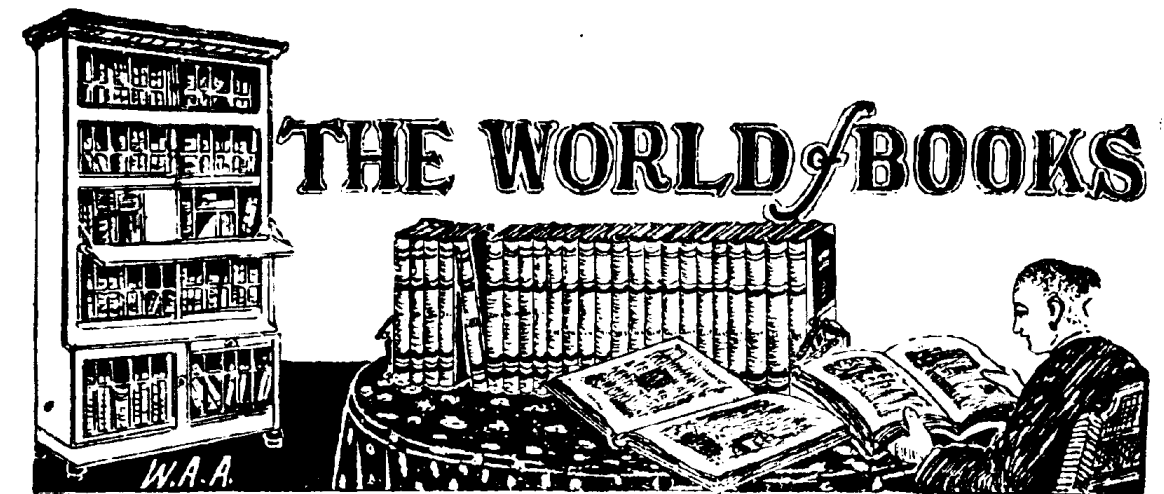
RESTRICTION OF JUTE

In Bengal the Government have at last been brought round to a recognition of the need for restriction of jute. Only a fortnight ago His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Minister for Agriculture acknowledged in certain addresses in the mofussil that the restriction of jute is necessary as much in the interest of the trade as in the larger interest of the province and the Government. The Minister for Agriculture confessed to the soundness of the view that the budgetary difficulties of the Government of Bengal can be traced to the low prices of jute and that the Government should, in their own interest, take measures to bring about a readjustment of supply and demand in the jute trade and a remunerative level of prices to the masses of Bengal's agriculturists. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal went further and encouraged the hope that the Government of Bengal were at last beginning to see the futility of any scheme of restriction on a purely voluntary basis and the need for examining the possibility of bringing some kind of pressure to bear upon the cultivators. But these hopes, which were somewhat

heedlessly raised by the Government, have been dashed to the ground by the announcement made in the third week of September that the Government have formulated a scheme of intensive propaganda for bringing about restriction of the jute crop on voluntary basis. The scheme is based on the idea that special officers working on the side of the Government and non-official bodies co-operating with them could bring about the amount of restriction needed. The Government pressed the appointment of a special officer who will be responsible for compiling the statistics of prices, stocks and consumption and their publication in a form in which the peasants can see for themselves the danger of unrestricted supply. The brunt of the work will, however, fall on the District Officer whose responsibility it will be to carry on the propaganda and produce the results. But it is proposed that the additional officers be posted in the heavy jute growing areas, so that one full time officer may be enabled to devote his attention to to the task of restriction. The District Officers are to divide the area under their jurisdiction into so many "charge areas" each of which is to be under the care of a charge officer who will, as far as possible, be a non-official. The non-official charge officer is to endeavour to form associations of cultivators pledged to bring about the restriction. The Government have also announced that restriction will not be the task of anyone department but of all departments which have to do with rural areas, and they are to co-operate to their utmost capacity in persuading the cultivators in bringing about the reduction in the acreage under jute. But no amount of intensive propaganda can bring about the desired result or convince the people of the sincerity of the Government's professions. The speeches of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Minister for Agriculture leave no room for doubt that the Government actually had at a stage considered the desirability of bringing about some form of compulsory restriction. That they have since abandoned it, must be due wholly to pressure from Clive Street circles who imagine that the profits of jute mills must necessarily be derived from the losses of the consumers.

Diary of the Month

- Aug. 26. The Assembly passes the Steel Protection Bill.
- Aug. 27. Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan and Doctor Khan are released but prohibited from proceeding to Frontier Province.
- Aug. 28. H. E. the Viceroy addresses both Houses of the Indian Legislature.
- Aug. 29. The Assembly passes the Navy Bill.
- Aug. 30. Lord Erskine, Governor-designate of Madras, is received in audience by H. M. the King and is invested with the insignia of K. G.
- Aug. 31. The Legislative Assembly is adjourned *sine die*.
- Sept. 1. All-Ceylon Women's Conference meets at Colombo, Mrs. Molamure presiding.
- Sept. 2. The Salvation Army High Council elects Miss Evangeline Cory Booth to the Generalship in succession to Mr. Higgins.
- Sept. 3. Six members of the Progressive Party walk out of the Council of State as a protest against the ruling of the President.
- Sept. 4. Gandhiji issues a statement *re*. the report of his retirement from the Congress.
- Sept. 5. U. S. A. is faced with a big textile strike.
- Sept. 6. Council of State rejects Mr. P. N. Sengupta's amendment to Army Bill. The Army and Navy Bills are passed in the Council of State. Council of State is adjourned *sine die*.
- Sept. 7. M. Barthou, the French Foreign Minister, accepts the invitation of Italy to proceed to Rome to confer with Sgr. Mussolini.
- Sept. 8. Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, resigns his office.
- Sept. 9. The negotiations for a compromise between the Nationalist Party and the Congress Working Committee have fallen through.
- Sept. 10. Sir Charu Chander Ghose, ex-Acting Chief Justice, Bengal, is dead.
- Sept. 11. Germany declares that she will not enter any Eastern Locarno Pact.
- Sept. 12. Three of the seven accused in the Lebong outrage case are condemned to death and the rest to severe penalties.
- Sept. 13. Poland refuses to co-operate with the League of Nations in the settlement of the Minorities problem.
- Sept. 14. Britain and France express repudiation of treaty obligations by Poland.
- Sept. 15. The Siamese Government resigns over the Rubber question.
- Sept. 16. The Rana of Nepal is dead.
- Sept. 17. Russia enters the League.
- Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement *re*. his contemplated severance from Congress.
- Sept. 18. Sir Osborne Smith is appointed first Governor of the Reserve Bank.
- Sept. 19. British Liberal Party decides to have no compact with others in connection with the next General Election.
- Sept. 20. Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Aney issue a joint statement *re*. the coming Assembly Elections.
- Sept. 21. Sir Alan Cobham and Squadron-leader Helmore leave Portsmouth on a non-stop flight to India.
- Sept. 22. Poland withdraws her proposal to call an international Conference of minorities.
- Sept. 23. President Roosevelt appeals to end the American textile strike.
- Sept. 24. The Duke of Gloucester presents the throne and crown of Ceylon to Kandy Town.
- Sept. 25. Heavy casualties are reported from Central Japan as the result of a severe typhoon.



BANKING IN INDIA. By S. G. Panandikar, M.A., D.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.) Longmans.

The aim of this book is stated to be "to give a clear and up-to-date account of banking in India, including the Reserve Bank of India within a reasonable compass, and in as simple language as possible for the benefit of the ordinary reader." The author must be congratulated on having achieved his purpose with remarkable success. The book does not pretend to be in any sense a fresh contribution to the available knowledge of banking in India. But the lay reader and the average student will undoubtedly welcome the publication of this book which gives them in neat and lucid language all that they should like to know of the various aspects of Indian banking. The author has fully utilised the voluminous, although valuable, reports of the Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees and the mass of evidence given before those Committees. The chapter on the Reserve Bank of India carries the history of events right up to the passing of the Reserve Bank Act of 1934. Even the author's unwillingness to take any decisive view himself on certain controversial problems is perhaps not altogether a defect, considering the limited aim of the book and the class of readers for whom it is intended. There are 15 chapters in the book and the plan of the book follows the lines adopted by the report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. The book is well got up and the index at the end adds to its usefulness.

SONGS FROM PRISON. Translations of Indian Lyrics made in Jail by M. K. Gandhi. George Allen and Unwin. [Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Rs. 2-10.]

This delightful little volume is a collection of translations made in Jail by Mahatma Gandhi, of his favourite lyrics both from the Upanishads and from poets like Tulsidas, Surdas, Nanak, Kabir, Mirabai, Dadu and Tukaram, to mention only a few. The translations have been put in metrical form by Mr. Hoyland, who seems to have made a few other minor changes to make it appeal better to all classes of readers. The poems, as may be expected, are instinct with spiritual fervour. Those who have known Mahatmaji as a political or social worker know him to be a Hindu, but can see little in his Hinduism to differentiate it from Christianity. The present volume will reveal to them the deep Upanishadic foundations of his spirituality. Look for instance at this gem on p. 12 :

In the early morning
I bow to Him who dwelleth beyond darkness,
Who shineth as the sun :
I worship Him who is perfection,
Him entitled anciently the Wholly Good.
In him,
We, peering through this veil of darkness,
Imagine that we see the universe brought forth,
Even as, in Darkness,
Men think a rope a snake

Whoever would have expected this ardent soldier to be a subscriber to *vivarta-vada*? The book is excellently got up and all royalties accruing from its sale "will go to the funds of Mr. Gandhi's work for the removal of untouchability in India."

HIGGLEDY PIGGLEDY. By Babu Piche Lal, B.A. Published by the Times of India Press, Bombay. Price Rs. 2. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

Babu Piche Lal B.A., etc. (alleged or otherwise) is an old friend with a very young heart. He is invariably bubbling over with a kindly and tolerant humour. We have here a collection of his latest reminiscences couched in his usual vernacular English and full of delightful malapropisms. He is ably assisted in his amusing adventures by his espoused and fat Armenian wife, Pipi, and his friends, Mr. Cockey Lemon and Dr. Hatu Ram. His evolutions from a pig-stick-hunt, through kidnapping, horse-racing and circus-management to the Deputy Directorship of Girls' Schools in Kushdilupur State provide excellent reading for the leisure hours. How he became the ship's travelling ayah to the Maltese lady, Madame Mifsud, is perhaps the best of the bunch. His hints on Flirting and Spooning and Gentlemen's Etiquette are splendid. The illustrations by Mr. Moorehouse add considerably to the enjoyment of the book and its whimsical situations.

LAW OF MEETINGS AND CLUBS. By R. Davar. Oxford University Press. 1934. Price. Rs. 6.

The writer is not aware that any book published in India on this subject exists. And no one is really so qualified to write on this subject as Mr. Sohrab Davar. The value of the book is to the lawyer and layman alike. There is in India a tendency unhappily to attach greater importance to the technicalities of procedure at meetings, rather than to the business to be transacted. Such questions when they arise can be instantaneously dealt with without prejudice to the real work if the Chairman were in a position to lay down his ruling with confidence. The author has dealt with the subject clearly and exhaustively and we agree with Mr. Justice Wadia that it will be of great use to Secretaries of Companies and public bodies, practitioners, shareholders and businessmen generally.

A CRITIQUE OF THE WHITE PAPER. Parts I & II. Published by the Politics Club, Calcutta.

These two brochures are the result of a series of co-operative discussions at the meetings of the Politics Club, whose object is to promote the scientific study of social, political and administrative problems with special reference to India. The First Part deals with the Secretary of State and his Council, the Governor-General and the Federal Legislature, the powers of the Governor, provincial autonomy and second chambers and the franchise; and the Second Part covers the fields of fundamental rights, the future of Burma, the Indian States, Defence, the Reserve Bank and the Railway Board and the Federal Judiciary, the Services and the Minorities. The White Paper is deemed a challenge to Indian nationalism; and the Advisory Council which the Secretary of State is empowered to appoint will be, in all likelihood, a citadel of reaction. The general conclusion of the brochures is that the White Paper Scheme is not only inadequate and reactionary in many respects, but puts forward a *camouflage* federation that may deceive the unwary.

THE WORLD'S GREAT SERMONS. Selected by Sidney Dark. Arthur Barker Ltd., London.

This is an interesting collection of sermons by great Christian divines from St. Bernard to Charles Spurgeon. Not all students of the literature are acquainted with some of the masterpieces of pulpit eloquence included in this volume. The collection covers a period of seventeen centuries and represents some of the most powerful phases of Christian thought in Europe. There are no less than four and twenty sermons in all, typifying as many preachers of note from the third century to the end of the nineteenth. The Editor has done well to add a brief introductory note to each sermon, which greatly enhances the value of the selection.

DEMOCRACY. By J. A. Hobson. John Lane, The Bodley Head, Limited, London. 2s. 6d.

In this book, Mr. Hobson starts off with a criticism of 19th century democracy showing that in its present form it is not able to meet the needs of government of our day. He refers to France, America and Great Britain, and states that while they have been the foremost upholders of democracy, they are now losing faith in the parliamentary system as at present organised; Russia, Italy and Germany have completely changed to a new system of control, not essentially political but really economic. Mr. Hobson believes that the present capitalist policy is to seize and continue the leadership in economic planning, or that leadership will pass into the hands of the Socialists or Communists. The reason of the uprising of Fascism and Hitlerism has been the necessity of forestalling the planning which would take the profit motive out of the capitalist system and convert that system into a Socialist democracy. "If capitalism was to save itself, it must abandon, if not the form, at any rate the substance of democracy and assume dictatorship." The real issue, as Mr. Hobson sees it, is the choice between social democracy and the authoritative State operating as a safeguard for capitalism.

SELECTIONS FROM THE UPANISHADS. By Rai Bahadur P. Kashi Nath, M.B.E. Nenu Kishore Press, Lucknow.

The Upanishads contain the quintessence of all Indian philosophy and the author has selected some well known passages from this sacred book. The English version which accompanies each text is done in simple, elegant style with a view to bring out the obvious meanings for the benefit of the lay reader. No attempt is made to conjure the reader with isoteric interpretations. The selections must therefore be all the more welcome to the general reader anxious to have a peep into the wisdom of the ancients.

FROM WRONG ANGLES. By Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta. Price Rs. 1-8. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

The author regards humour as a healing balm, thinks that Indians do not laugh enough and proceeds to supply some fairly amusing matter. Laugh at others, he says, but even more laugh at yourself. He has collected together in one volume articles contributed by him to various journals, more particularly the *Indian Finance* for over eleven years past on political, economic and miscellaneous subjects. His observations extend over such varied topics as—the (then) Next Viceroy and the last Round Table Conference, the Stabilisation of the Rupee and Going Off the Gold Standard, the Chinese Tangle and Honours List, Profusion of Plurals and Flowers of Speech, etc. He has a light and lively, if somewhat mathematical, touch and while professing to look at things from wrong angles, he seeks to give his readers what he considers the right point of view. It is an altogether stimulating book.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION IN VEDIC LITERATURE. By Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, M.A., D.Phil. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

THESE MEN WERE MASONS. A series of Biographies of Masonic significance. By Hubert S. Banner. With a Preface by Rt. Hon. Lord Amptill. Chapman and Hall Ltd., London.

THE REVOLT AGAINST MECHANISM. By L. P. Jacks. (Hibbert Lectures 1933.) George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

THE LITTLE WAY. By P. Johannes, S.J. Light of the East Office, 30, Park St., Calcutta.

SIR N. N. SIRCAR'S SPEECHES AND PAMPHLETS. Ed. by B. N. Dutta Roy, BAR-AT-LAW. The Book Company Ltd., Calcutta.

REVIVED MEMOIRS. By K. Subba Rao, B.A. With a Foreword by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. Ganesh & Co., Madras.

THE ENGLISH WORKS OF RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY. (Social and Educational). Sadharan Brahma Samaj, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

LOVELY DREAMS OF YOUTH. (Verses). By V. N. Pargalkar, B.A. Dwarkadas Mansing, Room No. 34, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Hyderabad

THE NIZAM'S RELIGION

For some time past there has been a strong rumour afloat in Hyderabad that H. E. H. the Nizam, through his published utterances in verse, has showed a distinct leaning towards Shia persuasion, although he belongs to the Sunni Hanafi sect, of which the vast majority of Muslims in Hyderabad are followers.

The Nizam in a *firman* issued recently states that the rumour is entirely without foundation in truth, as he is still a staunch Sunni of Hanafi persuasion as were all his forefathers. The *firman* reads:

I have learnt through some sources that hereditary religious beliefs which I have held in accordance with the Koran and authentic traditions of the Holy Prophet, not from to-day but ever since I attained the age of discretion and which constitute "Hanafi Ta'zeeli" in the real sense, and in conformity with which I mentioned in the previous *firman* that devotion to or belief in the Prophet's family, who were part of "Seqalain"—(two worlds)—was part of my faith, have created an idea in the minds of the public that I have changed my religion, which is not true.

It is, therefore, necessary to write a few lines to explain this matter. And it is this, viz., that all different sects that have existed in Islam are generally one in principle. No doubt, there are differences with regard to minor subsidiary matters and these have been in existence for the last 13 centuries, but as long as the main principle remains unchanged minor secondary matters cannot by themselves endanger religion. When such is the case, it is incumbent on every human being to follow the course which his common sense suggests—a course which is supported by the book of God and the sayings of the Holy Prophet, which he should follow, as he cannot be subject in his personal beliefs to any other individual.

A HARIJAN IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Some time back a deputation waited upon the Political Member of His Exalted Highness' Government, in consequence of which it has been decided to nominate a Harijan Member to the Local Municipal Corporation.

INSTRUCTIONAL FILMS

Hyderabad will be a pioneer in India in the matter of getting instructional films. H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have already entered into a contract in that connection with the Bombay Talkies Ltd.

Mysore

FUTURE OF MYSORE INDUSTRIES

Mr. R. Sundaram Iyer, President, Chamber of Commerce, Mysore, in the course of his address to the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, which met recently at Bangalore, announced that:

"A successful Badravati combined with electrical energy developed at the Gersappa Falls would provide for a number of successful subsidiary industries. The forests of Malnad are capable of yielding rich raw materials for such industries as the manufacture of matches on a wider scale, paper-making, pencil-making and the like. I also anticipate that eventually we can secure from the Malnad forests the raw materials from which artificial silk is produced, thus providing the nucleus for a prosperous Mysore Rayon Industry in our midst."

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS

The Government of Mysore have passed orders establishing a steel plant at Bhadravati to manufacture several sections of steel in demand in South India. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 21 lakhs of which Rs. 2 lakhs is for generating power at Bhadravati. Messrs. Demag of Duisburg and Messrs. Siemens Schuckert Werke of Berlin will supply the mechanical and electrical equipment. The plant is expected to roll 21 tons of sections in about 10 hours and the open hearth capacity is 30 tons.

MYSORE EXHIBITION

The news that the Mysore Dasara Exhibition will be held at Mysore City from 9th to 23rd of this month both days inclusive, will be of interest to businessmen all over India. The exhibition is being organised every year with a view to take stock of the economic progress of the State of Mysore and also to afford an opportunity to compare this progress with that achieved in other parts in India. The permanency of this annual event ensures continuity of industrial and commercial efforts in the State of Mysore and offers an opportunity for continuous contact between visitors from outside and the mercantile community of Mysore.

Cochin

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The Cochin Legislative Council passed recently a demand for a grant of Rs. 15,36,135 for the Education Department for 1110 (August 17, 1934 to August 16, 1925).

The policy followed in the selection of Deputy Inspectors was discussed in connexion with a motion to reduce the allotment.

Mr. T. N. Menon, Director of Public Instruction, replied that for selection grade appointments it was not enough to take seniority alone into account. Conduct, character and efficiency had also to be considered, and the best men available were chosen.

The "cut" motion was withdrawn.

EDUCATION IN COCHIN

The Cochin Educational Survey Committee has disapproved the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction in Cochin to constitute local boards to control elementary education. It is of opinion that local self-governing bodies in the State have not developed sufficiently to look after education.

The Committee has, however, accepted a proposal to form a Central Board of Education to advise the Director on the administration of the Department of Education.

Rewa

AVIATION IN REWA

A survey was recently made for a landing ground for aeroplanes at Rewa. There is already such a ground at Satna for aeroplanes on the Allahabad-Jubbulpore route. So that, the two largest towns in the State will soon be easily accessible by air.

EDUCATION IN REWA

Rewa has now an Educational Board to advise the Educational Minister on questions affecting primary and secondary education. This will evoke popular co-operation in the cause of education.

Alwar

THE MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR

"The term of the Maharajah of Alwar's absence from his State is indefinite," says a *communiqué* issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

The *communiqué* says:

The attention of the Government has been drawn to certain statements which have appeared in the press implying that the Maharajah will be returning to his State next March.

On the departure of His Highness from the State, the Government of India undertook the responsibility for the administration of the State until its finances were rehabilitated, its administrative machinery reorganised, and its population restored to a measure of prosperity.

There is no prospect of this being achieved within the short space of two years and the term of his absence is, therefore, indefinite.

It may be recalled that His Highness was asked in May 1933 to leave the State, making over the administration to Mr. F. V. Wylie, the Prime Minister.

Gwalior

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The Gwalior Durbar has appointed a Committee to go into the condition of the handloom industry in that State and to suggest ways and means for improving it.

Chanderi, a place in the State, has been famous for the manufacture of handloom products, especially those interwoven with gold thread and lace. In recent years, it is stated, this industry has declined. The Durbar has therefore appointed three experts to investigate the problem.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce recently received a communication from the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce requesting their co-operation with the Committee in conducting enquiries in this part of the country. The Southern India Chamber have, in response, advised the Gwalior Chamber of the chief places where enquiry might be carried on and have also offered to give all necessary assistance.

Travancore

A LEAD MINE

A lead mine has been discovered at Vashakulam, a suburb of Thodupuzhai, a place 30 miles from Kottayam.

The discovery was made by labourers working in a stone quarry. Seeing the stone covered with a white substance, they made a report to the owner, who on examination found that it was lead. On further examination the metal was found over a wide area. The matter has been brought to the attention of the geological expert of the Government of Travancore.

Kolhapur

THE TRADE OF KOLHAPUR

The trade of Kolhapur City has grown considerably since the establishment of the Kolhapur Bank Ltd. under the patronage of the State Government. For the convenience of trade and to facilitate advances by the Bank without the necessity of having to go through a dilatory process, the State has recently made applicable Section 58 (F.) by the Transfer of Property Act to transactions with the Bank, so that the deposit of Title Deeds with the Bank as security for debt will be as binding a transaction as getting the transfer deed registered and handing over possession of the estate to the Bank.

INDIAN STATES AND CONGRESS

Asked if there would be branches of the Indian National Congress in the Indian States, Mahatmaji is reported to have written a letter to Seth Govindas, in Hindi, the translation of which is given below :

"I have gone through your letter. My letters and interviews could not mean that there should not or cannot be Congress Committees in Indian States. Such Committees as existed before, like the Baghelkhand District Congress Committee, about which you have written to me must continue to function. If any State stands in the way of such committees, it would be deeply deplored."

Jhabua

THE JHABUA STATE

The Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department have issued the following *communiqué* :

His Highness the Rajah of Jhabua has received repeated warnings from the Government of India regarding the misuse of his ruling powers and neglect of the administration. His Highness, after a period of restriction and control, was allowed in 1931 to exercise full powers again on giving certain specific undertakings to the Government of India. But, unfortunately, the Rajah has not made good use of this last opportunity to prove his capacity as a Ruler, and the Government of India have, therefore, been obliged to advise him to disassociate himself from the administration and to reside outside the State for an indefinite period, handing over all the administration powers to a Dewan to be approved by the Government of India, subject to the general supervision of the Political authorities. His Highness has accepted this advice and steps are now being taken to restore the administration of the State.

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South Africa

THE AGENT'S REPORT

The Annual Report for 1933 of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa says that there has been some improvement in the social relationship between Indians and Europeans in the Union. We are told that in response to the Agent's representations, a number of Municipalities deferred action against Indians alleged to be in illegal occupation of "Proclaimed lands", pending the report of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission. The Union Government agreed to subsidise the employment of distressed Indians; 300 such Indians were employed by the Durban Municipality. The Agent's efforts to secure amelioration of the conditions of Indian traders affected by Municipal Ordinance were not successful. "As regards the Transvaal Licences (control) Ordinance," says the Report, "the position is that so far as any extension or alteration of trade is concerned, the Indian trade is at the mercy of the local authority. The Agent has made representation to the authorities, but for the present there seems to be no possibility of change in an ordinance which places the livelihood of an unrepresented community in the hands of men who in certain cases are or may be their commercial rivals, and it takes away the right of appeal to a court of law." In the sphere of Education, there has been, according to the report, real improvement. Colour prejudice accentuated by political disabilities is, however, still rampant in South Africa.

Germany

INDIANS IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

A communication from the Secretary of the India Institute of the Deutsche-Akademie, Munich, announces that scholarships for higher studies in various German Universities for the academic year 1934-35 have been awarded for the 31 Indian students.

Zanzibar

ZANZIBAR INDIANS

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Council of the Liberal Federation at Allahabad strongly protesting against the recent legislation passed by the Zanzibar Legislative Council, which deprived the Indian community of existing rights and adversely affected Indian interests and placed them at a disadvantage, compared with their European commercial rivals and created bitterness between them and the Arab and African communities.

The Council urged the Government of India to use every means in their power to prevent injustice being done to the Indian community settled in Zanzibar for generations and to whom Zanzibar owed so much, and approved the action of the Government in sending Mr. K. P. S. Menon to Zanzibar to study conditions on the spot.

In this connection Mr. Andrews, who has returned from a tour in East Africa, declared :

"All my efforts so far have proved unsuccessful and the position of Indians in East Africa is getting worse."

Mr. Andrews added that the present position was one of stalemate that had been created by the Zanzibar Government, which passed six Ordinances preventing Indians from acquiring land, the worst legislation being the Land Alienation Act.

Japan

PROFESSORSHIP IN OSAKA SCHOOL

Mr. Madan Lal Jain, a prominent business man of the Punjab, has been appointed Professor of Hindustani and Persian Languages in the School of Foreign Languages, Osaka, Japan.

Mr. Madan Lal is the first Indian to be appointed a professor of languages in that school. The main object of the present appointment is to facilitate, so far as languages are concerned, the task of representatives of various Japanese companies who visit India.

Siam

INDIANS IN SIAM

There are, according to a correspondent to the *Times of India*, about 10,000 Indians in Siam. The majority of them come from the Central and the United Provinces. They are mostly watchmen, milk-vendors and washermen—an honest and hard working class of people. There are also in Siam some Indian merchants mostly Mohammadans from the Bombay Presidency and a few Sindhis. There are also a few Sikhs and a number of Pathans who hail from the North-Western Province and identify themselves as Indians. These merchants deal in rice, sugar and other provisions. There is some little trade between South India and Siam, handled by a few Madras Mehammadan merchants. Some of the Indian merchants are the richest in Bangkok. Indians are not well represented in the Government service. There is first the language difficulty. About 2,000 Indians, hailing from the Tamil and Telugu districts, are employed as labourers in the rubber plantations in the southern portion of Siam. Quite a number of Indians have married Siamese women and settled down for good in that country.

Kenya

INDIANS IN KENYA

In order to enable the Government of India to appraise the probable effect upon Indians in Kenya of the marketing legislation which has been proposed by the Government of the Colony, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., will be asked, after he has completed his work in Zanzibar, where he has been sent on a similar mission in connexion with the recent land legislation in the island, to make necessary inquiries in Kenya before returning to India.

Mr. Menon will also visit Uganda and Tanganyika, where marketing legislation has been in force for some time.

F. M. S.

INDIANS IN SINGAPORE MUNICIPALITY

The correspondent of the *Hindu* understands that as a result of representations made by the President of the Indian Association to the Colonial Secretary and to the Presiding Officer of the Singapore Municipality, the Government has agreed to consider in a favourable manner the claim of the Indian community to elect its representatives to the Municipality if a suitable method of election can be devised.

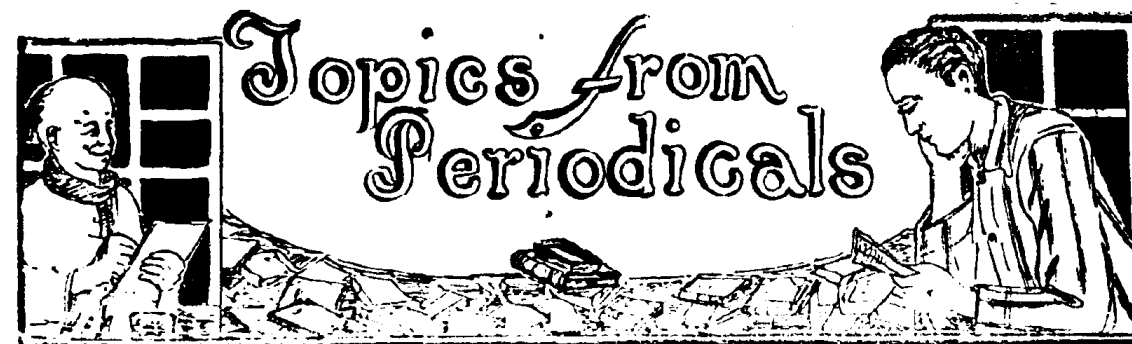
The Europeans, the Eurasians and the Chinese elect their representatives through their respective Associations and Chambers of Commerce. The difficulty in the case of the Indians is that they have more than 60 different associations in Singapore alone, none of which can claim to represent the whole community. In view of the sympathetic attitude taken by the Government, it has become necessary that either the various associations should amalgamate into one or form a representative central body on which the franchise can be conferred.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN F. M. S.

A scheme for the establishment of a Commercial Museum of Indian products in the Federated Malay States, it is understood, is being considered by the Government of India.

In this connection the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence recently drew up a scheme for locating the Museum at Singapore, Penang or Kuala-Lumpur under the control and management of the Agent of the Government of India. That officer, according to the scheme, would have the custody of the exhibits and book orders to be forwarded to the exhibitors in India. The Agent, it appears, is in favour of the scheme which, in his opinion, would vastly improve the market for Indian goods there.

INDIANS OVERSEAS. By Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A., Ph.D. Price Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-4. G. A. Nataran & Co., G. T., Madras



CLIVE: THE MAN OF DESTINY.

Mr. R. J. Minney, joint author of the play "Clive of India" has some very entertaining things to say of his hero in the current issue of the *Asiatic Review*. Clive regarded himself as a man of destiny. Very early in life, when he was barely, seventeen, he made repeated attempts at suicide—and it has been said that on the pistol missing fire when he held it twice to his head, he declared with a sudden realization of what he was to be—"I must be preserved for something. Fate must have some purpose in store." Indeed destiny was apparently intent on his preservation. It is really astounding what a variety and multitude of perils he survived. Says Mr. Minney:

There was, for instance, the capture of Madras, when the entire white population of that settlement were made prisoners by the French, and the Governor and all the members of Council were led in chains through the streets of the French capital, Pondicherry. Clive, somehow, by assuming the disguise of an Indian, contrived to escape. He fled to Fort St. David, where, in a few weeks, he was involved in a fantastic duel for daring to tell a man that he had cheated at cards. This man was so incensed that he strode up to Clive, pressed a pistol to his head and asked him to repeat what he had said. Astonishingly, Clive did. But fate stayed the hand of the bully and Clive again survived.

But it is when he adopted the military career in earnest that he had the most remarkable escapes.

At Devicotah, he charged the enemy fortifications with no more than thirty-three men, and although thirty of them were cut down, he went on fighting, with swords and bullets whistling about his head, again and again within an inch of death. He emerged from that encounter unhurt. He was waylaid by bandits and savage tribes, but escaped. At Arcot, during the fighting in the streets, when the enemy were blasting at him from every window, he exposed himself repeatedly. There were English dead and dying all around, and once the

muzzle of a musket was thrust from a near-by window within a few inches of his head, aimed carefully, but just as the trigger was being pressed the Indian was noticed by a young English lieutenant, who promptly struck the musket aside. The bullet went wide, Clive's life was saved, but the native, mad for revenge, swung round and shot the young lieutenant dead.

There are also on record the fortunes of that famous night when, at Samiavaram, Clive's camp was suddenly invaded by the French. Clive was awakened from a deep sleep by a shot fired right into his tent.

The bullet missed him by a hair's-breadth, shattering a box that lay at his feet and killing a servant asleep at his side. Clive dashed out in his night shirt. The enemy fired from all sides and slashed at him with their swords, wounding him in two or three places. But Clive was not to be deterred. Despite the confusion, despite the darkness which was illumined only by death, despite the loss of blood that every minute left him weaker, he motioned to two sergeants to hold him up, one at each shoulder, and assist him round the camp—and by the morning, faint and exhausted, he had the satisfaction of knowing that the invaders were dead, dying, and in full flight.

Clive's exploits were not unrecognised in his own time. The elder Pitt, Secretary for War at the time, amid the distress of many disasters that attended the opening phases of the Seven Years' War, "saw in the East the bright star of Clive." Pitt said:

We have lost our glory, honour, and reputation, everywhere but in India. There the country has a heaven-born General who has never learnt the art of war, nor is his name enrolled among the great officers who have for many years received their country's pay. Yet he was not afraid to attack a numerous army with a handful of men.

Encouraged by this tribute, Clive wrote to Pitt to urge him that the control of India was far too big a project to be left in the hands of a trading company; and that was the beginning of Britain's Empire in the East.

THE FUTURE OF SMALL STATES

The Four Power Pact, put forward by Signor Mussolini and accepted in principle by Great Britain, France and Germany, has aroused in the smaller States an apprehension which has not yet calmed down. Dr. R. Hercod in an article in the August issue of *The Fortnightly* says:

It matters little that the Pact is practically dead and buried. The Duce is tenacious; he does not readily sacrifice his plans, and the little nations already see themselves delivered over without defence to a new Holy Alliance to be disposed of at its pleasure. They are quite willing indeed to admit that the great Powers may discuss important international questions without inviting Luxembourg or Albania to join in their councils. But although peoples, like individuals, have short memories, they remember what took place yesterday, and they have not forgotten that the father of the Pact has declared more than once, in the trenchant and slightly aggressive language which he likes to employ in his oratorical manifestations, that the role of the small states in the history of the world has come to an end and that their existence is no longer justified.

Doubtless there is no reason to fear that the small states will be annexed by their more powerful neighbours; the times of the partitions of Poland have gone by, and only a victim of persecution mania could imagine that Great Britain would ever annex Norway, or French troops occupy western Switzerland. As for Italy, it is but fair to recognize that Signor Mussolini has never claimed Italian Switzerland, and that when exalted spirits have attempted to foment pro-Italian agitation among the Italian-speaking Swiss, he has always promptly intervened, and it has ceased.

In the case of Germany the position is less clear. Nazi theorists consider all people of German race as among the elect: those living beyond the frontiers of the Third Empire are separated brothers whom it is hoped to see restored to the arms of the Fatherland. Certain Nazi circles quite fail to understand why Swiss Germans or Austrians betray so little eagerness to respond to the appeal addressed to them, and these zealots doubtless would be willing to bring these lost sheep into the fold by force. It must be acknowledged, however, that the attitude of official Germany, towards Switzerland at any rate, is quite correct, and there is no reason to attribute to it annexationist designs.

But there are indirect ways of exercising authority, says Dr. Hercod, and it is this form of subjection that the small nations fear. What partially justifies these fears is the fact that the four big powers are not disinterested arbiters with but one aim to create order, peace and justice throughout the world. To appease these conflicts, the writer suggests that the great Powers should make mutual concessions

at the expense of the smaller states dividing the European world into spheres of influences:

to England the Scandinavian countries; to France Western Europe; to Italy the region of the Danube and the Balkans; to Germany the Baltic States and Russia. Those who follow this reasoning doubtless go too far. But they may recall the famous Hugenberg memorandum at the London Economic Conference, in which the Nationalist Minister proposed to lay Russia under regular contribution to the profit of Germany. The uneasiness of the small nations is accordingly to be understood, even if their fears are exaggerated.

In conclusion, the writer observes that if the small nations, conscious of their responsibilities and of the moral force that their union will confer upon them, take action, they will indeed have deserved well of humanity.

THE GOOD COMPANIONS

Modern woman claims equality with man; the equality which he denies to her while perhaps admitting in his innermost heart that the claim is justified. The August issue of the *Magazine Digest* publishes in a condensed form an article on the above subject by Emmanuel Berl. The writer observes that the modern woman strives to set up relations of good companionship with the man in the following ways:

companionship at the office and laboratory, on the golf links, tennis courts, on sunny beaches and in swimming pools; companionship on the stage and in the movies, between cameraman and star, electrician and supernumerary, director and second; comradeship between the young men and young women who stroll from one night club to the other, dancing and flirting, without as much as a suspicion—so they say!—of that elusive thing called love.

The writer proceeds that the woman who likes to insist on the relations of comradeship she has established with the man suddenly and unexpectedly undergoes a metamorphosis on the eleventh day, at the eleventh hour, so much so that the pal apparent turns into an outraged and resentful belle. And yet the equality between the young man and young woman exists—in the way in which both cheat and reciprocally elude themselves on the subject of equality.

THE OXFORD TUTORIAL SYSTEM

Mr. R. K. Kapur writes to the *Educational India* for August on "The Oxford Tutorial System." An Oxford College, it might be remarked, is a residential institution, in which the students and the Professors and Principal live under the same roof, dine together in the Common Hall and make common use of the library, lecture-rooms, playing-fields, etc. Here the students and the Professors move about freely. For all other academic purposes the Colleges are the University. After a new-comer has been admitted to a College, he will be presented by that institution to the Vice-Chancellor, who will then matriculate him as a member of the University.

It is from now onwards until he takes his final 'schools' that he will be regarded to be *in statu pupillari*, donning *sub-fusc* and an undergraduate's cap and gown on ceremonial occasions, and subject to the proctorial jurisdiction. Before coming into residence perhaps he would have chosen the subject he would now proceed to study; if not, he can discuss the matter with the Head of his College, or with a tutor who would be willing to give him expert and sympathetic advice. After he has fixed upon a definite course, he will be assigned to a tutor, to whom, during the three or four years of his stay, he will be responsible for his studies.

At least once a week during term the pupils have to write essays on a topic dealing with the subject the tutor had asked them to study in the preceding week.

Almost every week during the term the tutors meet together with the Head of the College and discuss their pupils and the work. The tutor's remarks will be supplemented by what the others have noticed of the man, so that each undergraduate will be freely criticised. As a result the Head of the College might send for the men and give them necessary advice or threaten penalties. The knowledge of the tutors' meeting has always a sobering effect on the inmates of a College. On the last day of the term, there is, what is colloquially known as "the don rag," when the Head and the tutors of a college are seated at the high table in the Hall, and each undergraduate has to appear before them by turn. The tutor makes a verbal report on the man's work and the Head of the College concludes with appropriate words of encouragement or reproof.

In concluding, the writer points out:

In many Oxford Colleges, undergraduates are also placed under a moral tutor who is generally not the same person to whom they go for their studies. His duties are those of a kindly guardian to whom the students refer their practical, moral or intellectual difficulties. He keeps an eye on the conduct of his pupils, and drops hints when things are going wrong. By convention he is always the undergraduate's counsel for defence when the latter is hauled before the authorities for some misconduct or for a breach of the college discipline.

THE SECRET OF INDIA'S FASCINATION

Sister Christine in an article, in the *Vedanta Kesari* for September, says that it is not the charm of Taj Mahal or the jewelled palaces of Mohenjo that fascinates one. But says the writer:

It is all this, it is the sum-total of all this, it is more—it is the call of the soul of man whether he knows it or not. All this external beauty is but a fragment, a reflection, a ray of that beauty which is invisible, unseen, eternal. Beyond it, behind it, shining through it is the Great Reality. This is the secret of the fascination, of the glamour, of the irresistible attraction, for India's gift to the world is the Light Spiritual. This spirituality is represented on the material plane by majesty, beauty, charm, by mighty citadels of snow standing guard over radiant plains and majestic rivers.

India is the land of introspection and spirituality, the land of the Avatars and founders of religion—Rama, Krishna, Buddha, Sankaracharya, and others from the most ancient times down to the present day, an unbroken line of luminous souls.

If the Wealth of Ind is now only a memory of the past, she still has those more precious treasures of which she cannot be despoiled:

Inexhaustible mines of spiritual riches still remain to bless not only her children but the whole world. Of all the gems in this vast treasure-house, there is one peerless, precious beyond price, the Koh-i-noor of the collection, and that is the teaching of the Atman, the revelation of the glory and divinity of man, the knowledge of his heritage through which he knows himself to be immortal, to be one whom death and sorrow cannot touch without beginning and without end, before whose magnitude the suns and moons and stars and all their systems appear like drops in the ocean, before whose glory universes crumble into nothingness and space and time vanish. This is the wondrous "Evangel of the Self."

ELEVEN GREATEST LIVING INDIANS

In the latest issue of the *Triveni*, Mr. Iwar Dutt indulges in the pleasant pastime of naming the eleven greatest living Indians. Taking all in all, his list is fairly comprehensive and will meet with general approval. Mr. Dutt's essay is a closely reasoned one and there are few surprises in his list. But everyone has his own preferences and there is certainly room for alterations in the list according to one's whim. In ranking men according to merit various factors have to be taken into account and Mr. Dutt in his sprightly essay gives his own reasons for his preferences. Gandhiji, doubtless, tops the list closely followed by the poet Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Without attempting the order of merit, Mr. Dutt gives the next four places to what he calls the intellectuals: Sir J. C. Bose, Sir P. C. Ray, Sir C. V. Raman and Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Of the national workers, Pandit Malaviya takes rank as second to Mahatmaji only. Who next?

I personally think that the next place goes to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri whose rise is one of the revelations of modern Indian history. As Gokhale's successor and Gandhiji's friend, as India's servant and statesman, and as the Empire's orator and ambassador, Mr. Sastri has made history. All over the world he has been received as a humanitarian agent who combines the breadth of a statesman with the depth of a scholar, and the fervour of an evangelist and is as much respected for his character as admired for his calibre. There is no exaggeration in the claim of *The Nation* and *Athenaeum* that he is a representative of all that is best in Indian national aspirations—Gandhi's equal in unchallengeable purity of motive, and immeasurably his superior in practical wisdom.

Sastri leads inevitably Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Then comes the "spell-binder"—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—"poet, patriot, peace-maker and nurse." Who next but Jawaharlal who has "affected the mind of his generation" more than his father did.

Here is my galaxy then, consisting of Gandhi and Tagore, Bose and Ray, Raman and Radhakrishnan, Malaviyaji, Sastri and Sapru, Sarojini and Jawaharlal, who compare favourably with the eleven greatest men of any nation in the world. All of them are of course not equally great, and in the nature of things can't be.

Further, contemporary estimates can't stand the test of time. As each year passes the greatness of contemporary celebrities dwindles. Time mercilessly wipes out, certainly some, perhaps many, of the names from my impressive list. A century hence, to-day's great men may only be known (to students of research) as Mahatmaji's contemporaries. Sweet, indeed, are the revenges—or are they the ravages?—of time.

THE ZEMINDARS OF BENGAL.

"The position of landholders all over the world is probably the least enviable of any," writes Mr. Krishna Kishore Das in the *Landholders' Journal* for June. "In Europe with the exception of France, the holders of land are regarded with suspicion whilst in England, should the lands they hold be inherited from a long line of ancestors, they are regarded with still more suspicion. Owing to the depressed state of trade and the deplorable economic condition prevalent in Bengal as everywhere else since the Great War, the landholders of the province are in a very perilous situation and they must take immediate and decisive steps if they are to continue as a factor in the life of the country and help the preservation of some of the features of life, which are peculiar to India."

It is deplorable that so many distinguished families have been placed in sorry plights. Zemindars of Bengal may roughly be classified as follows:

Those who take an interest in their zemindaries and all that pertains thereto; those who either through their own incapacity or through indolence allow others to take that interest on their behalf; and those who live on the income derived from their zemindaries with little care as to how it accrues to them, provided they have sufficient to spend on their own necessities and still more on their luxuries.

The peculiar position to which the landholders of Bengal at present are reduced is due very largely to a swift change that has come over the province by reason of its political and educational advance.

Landholders are beginning to grasp the fact that the old order changeth yielding place to new, and they are at last, thanks to the Almighty, beginning to try to adapt themselves to the present condition of the country. A wave of socialism is spreading over the world and it seems that it may sweep before it any age-old and useful institution unless measures are adopted in time to check it.

THE PROPHET OF IRAN

"In every religion the birth of its founder is heralded by supernatural signs and omens, and accompanied by wonders and prodigies," writes Mr. F. J. Giriwala in the last issue of the *Prabuddha Bharati*. Ordinarily children cry when they are born but in the case of Zoroaster, it is stated, the divine child smiled at its birth. Many plans and endeavours to kill the child failed. At the age of thirty comes the divine light of revelation and Zoroaster enters upon the true path of the faith. His teaching did not seem at the outset to have met with favour. An inspiration seems to have come to Zoroaster that he should turn to the Court of Vistaspa.

Iran or the Court of Vistaspa is dominated by scheming and unscrupulous priests, and especially powerful amongst them is one Zak. Zarathustra became aware from revelation about the villainess and perverted religion of Zak and the other unscrupulous priests who were at the residence of Vistaspa. There is no doubt that he at once encountered their antagonism and vigorous opposition.

But on a false evidence Zoroaster is accused of being a wizard and necromancer, and he is thrown into the prison and is left to starve.

A miracle however releases Zarathustra.

The king has a favourite black horse. Upon the imprisonment of Zarathustra, the horse's four legs are suddenly drawn up into the belly, and the creature is unable to move. The occurrence is plainly a manifestation of divine displeasure. In the dungeon-cell Zarathustra of divine displeasure. In the dungeon-cell Zarathustra of divine displeasure. In the dungeon-cell Zarathustra of divine displeasure. He offers, if released, to restore the horse to its former soundness provided the king agrees to accept four specific conditions, viz., that he should accept his faith, that his queen Hutose should also embrace his faith, that his son Isfandiar should accept his faith and spread it, and the culprits who had bribed the door-keeper and plotted against him should be punished. The king readily accepts these conditions, and the horse is fully restored to health, and leaps upon his four legs as sound as before.

Before, finally adopting the faith, the king wanted to know what place he would be occupying in heaven. "The king quaffs a draft of the 'fountain of life' from a fine saucer and he sees his place in heaven." Being satisfied, the royal home and its subjects embraced his faith.

THE PROBLEM OF STERILISATION

We welcome the new and attractive journal *Marriage Hygiene*, a quarterly published in Bombay. The Magazine appropriately opens with an article on the above subject by the well known Mr. Havelock Ellis. In the course of the article, he observes that since 1910 sterilization has been widely practised with success as a method of birth-control, and is constantly spreading. Whenever it is undesirable to have more children, or to have any children at all, sterilization, he adds, is the best and safest method of birth-control.

True that some simple-minded persons in the past and even to-day have questioned whether sterilisation is legal; and there are lawyers, whose business it is to invent quibbles, still ready to hint that this little operation is a form of the mediaeval offence of *mayhem*. That in the past was properly an offence, for it meant the violent deprivation of a limb useful for defence in fighting. But the operation of castration no more affects self-defence than the operation of shaving, and it is not usually thought that we need legalise the razor.

We cannot take these quibblers seriously. The country that allowed them to abolish by legislation the citizen's right to limit his own procreative activities would have lost every spark of manly self-respect.

This question is at the front just now and engages the attention of one and all on account of the elaborate report of the departmental committee on sterilisation. The Brock Committee (named from its chairman's name) unanimously approves of the sterilisation of defectives and those likely to transmit mental or physical defects, male and female and it is opposed to this being done in an institution which might discredit the operation. But the Committee demands legislation. But Mr. Havelock Ellis opines:

Certainly good results in this field are shown by legislation in California. But not only is the American tradition in these matters different from the English, but California stands almost, though not quite, alone.

Anyone who knows anything of the cautious and timid temper of the conservative English mind in all matters that concern sex could have told the Brock Committee something that the forty-one learned experts called before it evidently knew nothing about; and that is that any law on sterilisation passed by a British Parliament would be so hedged round by qualifications as to be unworkable. What we need is simple. The well-to-do can already secure sterilisation. We want facilities, under medical advice, for those who cannot afford the operation. That could be provided to-day.

A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FOR INDIA

"The Congress move for convening a Constituent Assembly for framing India's Constitution has the support of both theory and practice," says Sir Phiroze Sethna writing in the attractively got up special number of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. Sir Phiroze is of opinion that if the request for convening a Constituent Assembly is made only by the Congress without the support of the Moslem community, it will be summarily rejected by the Government. But if the Congress-Moslem-Mahasabha unity is achieved and the request is made jointly by the Congress, the Moslem Community and the Hindu Mahasabha, it is difficult to say what the attitude of Government may be. Speculating as to what the Government may do under these circumstances, Sir Phiroze says :

Probably even in such a case, Government will refuse the request but may add that if a Constituent Assembly is convened in spite of their refusal, they will give their best and most careful consideration to any constitution that may be framed by the Constituent Assembly. Beyond this they are not likely to go. I do not think that they will bind themselves by any promise to accept the constitution; they will insist that Parliament cannot abdicate its function of ultimately deciding what India's constitution should be. This claim to be the final arbiter as regards India's constitution may be unjust, but the British Government and Parliament are not likely to give it up.

Sir Phiroze quotes also the instance of Ireland. When the Constitution of the Irish Free State was framed, the British Government recognised the principle of a Constituent Assembly. But the case of India is peculiar. The writer concludes :

But our conditions are so peculiar and our difficulties so great that one cannot avoid misgivings about its success. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that without unity it is foredoomed to failure and to expect such unity under present conditions is to hope for the impossible. . . .

Our disunity will, in this as in so many cases, be a serious difficulty and it will militate against the success of the Constituent Assembly contemplated by the Congress.

PHILOSOPHY AND ULTIMATE PROBLEMS

Philosophy takes the whole realm of knowledge for its sphere. It deals with those ultimate problems which have troubled men in all ages since thought began. Now for equipment to grapple with these problems, says Dr. C. E. M. Joad in the *Aryan Path* :

"Philosophy arms herself with the most up-to-date information, including of course the conclusions reached by modern science. But the philosopher is not content with these conclusions; they are for him merely a stimulus to speculation, diving boards from which he may plunge into the sea of the unknown."

His work begins, in short, where that of the scientist leaves off. In the light of the facts recorded by scientific research, he proceeds to a renewed consideration of the time-honoured problems of the ages.

Philosophy seeks to study these questions impartially, not desiring to arrive at results which are comfortable or flattering to human conceit, nor to construct a universe which is conformable with human wishes. On the contrary, it endeavours to maintain a modest attitude towards objective fact, and to discover truth without fear or favour.

Those who give time to the study of such impersonal questions are bound to preserve something of the same impartiality and freedom in the world of action and emotion.

Since a consideration of fundamental questions shows us how little is certainly known, the philosopher is ready to grant the possibility of contrary views having as much or as little truth as his own.

. . . . The philosopher will admit that even his so-called knowledge is conjectural, and regard fanaticism, bigotry and dogmatism not only as an offence against manners but as a betrayal of the truth.

It is, therefore, observes Dr. Joad, for the sake of the questions themselves which philosophy studies, and of the methods with which it pursues them, rather than for any set of answers that it propounds, that philosophy is to be valued.

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISM

"The only real answer to the White Paper and the Communal Award is not Council entry but socialism," says Mr. Biswaswar Prasad Sinha, BAR-AT-LAW, writing in the September number of the *Hindustan Review*. Mr. Sinha is of opinion that socialism will make mincemeat of the Communal problem. For, it will cut the ground from under the feet of Communalism. He continues :

"A movement for economic freedom will speedily and completely expose the pretensions of communalists. It will become increasingly difficult for them to hide their economic roots and affiliations. In the re-alignment of social forces, based on common economic interests that it will bring about, the masses will be able to evaluate their leaders anew by the company they keep. They will then see their old idols' feet of clay. At the same time, with the growth of economic consciousness will arise a new brotherhood—the brotherhood of the disinherited and the down-trodden fighting for economic justice and freedom. Religion will be put in its place. And the masses of India will emerge united in the consciousness of their common economic bonds—reborn, rebaptised and reorganised—to fight for Indian independence to the bitter end. This is a work for bold brains and brave hearts. Will the Congress supply them?"

THE NEW HINDUISM.

Writing in the newly started journal *The New Britain* with which the *New Albion* is incorporated, Mr. K. S. Shelvanker says that almost all forces in India are working against caste. He prophesies :

"When it comes, the final disintegration of the institution would bring with it one supreme advantage: it would restore to the Hindu his spiritual independence. He would never more be tempted to regard the discharge of his secular

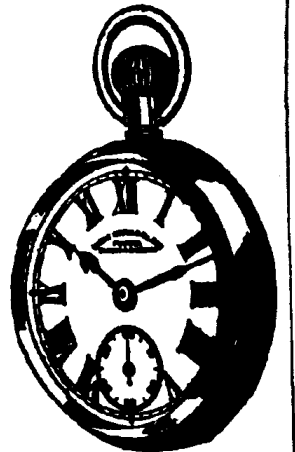
obligations as equivalent to religious exertion. Like those Christians who withdrew from the Roman Church, the Hindu would have withdrawn from an organisation which tends to confound its decrees with the mysterious and secret will of God.

The tragedy of Hinduism is that its leaders are reluctant to abandon a form which is slowly breaking up under their feet, because in the course of the centuries they have come to look upon it as the very bedrock of religion. Their hesitation is natural; for there is in their heritage no other external centre round which the religious impulse can equally well crystallise and harden. Happily, it is when such petrification becomes impossible that a new Hinduism can arise, and find its nourishment in that doctrine of unity with Brahman which the Upanishads inculcate."

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RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE

"For the League of Nations, Soviet adhesion would mean a mighty access of power from a quarter least expected and at a time when it was most sorely needed," writes Miriam S. Farley in *Current History*.

"Believers in the peace machinery would rejoice in seeing bourgeois and proletarian governments find at last a basis of co-operation in advancing the cause to which both profess profound devotion. Yet supporters of the League idea cannot avoid the disturbing thought that Soviet Russia and the League are being brought together not by international but by purely nationalistic forces. Despite Litvinov's protests that Franco-Russian rapprochement is not a return to the old policy of alliances, the similarity between the present situation and that existing before 1914 has been pointed out by many observers. If the entry of the Soviet Union into the League should turn out to be merely a disguised form of a new Franco-Russian alliance, the League would have paid dearly for its new member. Russia would then be joining not Wilson's League but Clemenceau's."

UNTOUCHABILITY

Mr. C. F. Andrews, in the course of an article in a recent issue of *Harijan* headed "Removal of Untouchability in South Africa", says:

"At a recent meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa, one of the audience asked me what was the meaning of 'untouchability' in India. At once I replied that the evil was just the same in South Africa as it was in India; only in South Africa it was called the "Colour Bar" or Racial Segregation, while in India it was called 'Untouchability'. Some time ago, when Bapu was fasting in order to remove the blot of

untouchability from his Hindu religion, the thought came to me very strongly indeed that I could not truly sympathise with him in this deed of his, unless I were honestly trying to remove the blot of the Colour Bar from my own Christian religion. So I wrote to him to this effect and he answered: Of course you are right. He added that he was afraid the work which had to be done to remove the Colour Bar might be more difficult than that which was needed to remove untouchability.

I am very thankful to be able to say on my return from South Africa that a great advance has been made there comparable in some measure to the advance made in India. In Natal, where colour prejudice against both the Indian and African is so strong, the Christian Church has quite lately made a noble stand. Two councils have been formed—one called the Inter-racial Council, the other called the Indo-European Council. The Council at Maritzburg had to express its opinion on the "White Paper" policy—a policy which insists on any Indian or African being turned out of employment to make way for a "White man."

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

SOME ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIALISM IN MODERN BENGAL. By R. G. Mukherjee, M.Sc., G.I.E.E. (Lond). [India Tomorrow, August 1934.]

WHY INDIA LIVES. By Nagendranath Gupta. [The Modern Review, September 1934.]

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN EARLY BUDDHISM AND BRAHMANISM. By Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys Davids, M.A., D.Litt. [The Indian Historical Quarterly, June 1934.]

SCIENCE OF HINDU POLITY. By Achintya Mukherji. [The Aryan Path, September 1934.]

THE PROBLEM OF TIME IN INDIAN THOUGHT. By Prof. U. Bhattacharjee, M.A. [The Calcutta Review, September 1934.]

HOME RULE FOR INDIA. By Major-Gen. J. F. C. Fuller. [The New Britain, Autumn 1934.]

MINORITY PROBLEM IN INDIA. By Prof. Gulshan Rai. [The Hindustan Review, 1934.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

GANDHIJI'S MANIFESTO

In a lengthy statement issued from Wardha, Mahatma Gandhi sets out with great candour and vividness his differences with the Congress intelligentsia over the questions of spinning and weaving Khaddar, Socialism, the Harijan movement, Congress intervention in Indian State affairs, non-violence and truth in politics and civil resistance. The Mahatma wants to place before the Bombay Congress Session four vital amendments to the Constitution. They are:

1. The words "legitimate and peaceful", as applied to the means to be adopted by the Congress to win the goal of Purna Swaraj, shall be replaced by the words "truthful and non-violent."

2. A labour franchise shall be substituted for the present four-anna franchise. A specified yardage of yarn spun by himself will have to be presented at the nearest Congress Office by an intending member.

3. A Congressman should be a habitual wearer of khaddar, and before he is permitted the vote should have been a Congressman six months before the date of voting.

4. Congress delegations to the annual session shall be limited to 1,000 members.

THE CONGRESS OBJECTIVE

The Congress Working Committee, at its recent meeting at Wardha, adopted the following resolution:—

Misgivings have arisen in the minds of some Congressmen and others that the Congress goal of Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence is being imperceptibly watered down. The Working Committee desires therefore to state that no Congressman, much less any Congress organisation, can do so without being liable to the charge of indiscipline. Congressmen and Congress organisations have to shape their course so as to

accelerate the pace towards the goal by keeping Purna Swaraj before one's eyes as well as the means for its attainment which must strictly be non-violent and truthful.

To this end, Congressmen are expected to give effect to the resolutions and instructions that may from time to time be issued by the A. I. C. C. or the Working Committee. Purna Swaraj includes unfettered national control, among other things, over the army and other defence forces, external affairs, fiscal and commercial matters, financial and economic policy. Free India should have freedom to make its choice between voluntary partnership with the British and complete separation. Whilst the Congress will not repudiate just obligations, it must adhere to the resolution to have impartial scrutiny of the obligations to be undertaken by free India.

The Congress has repeatedly declared from its inception that the British Empire as it is constituted to-day is designed predominantly if not purely to subserve British interests at the cost of India, and therefore, whilst it will gladly cultivate friendship with the British, it must strain every nerve to end the present unnatural and humiliating connection, but the Congress has also equally repeatedly declared that this political freedom must remain unattainable without attaining the moral or internal freedom by carrying out the internal and constructive comprehensive programme laid down from time to time by the Working Committee. The Congress is nothing if it does not progressively represent and serve the masses. Such service is impossible without following the constructive programme of the Congress with meticulous care and devotion.

LIBERALS AND THE WHITE PAPER

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India, which met at Allahabad on August 26 under the presidentship of Mr. J. N. Basu, passed a resolution moved by Mr. Chintamani requesting the President and the General Secretaries

to publish tracts with a view to educating the electorate of the Legislative Assembly on the most important public issues. Such tracts would reflect the recorded opinions of the Liberal Federation on questions which the electorate would have to deal with, such as the utterly unsatisfactory character of the White Paper Scheme, including the so called Communal Award and the position of Indians in the Army and All-India Services.

The Council laid special emphasis on the resolution passed at the 14th Session of the National Liberal Federation of India at Calcutta in April 1933, expressing disappointment at the White Paper.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS

Addressing both Houses of the Central Legislature on August 29, soon after his return from England, H. E. Lord Willingdon referred to the forthcoming reforms and said :

During my short stay at home I had many opportunities of meeting and having discussions with all sorts and conditions of people, with members of both Houses of Parliament, with those interested in trade and commerce and business in India, and with many others, both men and women, who for one reason or another, were keenly interested in Indian affairs. The general impression I have is full of goodwill and sympathy for the natural aspirations of Indians in regard to their political advance. A deep sense of responsibility was moreover evident on all sides in the general anxiety to obtain first-hand information from those of us who had most recent experience of affairs and conditions in this country. I should like to add that I come back with feelings of keenest appreciation, which I am sure will be shared by every member of both our Legislative Chambers and the public outside, of the untiring labours, which the members of the Joint Select Committee have freely and readily given during the past fifteen months to secure proper solution of the great problem of Indian reform. One assurance I can confidently give you. When the New Constitution Bill is passed into law, you may rely on my efforts to ensure that no time will be lost in carrying into effect as expeditiously as possible the intentions of Parliament, as expressed in the Act.

His Excellency then wound up with these words of exhortation :

During the coming months, it will be our duty to guide public opinion in the highest interests of all classes of our people. Let us put aside all racial feelings, if such still exist. Let us believe in each other's sincerity of purpose to continue working towards the fulfilment of our cherished hopes for the welfare and advancement of this country. I would ask you to look around the world at the present time and amid all the troubles, anxieties and possible dangers that we see in many countries and in diverse lands, we can proudly feel that within the territories of the British Empire, conditions are both sound and stable and that we are slowly and steadily recovering from the world depression, which has so seriously affected us all. For the greater part of my public life, I have served the British Empire in its outward parts and for the greatest number of years of that life have been spent in this country, which I have always looked upon as my second Empire Home. During that life, I have become more and more convinced that it is by the influence and example of the friendship and close co-operation within our Empire, that we shall more and

more exercise an influence in securing peace and goodwill in what is now a very distracted and unsettled world. With this in my mind let my last word to Hon'ble members at the close of this Parliament be a heartfelt prayer that as our two races by fate of destiny were brought together long years ago to work for the development and prosperity of India, so in the future and particularly in the critical days that lie before us, Providence should guide us still to secure the fulfilment of those political hopes and aspirations, for which many of us have striven for many years.

SIR AKBAR HYDARI ON UNITY

Emphasising the need for communal good will in India, Sir Akbar Hydari, addressing the Bombay Muslim Educational Conference at Poona, on September 7 said it was a fact worth mentioning that religious riots (nothing could be less religious!) of the kind that occurred recently in Bombay never took place in the days of the Muslim kings or under the Hindu kings or the Brahmin Peshwas.

Even from the purely educational standpoint, the harm done by a bitterly communal outlook was so great, he declared, as to poison the whole life of a community and prevent a proper scheme of education ever being framed. He proceeded :

This is a matter which concerns the welfare of Islam and the honour of all Muslims—as well, of course, as of all Hindus—in India. It is good for us to be reminded that we and the Hindus have a common and a glorious history, and that we are bound together historically by ties, not merely geographical but of good neighbourhood, close friendship and mutual understanding during centuries.

Happy memories of the past inspire us with hope and confidence for the future, assuring us that there is a firm foundation of understanding which we, in the Deccan, have in common with our Hindu neighbours—a foundation which we must preserve from thoughtless destruction, a foundation upon which we can upraise the noble monument of—if God wills—a united nation.

It is imperative that the Muslims of this Presidency—not to speak of the rest of India—should view their special problems in this perspective and no other. A narrow communalism is unhealthy—nay, it is suicidal in the long run, for it is sure eventually to ruin the very community which seeks to strengthen itself at the expense of other communities whose economic, political and social existence is inextricably bound up with its own. The past cannot with impunity make war upon the whole.

THE EVILS OF THE AWARD

"The Communal Award of the Prime Minister as it stands to-day threatens this province (Bengal) with more serious danger than it has ever been its misfortune to face throughout the whole course of the British connection with India. For does it not strike the very roots of our national solidarity, by driving a permanent wedge between the two major communities in Bengal and by sowing the seeds of discord and disintegration threaten to undo the good work of generations?" asked Mr. J. N. Gupta, M.L.C., and ex-I.C.S., reviewing the situation regarding the Award, at a meeting at the Indian Association Hall, Calcutta.

Mr. Gupta said that the attitude of Congressmen was a sacrifice of the fundamental principle of Indian Nationality, built up by the Congress, at the altar of political expediency. Mr. Gupta quoted extensively from the Premier's earlier speeches, exposing the hollowness of the communal claims for separate electorates and even reservation of seats for particular communities. He warned his hearers of serious agrarian and communal riots, on a far more extensive scale than at present, if the virus of communal representation was not removed.

THE INDIAN REGIMENT

In answer to a question of Mr. S. G. Jog in the Assembly, Colonel Lumby said the Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of an Indian Regiment of Artillery. The first brigade will be formed in January 1935 at Bangalore. The personnel of this new arm will be drawn from Punjabi Muslims, Rajputs, Bhangars and Madrasis. There is no provision for taking Mahrattas in this brigade. The classes to be included in the first brigade were selected after careful consideration. The maximum number of classes which can be represented in a brigade is four. The Mahrattas are by no means the only class excluded.

ANTI-TERRORIST CONFERENCE

"We Bengalis are here in our own province on sufferance. Our clerks are drawn from Southern India, our cooks and servants and maistries from neighbouring provinces, our drivers and mechanics from Northern India and our mill-hands from up-country; the Bengali Hindu or Muslim has no place outside his home province. In all other provinces we are banned, and the doors of unemployment in them are banged against us."

This was the plea of Mr. P. N. Tagore, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opening the All-Bengal Anti-Terrorist Conference at Calcutta, on Saturday the 15th September.

Mr. Tagore pointed out defects in the present educational curriculum and said there was no more effective way of combating either terrorism or communism than by laying a broad foundation of knowledge concerning constitutional government, the corner-stone of education in good citizenship.

The Conference, which made an offer of full co-operation to the Government for the eradication of the evil of terrorism, approved a memorandum which suggested to the Government that recruitment for all services, except the All-India ones, should henceforth be limited to persons domiciled in Bengal, and asked European businessmen to employ more Bengalis in their firms.

The Conference also urged political organisations in Bengal, including the Congress, to take up this problem.

COST OF THE ARMY IN INDIA

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief, in reply to a question in the Assembly, said that the total cost of the British portion of the army in India in 1932-33 was approximately Rs. 19 crores and that of the Indian portion was approximately Rs. 17 crores.

RT. HON. SASTRI ON CO-EDUCATION

In the course of an address at the Kamala Bai's Girls' School, Bangalore, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri laid stress on co-education :

Co-education is lacking in many places in India. It is looked upon as attended with various risks. To me, however, it is plain that the attempt made to keep women in one sphere and men in another and then expect them to mingle with one another for the tasks of life is an absurdity. I am not blind to the fact that there are risks in co-education, but we must wisely provide against them.

Now-a-days, not only books but also journals and newspapers contain invariably a woman's page. Although I do not belong to the sex for which it is intended, I sometimes go through it and come across certain sane pieces of advice which make me say to myself: 'How nice it would have been if my mother had known all this!' Yes, it requires a knowledge of child psychology, a knowledge of what is taught in schools, in fact a knowledge of the life around, to be a good mother. No knowledge is unnecessary. I think that those who talk of women's education as having to be different from man's education are on the wrong track. I fully believe, that the two streams of education must flow together and make one broad river, and it is wrong to say that they should be radically different. A wife cannot be a help-mate and guide to her husband unless she is trained in the same way as he. Hence, boys and girls should be trained together.

YOUNG MEN AND PUBLIC LIFE

In the course of his Convocation address to the Madras University, Mr. M. Rathnaswami, ex-President of the Madras Legislative Council, said :

If you want your country to be one and united, you must, whatever your calling in life, put the State above class or community. If you want your country free, you must flock to the service of those instruments of national freedom, Army and Navy, however difficult the service may be; and if you want your country to be self-governing, you must make use of all those opportunities for self-government that panchayats, local boards and municipalities offer.

Take a hand in the formation of sound public opinion in regard to local Government as it is almost conspicuous by its absence. If government by the people is to be realised, public opinion must be alert and critical. Constant lack of public opinion is the greatest defect and danger in public life of India.

Self-determination, can come from a nation of self-governing individuals and not from a collection of atoms blown about by every passing wind of doctrine or mode of life. As long as we think and work first and last for our life, own kindred class, party or group, the State cannot be secure in India.

VERNACULAR AS MEDIUM

A strong plea for the introduction of the vernacular as medium of instruction in higher education was made by Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona, while addressing the students of the Hialop College.

Mr. Kelkar pointed out that it was easy for the Nagpur University to adopt such a course as there were only two vernaculars in the Province: Marathi and Hindi; and if advocates of both languages would make an effort, it would be easy to replace English, which was the present medium of instruction.

KANJI MULJI CHARITIES

The Benares Hindu University has been the recipient of a valuable gift of a library from the trustees of the Kanji Mulji Charitable Trust, Bombay. The library contains 3,000 volumes dealing with the various branches of English literature, originally collected by the late Mr. Purushottam Vishram Mawjee.

MADRAS-BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

At the Academic Council of the Madras University which met on the 31st August last, the Vice-Chancellor at the outset announced that the Syndicate has decided to recognise the Bombay University degrees, a step that may bring the feud raging between the two Universities to a happy close in the matter of mutual recognition of their degrees and the admission of students of the one in the other.

A TEN-YEAR PLAN

The Senate of the Bombay University, which met recently, decided to prepare a ten-year plan for the extension and expansion of the University and asked the Syndicate to arrange a programme to be placed before the Senate.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

"The legal profession in India and in England has rich prizes to offer—prizes not only of money, but of position as well," observed the Hon. Mr. Justice Stone in inaugurating this year's Session of the Madras Law College Moot Club. "I have said before when I was newer to Madras than I am now and I say it again after I have had some experience of Madras conditions and knowing how much touting is going on, how much competition there is, that it is possible for a person to be a lawyer without descending to any dishonourable practices."

He counselled his audience to cultivate the art of finding the point in a case and developing that point. No one had achieved the position of a great lawyer who did not have a complete grounding of the essential principles of law. The speaker had met many who could argue a case cogently on paper, or when sitting at a table, but failed miserably when they had to argue a case before a judge. The speaker advised students to take full advantage of the facilities offered by the Moot Club to develop the art of effectively arguing a case.

It was not mere volubility, nor even the quantity of words uttered that counted, but the quality of thought expressed clearly and lucidly that counted, he went on.

Indians, he said, were as a rule more voluble than others, but some advocates here could compare very favourably with those in England.

Continuing, Mr. Justice Stone advised students to get themselves well-grounded in legal principles while they were at college. One was apt to crowd his mind with references and authorities. It was for his brain to work out problems operating on legal principles. Reading, reasoning, logical exposition of a case, analysing it to the simplest premises—those were some of the things that students of law should try to achieve.

THE TEMPLE-ENTRY BILL

Mr. C. S. Ranga Aiyar, the author of the Temple Entry Bill, withdrew it in the Assembly on August 22. The reason for his so doing, he said, was due to a change of attitude towards it by leading Congressmen. Sir Henry Craik, Home Member of the Government of India, said in his speech on the Bill :

The opposition to the Bill is not confined to persons who may be described as the representatives of orthodoxy or as the more old-fashioned adherents of the Hindu faith. Far from it. Practically all the major Local Governments, indeed, I think, all Local Governments without exception, are unanimous in their condemnation of the measure, and, of course, those Governments are not mainly or entirely composed of orthodox Hindus.

Mahatma Gaudhi remarked that the Bill deserved a gentler handling. In the course of an article in *Hairjan*, he wrote :

The ill-fated Temple-entry Bill deserved a more decent burial if it deserved it at all than it received at the hands of the mover of the Bill. It was not a Bill promoted by an individual for his personal satisfaction. It was a Bill promoted by and on behalf of the reformers. The mover should therefore have consulted the reformers and acted under the instructions from them. So far as I am aware there was hardly any occasion for anger into which he allowed himself to be betrayed or the displeasure which he expressed towards Congressmen.

SIR C. C. GHOSE

Sir Charu Chander Ghose, ex-Acting Chief Justice and ex-Executive Councillor, Bengal, died at Calcutta on the 10th September.

Sir Charu Chander was born on February 4, 1874, and enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court in 1898. He was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1907 and became a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in 1919.

He was knighted in 1926 and acted as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court in 1931 and 1932.

After retiring from the Bench, Sir C. C. Ghose succeeded Sir P. C. Mitter as Executive Councillor to the Government of Bengal, but had to retire after a short term of office on grounds of health.

NEW INSURANCE BUSINESS

The following Table shows the new business of a dozen Indian Insurance Companies for the period shown against each :—

NAME OF COMPANY	YEAR ENDING.	AMOUNT OF BUSINESS.
Oriental	31-12-33	Rs. 7,04,26,203
Empire	28-2-34	" 1,35,64,575
National	31-12-33	" 1,67,15,163
Hindustan	30-4-34	" 2,50,00,000
Bombay Mutual	31-12-33	" 1,29,17,000
New India	31-3-34	" 1,11,66,000
United India	31-12-33	" 66,40,918
General Assurance	31-12-33	" 47,75,750
Asiatic	31-12-33	" 12,00,000
Indian Mutual	31-12-33	" 8,01,500
Hindu Mutual	31-12-33	" 8,87,250
Popular	31-12-33	" 3,45,000

THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE

"It has been said that a reputation is lost more easily than it is gained, but in its sixty years of service the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, has earned a prestige of which Shareholders and Policyholders may alike be proud." This is the opinion expressed by Mr. Hugh W. Brown, Consulting Actuary, on the twentieth triennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company which shows a fine record of progress. For the third Valuation Report in succession, the new business completed in the triennium has surpassed all previous figures in the history of the Company.

INSURANCE IN JAPAN

Apparently there is a serious gap between the press tales of complete eagerness on the part of Japanese youth to serve in the Imperial military and naval forces, and the attitude of these young military "prospects" themselves. Out of the total sum of life and similar insurance outstanding in Japan at the end of last September, which had a value of 9,409,422,000 yen, as much as 767,233,000 yen worth consisted of conscription policies, that is, policies against being drafted for armed service.

INSURANCE STUDY CIRCLE

A meeting of the above-named society, was held recently in Calcutta, under the Chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Abdul Momim, M.L.C., when the following Committee were formed:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: Mr. A. C. Sen.

Vice-Presidents: (1) Mr. H. M. Cook.

(2) Khan Bahadur Abdul Momim, M.L.C.

MEMBERS

Mr. J. N. Bhattacharya, B.A., Commercial Editor, *Ananda Bazar*. Mr. B. Roy, Manager, Eastern Branch, General Assurance. Mr. N. M. Guha, M.A., Editor, *Indian Insurance Journal*. Mr. S. C. Das, Chief Agent, Western India. Mr. P. C. Sen Gupta, B.Sc., Editor *Jeebon Beema*. Mr. S. L. Roy, M.A., Agency Manager, Bengal Insurance. Mr. K. B. Mukherjee, Branch Secretary, Lakshmi Insurance. Mr. U. N. Sen, Organiser, Empire of India. Mr. S. N. Mukherjee, F.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant. Mr. B. N. Sen, M.A., B.L., New Asiatic (Delhi). Mr. S. N. Gupta, Hony. Secretary. Mr. S. C. Das, M.A. (Com.), Hony. Asst. Secretary.

The objects of the Society are:

(a) To provide an educational and social centre for persons interested in the efficient working and development of Insurance business.

(b) To hold meetings for the reading of papers and delivery of lectures and generally to do all those things necessary to influence the conduct of Insurance business along right lines.

THE BIBLE AND INSURANCE

In the course of a sermon preached by Dr. J. E. Hughson, Canada, and broadcasted from the church, the speaker said:

"The Bible says that if any provide not for his own and especially for those of his own household, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Another passage states: "True religion and undefiled is to visit the fatherless, and the widow in their affliction." The minister does that which the Life Insurance representative does.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Seth Morarji Mulraj Khatau, senior partner and *ex-officio* of Messrs. Khatau Mackenji Mills, Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd., and Macdonald & Co., who is leaving for Europe this month to study the foreign textile industries and introduce the advanced methods in his textile mills, is one of the leading industrial magnates of Bombay.

At present there are 4,000 people working every day in Khatau Mackenji Mills under the able management of Messrs. Dhararamsey Khatau and Hariyesh L. Dawlatjada. The object of Seth Morarji's continental visit is more with a view to increase the existing establishment and to provide adequate means to the working class people in his mills and also in several other big institutions in which he has a say.

Seth Morarji Mulraj Khatau has been very generous and considerate in treating his labour and every one has a good word to say about the welfare activities he has introduced. His personal contributions to the various charitable institutions have certainly earned not only the grateful thanks of thousands but also the warm approval of the Government which will one day give recognition to the public-spirited citizen of Bombay.

CUSTOMS DUTY

Sir Alan Parsons, Finance Secretary, informed Mr. Hossain Imam in the Council of State recently that no statistics existed, from which it would be possible to estimate the net loss of customs duty due to the free entry of goods from Indian States. Free imports of dutiable goods from Kathiawar in 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 77 lakhs; in 1932-33 Rs. 225 lakhs; and in 1933-34 Rs. 217 lakhs. The maritime States, from which the entry of goods caused no loss to the Customs Department of the Government, were Travancore, Cochin, Cambay, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Jafraabad, Junagad, Morvi, Nawanagar, Porbandar and Cutch.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY

The Steel Protection Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed in the Legislative Assembly recently without a division, the Hon. Sir. Joseph Bhole, Commerce Member, expressing the general hope that Tata's at the end of seven years would have been able to establish a steel industry on the foundation of efficiency and that they would do their duty by the country and not care so much for dividends and at the same time treat national claims in a spirit of fairness and not of selfish gain.

The Amended Bill came up for consideration in the Council of State on September 3. Mr. P. N. Saprú brought in an amendment which was ruled out of order. Next day, the President however retracted and allowed the amendment which when put to vote was lost.

INDIA AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION

It is announced that India will participate in the Toronto Exhibition for the first time since 1926. The Exhibition is specially attractive following on the Toronto Centenary celebrations. India is featuring tourism, to which she is devoting a separate stall organised by the Indian Railways Office, New York, and is also displaying a full range of products on lines similar to the British Industries Fair, but specially drawing attention to shellac, in which it is hoped to open up a wide market in Northern America.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Government of Bombay have decided to institute a system of loans to small scale industries. The Government have set the maximum limit at Rs. 10,000 in each case and adequate collateral security will be demanded from persons taking advantage of the system.

ALL-CEYLON WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

In the course of her Presidential Address at the All-Ceylon Women's Conference held in August at Colombo, Mrs. A. F. Molamure, besides other matters, dwelt on the question of "Women and Politics," and said :

I think more women should take to politics seriously and I hope to find our number much increased in the next Council. Believe me, we women can do as much good as men there.

Here again it is the conservatism of the majority of our people that have kept our girls back, but I do trust that with awakening of a progressive conscience and the increase of girl students in the University College, our girls will aim at careers useful and profitable not only to themselves but to the large number of their poor sisters.

Lastly, I wish to say a few words about existing legislation and legislation required. In considering this, you will agree with me that the most pressing need in legislation is with regard to juvenile offenders. It is needless for us to go into details—harrowing details of the present system—where a little boy or girl is treated in the same heartless way as a hardened criminal. Juvenile Courts and Borstal Institutes are very necessary for Ceylon.

Legislation is also badly needed to regulate the working hours and amenities and privileges that should be afforded to women workers in all trades. I do not say that this should be done exactly on Western lines, but such laws that are calculated to meet the circumstances of the people of this country. There must be an intense agitation on our part for building a special jail for women convicts and for those on remand.

The present haphazard system does not tend either to the protection of the women or to obtaining justice.

A number of resolutions were passed at the Conference including firstly, that the Conference protested against the tone of ribaldry and vulgar jocularity, which prevailed in law courts in connection with the recent cases involving relations of men with women; and secondly, that the Conference recommended that legislation be introduced removing sex disqualification in connection with all Government, civil and public services.

The Conference opposed early marriages, the majority agreeing on 16 to 18 as the earliest age at which a girl should marry. The present method of bargaining for dowry was deprecated, but it was agreed that parents should ensure a competent sum as endowment for the girl.

THE SALVATION ARMY NEW GENERAL

The Salvation Army High Council have elected Miss Evangeline Cory Booth, D.S.M., M.A., Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, to the Generalship in succession to General Higgins, who is to retire shortly.

By electing Commander Evangeline Booth as General, the Salvation Army returns to tradition and also makes new history. After a break of eight years, a Booth again occupies the supreme position and for the first time, a woman rules the destinies of the organisation.

Miss Booth, who was a candidate for the position when General Higgins was elected eight years ago, has been the head of the Salvation Army in the United States for thirty years and has a record of forty years' brilliant service.

After the election of Miss Booth, the High Council issued a manifesto accepting the result as a revelation of the will of God, expressing appreciation of the service of General Higgins and pledging their loyalty to the new General. The High Council also reaffirmed their belief in the Constitution of the Salvation Army and their determination to maintain it.

The final ballot of the election was : Miss Evangeline Booth 32; Commander Mapp 9; Commander Catherine Booth 4; Commander Hurren 2; Commander Lamb *nil*.

TATA SCHOLARSHIP FOR COORG LADY

Miss Padmavathi Chinnappa, of the Kanya Gurukula, Dehra Dun, who has been in Bangalore for the last one year, is the recipient of a scholarship from the Lady Maderbai D. Tata Memorial Fund, for higher studies in the Bedford College, England. Miss Padmavathi will specialise in sanitation, rural reconstruction and social welfare work. She is the daughter of Mr. K. P. Chinnappa, ex-M. L. C., of Coorg, Mercara, and is the first Coorg lady to proceed to England for studies.

INDO-ARYAN LITERATURE

Mr. Nagendranath Ghosh, author of the book on Indo-Aryan Literature, a review of which appeared in the September number of this *Review*, writes :

The value of my theory that the Vratyas (spoken of as such in Panchavimsa Br. XVII, Section 1, to be precise) were not Aryans (Vedic Aryans, to be precise again, and I have not said that the Vratyas were largely Rajanyas or that they only amongst the Eastern Vratya were Aryanised—a quite radical misunderstanding) has, I find, been discounted because "the theory is not a new one."

I find that the theory that the earth is round was not a new one in Europe in the 16th century A.D. It had been guessed by Aristotle in the 4th century B.C., accepted by Ptolemy as part of his cosmology in the 2nd century A.D. and adopted by the Christian Catholic Church. But Magellan proved it to demonstration by circumnavigating her. If that made a difference, my searching investigation on Vratya problem may also have made some.

Having circumnavigated the World, Magellan might too, if he chose, be more emphatic than any one who guessed the roundness of the earth from within his arm chair. But I cannot possibly have been more emphatic or more of an advocate than the circumstances have required me to be, since I find other reviewers characterising my methods as over-cautious, and some reproaching me even for being uncertain.

My conclusion that both the *Varna* and the *Asrama* elements in *Varnasrama* are derived from Vratya sources is, on the other hand, discounted for precisely the opposite reason, namely, of its being new to the point of being revolutionary. The evidence is not meagre, nor is it, as assumed, concerned only with the *Grhya* Books. This the reviewer would surely have found for himself if the novelty of the view had not repelled him.

Also the "exaggerations and fabrications" said to have been shown up by my searching criticism of the *Mahabharata* are really the least significant part of my thesis in relation to it.

INDIA AND SHAKESPEARE

Shakespeare, and not the politicians, has retained India for the Empire—that is the belief of Professor Amarnath Jha of the University of Allahabad. The Professor explained this at a luncheon in London to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Poetry Society and added : "I say without hesitation that no English writer is more enjoyed in India than Shakespeare."

A VETERAN SIKH AUTHOR

Readers of this *Review*, for which Mr. St. Nihal Singh has been writing for nearly a generation, will sympathise with him in his recent bereavement. His father—Sirdar Nihal Singh Suri—passed away on August 31st at Rawalpindi, in his 79th year.

Sirdar Nihal Singh was deeply revered for his learning and piety, especially by the Sikhs. From early manhood interested in Sikh religion and philosophy he devoted all the time he could spare from official duties while in service to annotating and translating parts of the Sikh scriptures and to compiling biographies of the saints whose choice compositions are included in those scriptures. Since his retirement two decades ago, he, despite much illness, applied himself assiduously to such work and has, in consequence, left behind a large library of books and brochures, most of them in Punjabi—his mother-tongue—and some in English.

In addition to Mr. St. Nihal Singh, he leaves behind another (much younger) son—Professor Gurmukh Nihal Singh, head of the Political Department at the Benares Hindu University.

THE LATE SIR GORDON FRASER

We regret to record the death in England at the age of 61, of Sir Gordon Fraser, Managing Director of Messrs. Best and Company, Ltd., Madras.

Sir Gordon joined Messrs. Best and Company as an assistant in 1895. Later he became a partner and then Managing Director. He was President of the Madras Chamber of Commerce from 1915 to 1919, and was elected by that body to the Madras Legislative Council. He was a member of the Madras Port Trust and of the Madras Corporation for several years. In 1923, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly.

LORD ERSKINE

Lord Erskine, Governor-designate of Madras, was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Balmoral Castle, and he kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Madras. The King conferred on Lord Erskine the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.

SIR ALAN PARSONS

The Secretary of State for India has appointed the Hon. Sir Alfred Alan Lethbridge Parsons, C.L.E., I.C.S., Finance Secretary, Government of India, to succeed Sir Reginald Mant as member of the India Council when the latter vacates office.

DIET

The British Medical Association at its annual conferences addresses itself more and more to the ear of the lay public outside, says the *Manchester Guardian*. It always has something interesting and mostly reassuring to say to that anxious audience. The Bournemouth conference this year is no exception to the rule. Professor Mottram, for instance, on the question of diet, which some experts would make so difficult for us, was distinctly encouraging to the ordinary careless person who takes food as it comes and, if it is palatable gives no thought to its bodily reactions. Professor Mottram, indeed, seemed almost to echo the words of an old music-hall song: "A little of what you fancy does you good." There should be no fads in diet, he said. All we need is an "all-round mixed diet containing dairy food, market garden produce, and food from the sea, combined with anything else for which one had a fancy." What could be easier or more pleasing?

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

In a recent address in Moscow, Dr. T. A. Otto Meyer, of New York, said he had discovered the cause of rheumatism. He also said the disease could be cured if treatment were begun in the early stages. According to his theory, rheumatism begins in the legs. Germs settling there cause an inflammation, he says, from which poisons are carried by the blood stream to the joints of the body. He gives the reason for the rheumatic pains as the destruction of the smooth bone surface in the joints. The treatment which he has found to be a successful cure is the same as that for phlebitis.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN MADRAS

H. E. Sir George Stanley laid the foundation-stone of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Children's hospital on the site behind the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane, Madras. The hospital which will serve as a centre for the treatment of children's diseases and the training of women licentiate, will have fifty beds as provided in the scheme.

A REMARKABLE CASE

Mexico City doctors claim to have saved the life of a woman, says a *Contemporary*, by moving, stitching and replacing her heart after she had been stabbed with a knife. They carried out the operation in what they believed was a hopeless effort to save her and were astounded when she lived. Now the woman, Margarita Hernandez Bernal, a domestic servant, is well and back at work.

EDUCATION OF THE BODY

Our great need to-day is to bring education of the body up to the level of education of the mind," said the Rev. Dr. D. P. Jacks, formerly Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, speaking at Ashville and New Colleges at Harrogate.

"The mind has come to the front," he said, "as the one thing of primary importance, and the body has slipped into the background as a thing of secondary importance. A great deal of education in our schools, colleges, and universities would go on almost exactly as it does if human beings had not bodies at all as if they were bare minds or disembodied spirits. The body should have equal rights of education and it is not getting them.

"By uniting the two we should get not only healthier and more beautiful bodies, but minds that were more alert, more intelligent, and above all more self-controlled. The next great step forward in education will be in this direction."

CARE OF OPEN WOUNDS

In dressing open wounds do not try to aid nature with a lot of remedies which are thought to be helpful but which only hinder the natural process. The main aim of the treatment is to rid the injured area of all bacteria and prevent the entrance of more. For small wounds paint with iodine and then dress with a clean bandage. Ordinarily this dressing should not have to be touched for several days. If the wound becomes contaminated or infected, consult a doctor as a precaution against lockjaw. If the wound is of a more serious nature and bleeds freely, the flow can usually be stopped by applying pressure with a clean cloth. In case an artery has been severed it may be necessary to use a tourniquet. Apply it above the wound, but be sure that it is removed when the flow of blood stops. Never use flour or the like to stop the blood and above all never apply salve to an open wound.

SNAKE-BITES

Deaths due to snake-bite in India exceed half million a year, according to latest information available. Most of these deaths occur in villages bordering on jungles or vast fields, at the approach of the monsoon or during harvest time. The Haffekine Institute, Bombay, which has a vaccine prepared for snake-bite, refuses to believe in cure by magic and has offered a reward of Rs. 10,000 to any one who can cure a monkey of snake-bite through magic.

THE NEW LOAN

The total realisation from the 3 per cent, 1941 New Loan, says *Indian Finance*, came to Rs. 10.65 crores, the bulk of subscriptions being in the form of cash. "There was tender of 4½ per cent. 1934 bonds for Rs. 2.06 crores as against the total outstanding of Rs. 8½ crores. In our original estimates, we had assumed that holders of 1934 bonds might apply for anything like Rs. 6 crores; and we stated that, on a conservative view, the Government should be able to get Rs. 12 crores from this loan. The general expectation in market circles was also Rs. 12 crores. Actual realisations are, therefore, short of Rs. 12 crores. But what matters is anticipations by Rs. 1½ crores. But what matters is not the kind of estimate which the market had formed in this regard. The success or failure of the loan cannot be judged by so arbitrary a criterion as market expectation. The real criterion is: How much did the Government desire to secure from this loan? Have they got all that they needed? Or has there been a short-fall? Though the authorities have not, in any precise terms, furnished to the public an idea of their requirements, there can be no doubt, from a study of the borrowings made in this year and of the present and prospective ways and means position, that all that the Government sought to secure from the 3 per cent. loan was Rs. 10 crores. It is, therefore, important to emphasise that in relation to the expectation of the Government and their needs, the New Loan has been a hundred per cent. success. The Finance Member has, in fact, obtained over Rs. ½ crore in excess of what he set out to 'rope-in' from this loan. It seems safe to conclude that, so far as the current financial year is concerned, there will be no further need for a cash loan; on the other hand, the realisations from the loans of this year might even enable the Treasury to reduce the floating debt from the figure of Rs. 30 crores which, in the view of Sir George Schuster, was the amount that would just fit in with the needs and capacity of the Indian money market."

RUPEE NOTES

The Government of India do not consider it desirable to issue one rupee notes so long as India has a large surplus holding of silver.

This decision of the Government of India was conveyed to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai by Sir Percy Grigg at question time in the Assembly recently.

SIND-BOMBAY PROJECT

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, a member of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, in an interview with Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways, on the question of the Sind-Bombay railway project, stated that the people of both Bombay and Sind were anxious to see the railway constructed soon. Mr. Sidhwa felt that the delay in the construction of the railway had already told on the merchants, zemindars and agriculturists in Sind as the produce from the Sukkur Barrage area could not be exported to Kathiawar and Gujerat centres in the absence of a direct railway service.

He expressed the view that any further delay in the construction of the project would bring disastrous results not only to the people of Sind, but also the Government of India, who had invested Rs. 22 crores on the Sukkur Barrage.

TANJORE-PATTUKKOTTAH LINE

We understand that the management of the South Indian Railway are not likely to undertake the construction of the proposed railway line between Tanjore and Pattukkottah in connexion with the development of the Mettur irrigation project unless the Government give them a guarantee for the loss likely to be incurred by the railway on this score.

A survey of the proposed line made by the railway does not appear to be encouraging in view of the fact that the line will pass through a barren tract, and until the development of that is accomplished, passenger and goods traffic will be poor.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST RAILWAY

Among English railways, the London, Midland, and Scottish is supreme. It employs 230,000 people. They and their families would make a city as large as Glasgow. Its revenue is £80,000,000 a year—more than the whole national revenue of Canada. It is our biggest hotel-owner: it has 30 hotels. It has 2,490 offices for passenger traffic and 2,934 for goods traffic. It is by far the biggest organisation in Great Britain.

"THE FLYING SCOTSMAN"

The famous Express, known as "The Flying Scotsman", which runs between King's Cross, London and Edinburgh in both directions every week-day, a distance of 392¼ miles in 7½ hours, constituting the world's record non-stop run, completed recently 60 runs, totalling about 50,000 miles, without losing a minute, the arrival in both terminal being regularly on time.

MODERN CHINESE PAINTERS

Daguy Carter, though a Norwegian by birth, is yet a Cosmopolitan who has keenly studied the arts and paintings of many countries. Her discourse on Chinese Painting which has appeared in the columns of the *Asia* will be deeply appreciated by connoisseurs.

In the field of painting, China has a magnificent heritage from past ages. But for centuries now the dead hand of academic formalism, the tyranny of men who spoke with authority because of their scholarship rather than from any artistic superiority, has had its strangle-hold on China's pictorial art. Occasionally during these five hundred years of China's artistic decadence there have come to the fore men like Tai Chin and Tang Yin, of the Ming Dynasty, who in a swift impressionistic style have broken away from the conventional formalism of their day. Tai Chin's "Breaking Waves and Autumn Winds," in the Freer Gallery in Washington, is a superb example of this art, so closely related to calligraphy and yet so full of life and meaning. In the mass of mediocre paintings preserved from the Manchu Dynasty one finds also, once in a while, a painting exhibiting this fine sense of life. China's best pictorial art for the past three hundred years has been under-rated because of the survival of thousands of paintings sent as gifts to men and women of importance and valued not so much according to their artistic merit as according to the social position of the painter and the recipient. If many of these paintings had been allowed to disappear as nature surely intended that they should, there would have remained a pictorial art showing clearly its noble heritage.

To-day what is needed in Chinese art more than anything else, is sound critical discrimination between the work of the amateur and that of the true artist and a courageous independence which will refuse to replace the ancient Chinese standards by methods from the West just in order to be like the rest of the world. The West has something to give to modern Chinese art, but Western methods should not be allowed to replace the truly great and enduring in China's own art traditions.

MR. UDAY SHANKAR

It is learnt that Uday Shankar, the celebrated Indian dancer, has entered into a contract with Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, the famous Hollywood film producers, to make three pictures for them with an all Indian cast.

BARRIE AND CRICKET

"Cricket is an idea. It was an idea of the gods. They looked at poor humanity and its often tragic efforts, and though we made them wince we occasionally found favour in their eyes, and they sent us gifts—a little fortitude, a sense of fairness, an unconquerable gaiety of heart, and perhaps an aphorism about the wisdom of sometimes forgetting," said Sir James Barrie in a recent speech.

"They did not send those gifts to us one at a time, they rolled them up into quite a little ball and tossed it down to us. The name cricket is ours. Any genius could have invented it. But its meaning is theirs. The ball does not, as is generally supposed, contain ashes, it contains a living thing, a winged word about 'playing the game.'"

"The immortals left it at that, for cricket is the only game they play themselves. If we don't continue to play it in that spirit, posterity may forgive us, but we shall be accursed of our forebears. You will find all about it, gentlemen, in the lost books of Homer."

AUSTRALIA vs. ENGLAND

Australia beat England in the Final Test Match at the Oval by 562 runs, thus securing the *Ashes*.

Australia followed up their first innings of 701 with 327 in their second venture, leaving England to get 708 runs to win. England collapsed in their second innings, being all out for 145.

Australia	...	701 and 327
England	...	321 and 145

His Majesty the King has sent the following telegram of congratulation to the Australian Test Team: "The King has followed with the closest interest the five test matches and offers Mr. Woodfull and his team His Majesty's warmest congratulations on their remarkable success in winning the rubber after such keen tests. His Majesty feels sure that such a brilliant display in the final match will appeal to all lovers of Cricket and will ever be remembered in the history of this great game."

"SHIELD GUIDE": A SOUVENIR

The Premier Publicity Society, Calcutta, has brought out an excellent Souvenir of the I. F. A. Shield, giving a racy account of the history of the Shield and a record of the leading Clubs in the city. It is an attractively got up volume in which is told the story of the beginning and progress of football in Calcutta. Bright pen sketches of leading players, humorous cartoons and coloured drawings add to the attractiveness of the booklet which is styled "Shield Guide".

SCIENCE AND WAR

A vigorous defence of science against those who maintain that it did more harm than good, was made by Sir James Jeans in his presidential address to 3,000 members of the British Association at Aberdeen, on September 9.

It was obvious, he said, that a country which called a halt to scientific progress would soon fall behind in every other respect as well. Although some new inventions had thrown people out of work, scientific discoveries had provided work for millions.

Sir James added: "Those who sigh for an Arcadia, wherein all machinery is scrapped and all invention is proclaimed crime as in 'Erewhon,' forget that Erewhonians have neither to compete with highly organised scientific competitions for the trade of the world, nor to protest themselves against possible bomb dropping blockade or invasion."

"If science has made attack more deadly in war, it has also made defence more efficient. In the long run it will show no partiality in the age-long race between weapons of attack and defence."

This being so, it would, I think, be hard to maintain in cold blood that its activities are likely to make wars either more frequent or more prolonged. It would at least be arguable that a more deadly war would be less likely to occur. Still it might occur.

Science has given man control over nature before he has gained control over himself. Scientific knowledge is transmitted from one generation to another, while acquired characteristics are not. Thus in respect of knowledge each generation stands on the same ground. These are hard facts which we cannot hope to alter and which we may as well admit may wreck civilisation."

CONTROL OF SHIPS

A new Marconi invention, by which it is claimed that a ship, even in a dense fog, can be brought to safety through most difficult seas into control, was demonstrated by Sgr. Marconi to British shipowners aboard his yacht his latest invention of a radio beacon, steering ships in fog. A yacht was steered into the harbour from ten miles out, exactly midway between two buoys a hundred yards apart. The chartroom and bridge had previously been completely blinded by a canvas and received signals from a radio beacon on a hill 300 feet above the sea-level. Any deviation from the centre line in the harbour channel was notified by buzzing different notes indicating port or starboard. The radio works on a wavelength, free from disturbance.

£3,000,000 FILM MERGER

A merger involving five important British film companies and a capital of £3,000,000 has just been completed.

The Associated British Picture Corporation, Ltd., has acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Associated British Cinemas, Ltd., and of British Instructional Films (Proprietors), Ltd.

The new controlling company now links together five British film concerns which have for some time been under the general guidance of Mr. John Maxwell.

Besides Associated British Cinemas, which owns a chain of more than 200 cinemas, and British Instructional Films, the group now includes British International Pictures, Wardour Films and Pathe Pictures.

A FILM OF THE HEART

The first medical film to be made in India has been just completed in Bombay by Dr. S. R. Nafr.

It is a motion picture of the development of the human heart from its embryonic stage. The film is an extraordinary achievement, as even in the best laboratories of Germany and America it has been found impossible to illustrate embryonic developments except by means of animated drawings and the use of a series of models.

By adopting the cartoon process and then using models, the Bombay doctor has made the film, which is about 2,000 feet long at a cost of only Rs. 600.

THE MAN WHO NEVER LAUGHS

"Duke" York, the man who boasts that he has not laughed for ten years, has been given a part in Paramount's *Elmer and Elsie*. York has travelled all over the world, offering cash prizes to anybody who could make him laugh. The money has never been won.

THE FILM RIGHTS OF PICCADILLY JIM

The film rights of Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's novel *Piccadilly Jim* have been purchased by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer interests. Mr. Robert Montgomery will probably play the title role.

HITLER FILM

Under the Cinematograph Act, the film entitled "Hitler's Reign" or Hitler's Reign of Terror" is deemed to be an uncertified film in various provinces of India.

LAND AND WATER CAR

From Berlin comes the news, reported by the *Times* correspondent recently, of the invention of a motor car that will travel with equal ease on land and water. It has been tested by the State and municipal authorities in the Rhine and Mosel districts. The aim of the inventors was to build a car that could be used in floods and rescue work.

The car is propelled in water by paddles fixed to the rear axle tree, and the steering is done with the front wheels, which are panelled. The car is stated to attain a speed of about 10 kilometres an hour against the stream and considerably more in still water. The weight of the car is about three-quarters of a ton. The transfer from land to water is easy but a float has been fixed to the front of the vehicle to render sinking impossible in case of accident.

From Paris, the correspondent of the *Times* of August 5 reported a new aeronautical invention. It consists of an automatic stabilizing system controlled by a combination of gyroscopes and pendulums, by which an aeroplane can be kept in straight and level flight without the usual means of control and can be manoeuvred in any direction simply by pressing electric buttons.

An additional apparatus, controlled by an anemometer, enables the machine to take off and land automatically. It is claimed that the apparatus has made it possible for persons with no special knowledge of flying to pilot aeroplanes in any condition including fog.

ADVANTAGE OF FRENCH CHALK

Owner-drivers who change the air tubes themselves do not always appreciate the necessity for care in properly distributing the French chalk which they put inside the tyre itself says the *Autocar*. The amount of friction arising between the inside surface of the outer cover and the outside surface of the air tube is enormous and the object of the French chalk is to lubricate the two surfaces which thus come in contact. A round tin with small holes bored through the lid, like a pepper pot, is excellent for distributing the chalk evenly.

COAL-DRIVEN MOTORS

An engine which runs on charcoal has been perfected by an Italian and a motor bus fitted with it is plying in the streets of Rome. Its running cost is greatly below that of the petrol bus. Trials seem to have been satisfactory and the authorities hope to use charcoal buses on a large scale and to earn a profit with the bus service instead of losing heavily as at present.

It is also planned to replace trams with the new type of bus.

NIGHT FLYING

New Regulations, which will make it obligatory for 'B' licences pupils to undergo training for night and blind flying, will soon come into force in the Delhi Flying Club. The Club is arranging to acquire full equipment for one of its machines. It is hoped that the new equipment will be ready in October. An agreement has been signed with the Government, by which the machine VT-ACO becomes the property of the Club. The Club will have to keep the machine in good order and hand it over to the Director of Civil Aviation Department for a maximum of 30 days in a year for use on official business.

WORLD'S BIGGEST PLANE

The Soviets are building the world's biggest aeroplane. N. Kalin, who built the monster 100-passenger plane last year that crashed on its test flight killing 15 prominent people, was with difficulty restrained from suicide. This clever construction engineer has been persuaded to try once again, replacing the destroyed plane with another, which, he announces, will be technically perfect.

MRS. AMY JOHNSON

Mrs. Mollison who, as Miss Amy Johnson, was the first woman to fly from England to Australia and has since made many notable long distance flights with her husband, Mr. J. A. Mollison, has joined the staff of the Hillman Airways Company, thus becoming the first cross-channel woman pilot. She took her first passenger craft across recently, reaching Le Bourget.

AVIATION AND THE COW

Aviation owes much to the cow. Casein, a product of milk, is used in the construction of wing ribs and the panels of plywood in the cabin; the cow's hoofs provide a hot glue for sealing the fabric; her hide is tanned into seat covers and straps. The goldbeater's skin for dirigibles is made from the cow's entrails.

MR CHARLES SMITH

Air Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, the famous Australian pilot, who is one of the competitors in the great London-Melbourne air race this month, has recently accomplished a trans-Australian air journey of 2,220 miles from Perth to Sidney in 9¾ hours at an average speed of 277.3 miles per hour.

AIR MAIL SERVICES

The most important cities of the British Isles are to be linked by air mail services which will be established next month.

"MARKETING OF FRUITS"

The Gokhale School of Economics and Politics, Poona, is trying to do for Maharashtra what the Punjab Board of Economic Inquiry has been doing in the Punjab. The book under notice ("A Survey of the Marketing of Fruits in Poona" by D. R. Gadgil and V. R. Gadgil: Gokhale school of Economics and Politics, Poona. Rs. 2-8) is the third of the series published by the Institute, the first being on the Salaries of Public Officials in India, and the second on the Imperial Preference for India. This book is, however, the first of its kind embodying the results of a detailed field investigation carried out by the Institute. Though the technical side of Indian Agriculture has received a lot of attention at the hands of the Agricultural Departments in India, the marketing or the business side has so far received scant attention. It is well known that without an improvement in the latter the farmer cannot enjoy the full fruits of his labour.

Messrs. Gadgils deserve the thanks of students of agricultural economy for tracing in detail in this volume of 180 pages the different stages in the marketing processes of an important commodity like fruits in the Poona and Bombay markets. They write not only to inform but to improve and the several suggestions for improving the marketing facilities deserve the earnest attention of all concerned. The authors have done their work very thoroughly within the limits imposed on a private investigator taking up a subject of this kind. A copy of the questionnaire used and an Index, if given, will add to the usefulness of the volume to those interested in making similar surveys elsewhere.

THE HOUSE OF POCHA

We offer hearty felicitations to the House of Pocha, which from small beginning fifty years ago has now grown into a great and flourishing enterprise with extensive dealings with customers in Burma, Ceylon and the Far East. It is interesting to learn that it was the grandfather of the present proprietors of Pocha who for the first time, a hundred years ago, introduced cauliflowers and cabbages in India. The late Mr. Pestonjee who opened his modest little store in Poona in 1884 was a far-sighted businessman and his successors have vastly improved upon the enterprise which to-day is second to none in importance this side of Suez.

We congratulate the present proprietors on the happy occasion of the golden jubilee of the House of Pocha.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN U. P.

It is understood that as preliminary to the scheme for settling educated young men on land, as a means of checking the growth of unemployment amongst the educated classes, the U. P. Government have finally decided to utilise part of the Fyzabad Government Farm for establishing a practical training centre for ten persons. In order to demonstrate the relative advantages and disadvantages of individual *versus* collective farming, five settlers will be given consolidated blocks of ten acres each and the other five will be assigned fifty acres jointly between them and will be required to pool their income and divide it amongst themselves. The training will last three years and various facilities will be provided.

MADRAS MATERNITY BENEFITS BILL

The Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council on Mr. V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Madras Maternity Benefits Bill have decided that the benefits payable under the Bill might be paid to the woman herself or to her nominee, and in the case of her death, to her nominee or legal representative. It has also been resolved that there should be no conviction under the Bill unless a complaint had been made within six months of the date of the offence. The period allowed a private complainant for obtaining the previous sanction of the Inspector of Factories, which is necessary under the Bill, is to be excluded from this period of six months.

LABOUR SHORTAGE IN CEYLON

The existence of a huge shortage in labour amounting to nearly 70,000 was revealed by the Chairman at a meeting of the General Committee of the Planters' Association of Ceylon held at Kandy.

The Chairman said that at the time the figures were collected tea estates required some 63,000 and rubber estates about 5,000 additional labourers.

THE EMPLOYMENT SCHEME IN LONDON

The Huge London Housing Scheme, as revealed by Sir Hilton Young, Minister of Health, will bring employment to about 250,000 people during five years. Total cost of new buildings will be £350,000,000. Nearly \$75,000,000 will go as wages.

ANCIENT CIVILISATION OF THE SOUTH

Recently the discovery of a pre-historic burial site in Madras was followed by excavations made by the staff of the Madras Museum in the garden of Mr. E. R. Prudhomme's bungalow, "Fontenoy" on Hall's Road, Kilpauk, and burial urns and specimens of pre-historic pottery were unearthed.

Further excavations at the same place have provided more and richer material, which provide much reliable evidence of the date of the burial site. These finds include :

A hoe blade,

A sarcophagus of a very interesting variety ; and

A figurine representing a bird.

The Adichanallur finds believed to belong to the iron age of India about 5,000 B.C. have hitherto been considered to represent the oldest civilisation known to Southern India.

But the finds now made in Madras city date even farther back. Certain iron instruments found with the pottery and other characteristics of the new finds lead to the conclusion that they represent a civilisation probably of an earlier period than the iron age.

200 YEAR OLD MACHINE GUN

A machine gun patented in 1718 is on view in the armouries of the Tower of London. It has been sent by the Duke of Buccleuch.

The 216-year old weapon—believed to be the first of its kind ever made—was patented by James Puckle, Gent. of the City of London.

It is mounted on a tripod and the word 'Defence' is engraved on the barrel. A crank handle on a screw-threaded axle revolves the chambers and pushes them into place. Puckle's advertisement for the gun is headed :

"Defending King George, your Country and Laws is defending yourselves and Protestant cause."

A RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS

Take equal parts of kindness,
Unselfishness and thoughtfulness,
Mix in an atmosphere of love ;
Add a spice of usefulness,
Scatter a few grains of cheerfulness ;
Season with smiles,
Stir with a happy laugh,
And dispense to everyone.

WIT AND HUMOUR

Don't feel too highly flattered when someone asks for your autograph. A movie actress reports that one day she was solicited for her autograph by two small boys.

"Do you know who I am?" she asked them.

"No, 'm," the older boy answered, "but we thought we could find out this way."

PASTOR: "This morning I will have for my topic 'The Great Flood in Genesis'."

PROMINENT MEMBER OF CONGREGATION (rising): "I've got an engagement to play golf so I can't stay but I'll head the subscription list with \$1,000 to relieve the suffering Genesians."

SCHOOL TEACHER: "And now if I were to be flogged what would that be?"

PUPIL: "That would be corporal punishment."

SCHOOL TEACHER: "And if I were to be beheaded?"

PUPIL: "Oh, that would be capital!"

TEACHER: "Now, can any little boy or girl tell me why a mother bird sits on her eggs?"

LITTLE GIRL: "Please, miss, because she hasn't got a chair."

MAGISTRATE: "I never expect to see you here again."

OLD OFFENDER: "You ain't goin' to retire, are you, sir?"

SMITH: "My wife still thinks I'm a treasure."

JONES: "I wish mine did; she thinks I'm a treasury."

HE: "It was the ring that ruined me."

FRIEND: "Boxing or betting ring?"

HE: "Wedding."

FRIEND: "What do you consider the greatest poem ever written?"

POET: "Well, it isn't quite completed yet. I'm just putting the finishing touches to it."

"If I had my way there would be 365 holidays in the year."

"Don't be fool—that would mean a working day every four years."

Landlord (to a would be tenant): "But are you really quiet people?"

"Yes, I can promise you that. You won't be aware of our coming and going at all."

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Roosevelt's Great Economic Experiment

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I

ROOSEVELT AND HIS POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

FRANKLIN D. Roosevelt was elected President on November 8, 1932, but due to an established constitutional convention, there was an interregnum of about four months during which the in-coming President had time to think out the broad lines of policy and to gather round him the main functionaries and advisers who had been known to be of his way of thinking. And when he actually assumed the reins of his great office on March 4, 1933, his country had already sunk to the lowest depths of the depression: the volume of production had declined to its lowest, unemployment had reached its maximum size of over thirteen millions, and country banks had been failing with staggering rapidity. And it looked as if the entire economic machinery of the great American Republic had gone out of gear. But the hour found the man. Roosevelt took courage in both hands and hustled the Congress into passing a series of measures, comprehensive in their scope and almost revolutionary in their spirit and intent. They go far and deep into every aspect of America's economic life. And they usher in a new epoch of economic history. In eighteen short months Roosevelt has been able to cast the entire economic life of America into the mould of a new pattern. And in this he has achieved the unique distinction of giving form and substance to the dreams and aspirations of full five generations of liberal thinkers all over the world. This is why the keen and intent gaze of all thinking men has been fixed on Roosevelt and his great economic experiment all these months.

President Roosevelt faces his tremendous task with a new political outlook and a new political philosophy. And perhaps we can understand him best by contrasting him with his immediate predecessor, Herbert Hoover. Hoover is a

Conservative Republican with a strong faith in individual initiative and enterprise. His political philosophy is that of the 19th century *laissez faire* school and his affiliations are with High Finance and Big Business. And he has deep-rooted belief in the capacity of bankers and businessmen to lead the country on and on to a state of all-round prosperity. He represents the old familiar type of political leadership. He relies on a few effete political dogmas, such as individual liberty, freedom of action and sanctity of contracts. And he is incapable of realizing that those old formulae have no meaning or substance in the new age.

Franklin D. Roosevelt presents a complete contrast to Herbert Hoover. He is, first and foremost, a democrat of democrats. He has absorbed in a large measure the healthy political doctrines of three of the great builders of the democratic party: Jefferson (1801-09), Theodore Roosevelt (1901-09) and Woodrow Wilson (1913-21), each in the language of his own age, had taught the great philosophy of the democratic society and insisted that 'the larger good' of the people must ever prevail against privilege and that the State must actively interfere to repel the intrusions of vested interests on the freedom of the average man and woman. These doctrines of democratic progressivism make up what might be called his mental heritage from his great predecessors. But he has also added for himself a large measure of the new social philosophy of the post-War period, which can be summed up in the one word 'Experimentation'—bold and persistent experimentation with new means and new methods to solve novel problems. He has a firm grip of the fact that the economic bases of our civilization have undergone more fundamental changes in the last thirty years than was the case in the preceding three hundred years. He has seen the full meaning of the marvellous achievements of the applied sciences. He has

come to believe that the average citizen is now entitled to reap the full harvest of material welfare. But he has also the vision and the courage to think out a new philosophy and to fashion and apply new machinery in order that the land of promise may be reached.

Another thing which has distinguished President Roosevelt is his Brains Trust composed of University Professors and other experts. To take counsel with experts in the solution of difficult problems is, of course, not an innovation of Roosevelt's. Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees are also meant for expert advice. But there is a great difference between the two. Commissions and Committees are *ad hoc* bodies; they are composed largely of mere politicians and only to a small extent of experts, and the result invariably is that the expert has to accommodate himself as best as he can to the traditional formulae of the politician. And because the politician is in constant touch with the machinery of government, his platitudes nearly always prevail against the scientific conclusions of the expert. Then, again, while the expert can enter upon his task with a spirit of complete detachment, the politician, because he is first and last a party man, can never do so. It is for this reason that the idea is daily gaining ground that economic advisory councils should be set up in every State as a permanent adjunct to the machinery of government. But the idea has never been given a fair trial in any part of the world, because the politician would not readily agree to the admission of any rival to the innermost councils of the government. The British Government would never think of making John Maynard Keynes as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nor could the Government of U. S. A. stand Professor F. W. Taussig as a member of the Tariff Commission. Nor, nearer home, do we ever hear of Jehangir Cooverji Coyajee being mentioned as a possible Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. Political leaders all the world over have ever been eager to employ Intellect and Science as tools and servants, but never would they agree to welcome these as co-equals and colleagues. It is the great distinction of President Roosevelt that he has had the wisdom to invite academic and other experts to the innermost councils of the State. Immediately on his election to his great office, he called together around himself a number of brilliant thinkers from the Universities and these became the *de facto* ministers of the President. It is to them that he delegated the power of drawing up the plan of

economic reconstruction. There has also been the privilege of forging and applying the new legislative and administrative weapons designed to further the ends of reform. And in case of conflict between the politician and the academician, it is the opinion of the latter that prevails with the President. He prefers the Professor to the Politician as his intimate adviser, because he thinks that the former is a trained expert, thorough and disinterested, and because the Professor alone is capable of giving what he likes to call "complete pictures" with a view to the larger good. President Roosevelt is the first among the great rulers to try the new method of government, for which General Smuts pleaded eloquently at Cambridge some five years ago.

But apart from the power and results of science, we want to-day the scientific spirit in human affairs. It is this spirit which above all is to-day called for in the administration of human affairs. As justice is said to be blind, so science is deaf and blind to illusion and passion; it deals with facts on their merits. And as applied to human affairs it means the sober pursuit of the truth, the single desire to know things as they are, and to assign values according to the facts; to find solutions which will be in accord with nature's laws, and not the dictates of human self-interest. To me there is something divine in this lofty ideal which is the very essence of science. The application of the true scientific spirit to human affairs, if it were humanly possible, would mean such a reign of justice and fair play on earth as only poets have dreamt of.*

A second distinction of Roosevelt's reform programme consists in the fact that he does not intend to destroy or root out the capitalistic basis of our society. He would not set up a communistic system or a corporative state. He has not yet lost faith in the value of capitalism, which has served humanity well for a period of three or four centuries and which is rooted in some of the abiding instincts and cherished ideas of man. But what he does want to do is to overhaul the machinery of capitalism, which has produced certain disharmonies in the economic society. While its essential values will be preserved, its apparatus will be scrapped and replaced. While a large degree of freedom of initiative and enterprise will be left to the individual, the activities of different groups and sections will be co-ordinated, controlled and regulated by the State in the interest of the 'larger good' of the people. Like Lenin and Mussolini, Roosevelt is also an epoch-maker. But while Lenin and Mussolini began by destroying

* General Smuts-Sidgwick Memorial Lecture on Democracy at Newnham College, Cambridge, November 30, 1929.

all that was of value in the old order of things, Roosevelt would preserve as much of the heritage of the race as possible. And Roosevelt's Experiment is of supreme interest to the student of history, because it will decide the momentous issue that faces the human race: Can capitalism be made to serve us still or shall we have to take the road of communism or fascism?

II

ROOSEVELT AND THE AMERICAN FARMER

The economic difficulties of the American farmer are exactly like those of the Indian peasant. During the last five years the value of his cash crops has gone down by some 40-60 per cent. and his purchasing power and debt-paying capacity have also declined in proportion. Thus between 1929 and 1933, the gross income of the American farmers from crops and live-stock fell off from 12,000 million dollars to only 5,000 million dollars, while the amount of mortgage debts mounted up from 3,300 million dollars in 1910 to 8,500 million dollars in 1933. In the same period, however, the prices of his tools and implements, and cloths and boots and shoes were reduced by only 25 per cent., while the real burden of his debt and land taxes practically doubled. His position had become worse off relatively to the manufacturer and the creditor. But in a modern society, the farmer and the manufacturer, and the creditor and the debtor are all bound together by the cash nexus. If the farmer has a smaller cash income, he buys less of manufactured goods, and so follow depression and unemployment. And if his debt-paying capacity has gone down, he does not pay debts, and the creditor's resources become frozen up and his business comes to a stand-still. And if his lands are foreclosed and sold, he creates agrarian discontent. But he is also a voter. He knows that he is a part of the State, and he demands that the Government must do something for his relief. The farmers were on the brink of a rebellion in the early part of 1933 and President Roosevelt had scarcely assumed office before he was called upon to deal with the situation quickly and extraordinarily. Within ten weeks, he placed on the Statute-Book two agrarian measures of a sweeping and revolutionary character.

Under the first and the more important of these measures, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, it is attempted to increase the income of the peasant by raising prices through limitation of production. It is proposed to reduce the area

under cotton 40 per cent., wheat 15 per cent., corn 20 per cent., and hogs 25 per cent. And similarly for other products. But the method employed is persuasion and not compulsion. And propaganda is backed up by rewards. Every cultivator is to be given a bounty in proportion to the area he puts out of cultivation. It is estimated that the bounty will cost the Treasury the sum of 400 million dollars. And this vast amount is to be raised by means of a special levy on the manufacturers. The levy is called the processing tax and it is imposed on all raw materials consumed within the country. It is expected that the limitation of output will also increase the farmers' income by 500-600 million dollars. The objective of this measure is to restore the balance between the production and consumption of primary commodities. And the effect of this measure is to transfer purchasing power from the manufacturer, the salary earner and the fixed-income classes to the farmer.

The second of the measures, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act, authorises the Federal Land Banks (land mortgage banks) to issue debentures upto 2,000 million dollars at 4 per cent. interest, the interest to be guaranteed by the Government. The money is to be widely and liberally used in relieving the burden of indebtedness. The object of this measure is to increase the supply of cheap agricultural credit, to liquefy the frozen assets of banks and insurance companies which have invested in land mortgages, to lighten the pressure of debts, to ensure to the creditor a regular payment by small instalments in exchange for reduction of interest, which is guaranteed. The essence of the scheme is to readjust the debts and then to take over the task of liquidation on the shoulders of the State and State-aided institutions. It will not perhaps be out of place here to mention that the plan of debt relief in the U. S. A. is essentially the same as is proposed for the different provinces of India, viz., land mortgage banks and conciliation boards. The only difference is that whereas in America they are attacking the problem on an extensive front, we in India are still halting and hesitant with our programme.

III

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY AND RE-EMPLOYMENT

At the time when President Roosevelt came into the White House, American production and employment had fallen to the lowest depths of depression. Starting from the average level of 1929, production of consumers' goods had declined

by 32 per cent. in June 1932; producers' goods by 79 per cent. in August 1932; general business by 60 per cent. in March 1933; and employment by 44 per cent.; and pay-rolls by 66 per cent. in the same month.* Approximately 13·4 million hands were out of employment of any kind. And unemployment on such a large scale meant a serious situation. It implied the voluntary idleness of one-ninth of the entire population of America. If the dependants of able-bodied workers are taken into account it would signify that about half the population of America are without the means of living. Such a huge mass of unemployment means, in the first place, a serious deterioration of national strength and character. In the second place, it is a danger to political stability and social peace. And in the third place, it leads to a vastly reduced demand for the products of industry and agriculture. Hence, depression all round and a complete paralysis of the economic life of the country.

To stimulate re-employment and to bring about business recovery, President Roosevelt has passed another revolutionary measure, called the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Act falls into two parts. The first part deals with what are called codes of fair competition in industry, and the second part with public works programme. While the immediate object of the Act is to stimulate employment and thereby also production, the ultimate purpose is a comprehensive programme of economic reform designed to elevate the level of competition, to confer a large measure of self-government on industry and labour, and to establish peace and harmony between industry and labour. In this field also President Roosevelt stands out as the greatest among the present-day rulers of nations, because in no other country has the Government shown such grand vision and audacious courage to conceive and execute so far-reaching a programme of economic planning.

Under the Act every industry is called upon to submit for the President's approval its own code of fair competition. Each code must provide for minimum wages, maximum hours and collective bargaining between representatives of labour and capital. Thus, for instance, it has been laid down that the maximum number of hours in the cotton textile industry

shall be forty hours and that the minimum wages shall be 12 dollars a week in the south and 13 dollars a week in the north. This section of the codes will mean a larger volume of employment and a higher amount of pay-rolls. And this in turn will bring about a recovery of production and investment. Another section of the code permits and encourages the rival firms within the same industry to enter into voluntary agreements so as to prevent cut-throat competition, which has been an intractable factor in recent depression. Such agreements were so long forbidden by the anti-trust laws. The President has therefore conferred a large measure of freedom on industry so as to ensure fair competition among the rival firms concerned. Non-compliance with the Act or any of the provisions of the codes is punishable with a heavy fine. So far as many as about 4,000 industries have come under as many separate codes.

The stimulus to production and employment that will be given by the increased purchasing power placed at the disposal of peasants and workers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and National Industrial Recovery Act's first part will affect only those industries that produce consumption goods, such as cotton textile, sugar, boots and shoes, etc. But these industries were so long working their machinery at half or quarter capacity. Therefore an expansion of their production will not immediately lead to an increase in the demand for iron and steel, tools and machine, etc. Consequently, the construction industries which produce these things will not get any lift out of the depression. And it is exactly these industries that have suffered most from the depression. As already mentioned, the production in these industries fell off by no less than 79 per cent. at the end of August 1932, as against a fall of 32 per cent. in the consumption of goods industries. To give the necessary push to these industries, Mr. Roosevelt has taken authority to borrow and invest the sum of 3,300 million dollars in public buildings, slum clearance, highways, and conservation of natural resources. This public works programme will stimulate employment on the one hand and production in construction industries on the other. The theory of this huge scale of public works programme is that when private investment is at a low ebb due to loss of confidence, public investment must fill up the gap as far as possible so that investment and employment may be evened out between booms and depressions.

IV

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ROOSEVELT EXPERIMENT

Besides the two measures discussed above, Mr. Roosevelt has also passed a number of other important Acts introducing wholesome reforms in banking, investment, public finance and currency. Some of these are meant to cure the depression, while others aim at long-range planning so as to ensure healthy development. But we have already seen enough of Mr. Roosevelt's general outlook and method and we should now be in a position to attempt a brief review of his programme. It is just a little over eighteen months that he set his hand to the task of the most gigantic experiment known to history. His work must be put on level with that of Lenin. At every step of his advance, he is up against orthodoxy, vested interest and dissension. Journalists, bankers, economists and politicians have declared oft and again that he is heading on to a disaster. And it is true that there are

still large elements of inconsistency and seeds of danger. Nevertheless, the fact stands out that his programme has lifted the country out of the lowest depths of depression. The price level has gone up by 25 per cent. pay-rolls by 91 per cent. and output by 48 per cent. At the same time the number of unemployed has decreased by 3·4 millions. And he can legitimately take pride in what he has already achieved. But he has not yet reached the end of the march. He is just in the middle of the experiment. And as experience and experiment light up newer and better paths of advance, he will just take and follow them. Perhaps it may be said in a word that his chief claim to greatness rests on the fact that he has for the first time effected a complete synthesis between science and government. In our own age, Gandhi, Lenin and Mussolini have achieved immortality by three different methods. It is likely that Roosevelt will be the fourth man in the same rank.

THE BOMBAY CONGRESS

BY "A NATIONALIST"

A HISTORIC SESSION

THE Bombay Congress has just concluded. It was in many ways a historic session. Various factors had contributed to invest the session with special importance and significance. Apart from the fact that no open and regular session of the Congress had been held for three years and a half since the Karachi Congress of March 1931, important decisions affecting the policy and methods of the great organisation had to be taken. The situation since the last Congress had altered considerably and the methods of tackling it had to be altered too. For all practical purposes direct action in the form of civil disobedience had failed. As Babu Rajendra Prasad observed in his address:

People were not prepared to lose property to the extent they were prepared to lose liberty and even life, and when heavy fines and sequestration of property in lieu of fines and confiscations started on a wholesale scale, gradually demoralisation set in and ultimately broke the backbone of the movement.

The country is suffering from a sense of depression and defeatism for which a new tonic is necessary if it is not to exhaust itself. The forces of opposition have apparently triumphed while fissiparous tendencies are ever breaking forth and undermining the unity and discipline

of the Congress. The White Paper, the Communal Award, the rise of the new Parliamentary wing, the Socialist menace, and above all the proposed retirement of Mahatma Gandhi who has for fifteen years been the life and soul of the Congress and who has led it with a courage and chivalry unparalleled in history—all these called for a new orientation and deliberate decision. While the lifting of the ban on Congress organisations had made it possible for the Congress to meet and discuss as of old, Government had neither "retracted" nor "repented". Though civil disobedience is completely withdrawn, the bureaucracy has not responded to the gesture with grace, while every effort is made to inflict on the country a scheme of reforms which nobody wants because it is altogether hollow and reactionary.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

The onerous task of guiding the Congress at such a critical time has fallen on one who has won the right to lead by virtue of service and sacrifice. Rajen Babu, as he is affectionately called, is a staunch Congressman who has given many years of his life to the cause of the country, whose courage and patriotism have made him the

* America's Recovery Programme by A. A. Berle and Hers, p. 114.

beloved of the people. The way he plunged himself into the work of relief in afflicted Bihar soon after his release from prison, the optimism and drive with which he mobilised the resources in men and money for the reconstruction of the devastated areas, the patience and determination with which he faced the tragic situation and handled it with a complete disregard of self have made him a truly heroic figure in these trying times. Babu Rajendra Prasad is no dreamy idealist, and it is the sense of reality with a capacity for drive that is most imperative in the counsels of the Congress.

MR. NARIMAN'S WELCOME ADDRESS

It is sixteen years since Congress met last in Bombay and Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, referred with justifiable pride to the fact that the city had played no mean part in what he called "the war activities" of the Congress. In welcoming the delegates and visitors, he recounted the Satyagraha struggle and addressed himself to the situation confronting the nation to-day.

"The need has arisen again," he said, "for the nation to stand up as one man and reject every attempt of imperialism to forge tighter links to bind India to the chariot wheels of the Empire."

After referring briefly to the emergence of the Congress Socialist Party and the problem of the States, Mr. Nariman dealt with the decision of the Working Committee and A. I. C. C. to contest the Assembly elections and expressed the hope that the Congress candidates would triumph in the elections. He also made an earnest appeal to Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney not to rebel against the Congress.

The Congressman, Congress Parliamentarian, the Congress Nationalist and the Congress Socialist have all to sit together and to devise new means of furthering freedom's cause. Each plan and each activity must be judged by only one test, its capacity to develop the nation's strength to assert her dignity, to claim her rights, and to regain her freedom.

Referring to Mahatma's retirement, he said it was inspired by the highest sense of magnanimity and undoubted democratic convictions.

With an ideal hitched to freedom, with a life dedicated to service, Gandhiji cannot in any accepted sense of the word 'retire'. Inside or outside the Congress, he will be the living challenge to all oppression and tyranny and the guiding star to the Congress, to every votary of freedom.

Mr. Nariman concluded with a plea for planned action for securing the Congress ideal of Purna Swarajya.

The attainment of complete National Independence is our unalterable objective. The adoption of peaceful means of resistance is our unalterable means. And as our objective is clear and our faith unshaken, I am confident that suitable fresh tactics would soon be evolved leading to a new endeavour. This is the hour not of resting but of planning—planning not for a tactical triumph but for an enduring achievement.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Babu Rajendra Prasad's presidential address was marked by simplicity and vigour characteristic of the man. In a comparatively brief address, he subjected Government policy and Congress activity in recent times to a critical analysis. While pointing out the defects of the White Paper, he did not hesitate to show that national resistance has weakened and failed and that a new plan of action was urgent:

Let us start with a clean slate on the work in front of us. The need of the hour is not for a bigger or more inspiring programme, but for the determination to achieve what little we may set before ourselves. The task is immense.

He examined the White Paper scheme in the light of four tests and found it thoroughly unsatisfactory and reactionary:

The proposals do not take us anywhere near what our moderate countrymen aim at, namely, Dominion Status, not to speak of complete independence, which is the Congress goal. In fact, they take the country in some respects in the opposite direction and leave it in a position constitutionally worse than that now occupied under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

"The much advertised autonomy of the Provinces really gives more autonomy to the Governor than to the people or the ministers," said the President who pointed out that the opinion of high authorities was that the introduction of provincial autonomy would involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 6½ to Rs. 8 crores and that of responsibility at the Centre another two crores every year.

After justifying the Working Committee's attitude towards the Communal Award, Rajendra Babu referred to the impending retirement of Gandhiji and said that the prospect did not alarm him, because he believed that by such an action on the part of Gandhiji, the Congress would gain in strength and vitality. He also generally approved of the amendments to the Congress Constitution proposed by Gandhiji. He went on to observe:

I feel that Mahatma Gandhi outside the Congress which does not whole-heartedly accept his programme will be more helpful to the country and the Congress than Mahatma Gandhi inside the Congress with the drag of a big unbelieving majority at his back. I do not

therefore, feel any shock over his impending separation. I do not minimise the effect of such a decision, if he comes to it, but I wish you to have faith in him and I have no doubt that all will be right, whether he decides to work from within or from outside the Congress.

The President justified the work of the Congress in spite of its shortcomings and addressed a few words to the Socialists who are evidently gaining ground, spurred apparently by the failure of the Congress programme and the growing intransigence of the Government.

I would say emphatically that we should do nothing that compromises by one iota the creed of non-violence. Whatever may be our failures, we have made rapid strides. Let us not by our impatience undo the work of the last fifteen years. My friends the Socialists are keen on a more inspiring ideology and would hasten the elimination of all that stands for exploitation. I should like to tell them in all humility but with all the force at my command that there is no greater ideology than is expressed by the creed of truth and non-violence and the determination of the country not to eliminate the man that stood for exploitation but to force conversion, however, slow it may seem, will be the shortest cut and will mean a new contribution to history and civilisation.

"There is to-day a greater determination on the part of the rulers not to part with power, as they have succeeded in increasing disruption in our ranks," said the President.

Independence is the natural outcome of all that the freedom movement in India has stood for. The method too is crystal clear. It is active, dynamic, non-violent mass action. We may fall once; we may fall twice, but we are bound to succeed some day.

Defining the Congress ideal of independence, he observed:

It cannot mean isolation. It means the end of exploitation of one country by another and by one part of the population of the same country by another part. It contemplates a free and friendly association with other nations for mutual benefit. Conceived in this light, our independence ought not to frighten even the British unless they aim at perpetuating the present unnatural conditions.

THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE

The outstanding feature of the Session was, as might be expected, the part played by Gandhiji in shaping the policy and methods of the Congress in accordance with the demands of the new situation. In the two remarkable statements issued a few weeks before the Session, Gandhiji had already outlined a scheme to reform the Constitution of the Congress and adumbrated a proposal for the creation of an All-India Village Industries Organisation which would be an autonomous body like the All-India Spinners' Association, and would not be "meddled with" by

the Congress. Congress has now become too huge and unwieldy to be managed, and though it has always had a spectacular value it was realised that the time had come to make it a business-like body charged with the duty of carrying out the behests of the nation. Gandhiji wanted to make it truly representative of the nation's mind and also to free it from possible corruption. With this twofold object, he outlined a scheme which was the basis of the resolution drafted by the Working Committee for the approval of the Subjects Committee.

But the unexpected defeat of the resolution substituting the words "truthful and non-violent" in place of "peaceful and legitimate" and postponing it to the next session definitely gave a fillip to the Socialists' hopes of capturing the Congress. It was feared that the rest of the resolutions including the constitutional amendments would also share the same fate if indifferently handled. The Working Committee thereupon became more alert. And Mr. Gandhi's proposal endorsing the principle of the constitutional changes and asking a Sub-Committee to report on them was carried by 113 votes to 47.

Mr. Prakasam's motion to refer the constitutional changes to Provincial Committees was rejected by the Subjects Committee by 93 votes to 63.

Mr. Gandhi's stirring address lasting 90 minutes considerably melted away the opposition of the members of the Subjects Committee to the Constitutional Amendments proposed by the Working Committee.

The Special Committee arrived at unanimous conclusions which form a compromise between Gandhiji's proposals and the existing Constitution. It has been decided to increase the number of delegates by providing for one delegate per 500 ordinary members. The delegates thus elected may number 2,000 or more and will form an electoral college for electing the President annually and the A. I. C. C.

THE RESOLUTIONS

Soon after the Presidential address at the open session of the Congress, Dr. Ansari moved the first resolution which requested the endorsement of the resolutions passed by the Working Committee since May 1934 including those relating to the Parliamentary Board, Constructive programme, status of Indians overseas, resolution on Swadeshi

and condolence resolutions. Dr. Ansari appealed to Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney to reconsider the stand they had taken on the Communal Award issue.

Pandit Malaviya, however, moved his amendment which sought to reject the Communal Award. This was lost by an overwhelming majority. The second amendment regarding Socialist programme was also lost. All amendments having been rejected, the Congress adopted the original endorsement regarding the Communal Award, Parliamentary Board, Constructive programme, etc., by a huge majority.

A resolution was accepted reaffirming faith in Gandhiji's leadership, requesting him to reconsider his decision and putting on record appreciation of the unique service he has rendered to the nation.

The Socialists' amendments to delete the Khadi clause and the spinning franchise were voted down. Their amendment to Gandhiji's resolution embodying the constitutional amendments was rejected by a large majority and Gandhiji's resolution proposing constitutional changes was passed.

The other part of Gandhiji's statement regarding village reorganisation was put before the Congress in the form of a resolution by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. It must be remembered that Congress has always taken a warm interest in the condition of the masses. Excessive Military expenditure and the Salt tax which weighed upon the poor had become the subject of resolutions in earlier sessions of the Congress. As has been pointed out by Mr. De Mello in his recent book on the Congress (*Oxford University Press*):—

At the Sixth Congress in Calcutta a resolution was moved for the reduction of the salt tax, from two rupees eight annas to two rupees per maund. It provided an occasion for pointing out the miseries suffered by the masses 'who are hardly cheered by a single ray of hope or relieved by a single day of rest'. Next year the subject came up again, and a member, in words as surprisingly true to-day as they were in 1891, drew a picture of millions in India who 'have not from year's end to year's end a sufficiency of food. From one day to another they do not know, what every one of us knows every day of his life, what it is to have their stomachs full'.

Speaking on the resolution before the House, Dr. Pattabhi pointed out that it

was intended to reconstruct villages with a view to making them self-sufficient. The proposed All-India Village Industries Association would help the revival of old village industries, which were dying because of the serious competition of machine-made goods.

The work, he said, was entrusted to an able economist like Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, and he would be working under the direct supervision of Mr. Gandhi. Thus this offshoot of the Congress will be a self-sufficient body, like the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Harijan Seva Sangh, having no political objective.

GANDHIJI'S PARTING GIFT

Thus the Resolutions passed at the Bombay Congress bear the impress of Gandhiji's personality. Though he has definitely withdrawn from active leadership of the Congress, his domination and authority have remained unchallenged. The resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Gandhi's leadership, passed unanimously, was a deserved tribute. For as the *Madras Mail*, a leading Anglo-Indian paper, truly pointed out: "Mr. Gandhi's last act as acknowledged leader of his party was his best. His proposals for the revision of the Constitution are the fruit of 15 years' experience." They may be termed his best constructive work. The Congress will be more representative and more effective in its work. It has been relieved of extraneous duties, which however valuable in themselves, are yet an encumbrance to its distinctive political task. In the Parliamentary programme that it has adopted for itself the New Constitution will, it is hoped, be a more representative and efficient machinery. Gandhiji has certainly not gone off in a huff. "I have retired not to weaken the national organisation but to strengthen it," he said on the conclusion of the Bombay Congress. It may be as Dr. Ansari said that:

The retirement of Gandhiji will call forth all that is best and which has been lying dormant in our people. I am even hopeful that the shock of his retirement will stimulate the spirit of wakefulness, enterprise and initiative and will release the requisite energy and that impatient desire for activity which is very necessary for a big organisation like the Congress. In such an atmosphere differences between socialist, and nationalist, constitutionalist and orthodox Congressmen which loom so large on the Congress horizon to-day will slowly disappear.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES. Second Series. (From 1911 to 1934) contains full text of all the Presidential Addresses. Over 1000 pages. Price Rs. 4. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 3-8.

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Social Work in Japan

BY MR. A. S. R. CHARI

(Judge, High Court of Mysore)

THE National Social Work Association Tokyo, recently called attention to the immense progress made by Japan in the direction of social work, welfare and relief work, which has been very appreciable since the Great War. The boundaries of social work are not fixed. Their scope is governed merely by practical considerations among which the question of finance looms large. There are about 45 prefectures in Japan proper. Roughly speaking a prefecture is about the size of a large taluk in the Madras Presidency. The national expenditure on social work which was barely 4 millions of yen in 1927 had increased to nearly 30 millions in 1932, the amounts spent by the local bodies for the same purpose during the latter year being about 24 millions yen (at the present rate of exchange the yen is about thirteen annas). The expenditure on social, welfare and relief work cannot be considered inadequate. Japan is the only country east of Suez where one does not find any form of beggary. In fact, the only instance we came across during all our travels in Japan was a blind man near the temple of Mayafujin (the mother of Buddha) on Mount Mayasan near Kobe. The absence of begging may partly be due to the fact that the Japanese being a proud race hate all forms of begging or servility. The Japanese are thoroughly honest and are not afraid of hard work. It is not certainly due to want of poverty because beneath all the glamour there is a considerable amount of poverty in Japan. The absence of beggary in that country is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the efficiency and organisation of social, welfare and relief work. While these organisations take care of the aged and infirm, the Employment Exchanges do their best for the unemployed even though statistics show that in March 1933 there were nearly

425,000 unemployed in the country. Social work in Japan is varied in its activities and embraces practically all conditions in life where help and relief are needed. It includes in some cases amenities for the able-bodied poorer classes, e.g., cheap or free lodgings, public baths and even public pawn shops. In addition to the ordinary relief in normal times there is a heavy strain on these organisations in times of earthquakes, floods and fires on a large scale to which the country is unfortunately only too liable. Hardly a year passes without its usual toll of men and property from these causes.

The number of social work agencies in Japan which was 879 in 1914 had increased to 5,370 in 1930 which in itself is a record of which any nation may be proud of. The number of social work associations was 41 with about 45,000 actual social workers. In addition to these agencies and associations there are other organisations which come within the category of social work investigation organisations and social work encouragement organisations. There are about 47 of the former and 14 of the latter. There are about 27,000 district visitors who handled nearly 2 millions of cases in 1931.

So far as children are concerned the work of the social work organisations in this direction is very effective. There were more than a thousand institutions of this kind for the protection of children in 1930; their usefulness is apparent from the fact that the infant death-rate which was about 18 per mille in 1918 had come down to about 12 per mille in 1930. There are 39 maternity hospitals which works out at about one hospital for a prefecture. In addition to the large number of private midwives there were nearly 12 hundred public visiting midwives in 1930 and about one hundred centres for giving advice on

children. Special reference should be made to the Day Nurseries, of which there are about 450 in Japan where the workers' children are taken care of when their mothers go to work. In addition to these, large factories have their own private Day Nurseries for the benefit of their workers. There are about 25 institutions for the care of weak or sick children and about 120 orphan asylums run on the usual lines. The number of children abandoned and protected by the State has steadily decreased from over 5,000 in 1879 to about 700 for the whole country which is a very encouraging feature. For a population of nearly 70 millions the number cannot at all be said to be large and I doubt if any other country in the world can show better figures.

Turning our attention next to relief institutions we find that the number of outdoor relief agencies were nearly 200 in 1931 and those for indoor relief about 30. There are about 70 asylums for the aged. We visited one of these at Tokyo and found the inmates very well cared for. There were 25 institutions solely engaged in the protection of the deformed and the disabled and about 250 institutions for the relief of soldiers' families. In Japan, the soldiers are a favoured lot though their pay is much less than that of the British soldiers. There is a special military relief law and about 70,000 persons were benefitted under it in 1931. The prefectures attended to about 500,000 sick and dead wayfarers in 1930. The number of persons relieved under the regular poor law during that year was about 27,000.

There are about 55 institutions or agencies for the welfare of the blind, the deaf and the mute giving relief to about 76,000 blind people. There are about 250 agencies where cheap medical treatment is afforded and about nearly one hundred agencies for the propagation of hygienic knowledge.

There are a large number of institutions catering for the able-bodied poor. There are

about 650 housing associations and about 3,000 housing unions whose function is to provide model houses at cheap rates to the poor. There were about 31 public and 120 private cheap or free lodgings. The Japanese are very clean in their habits and in spite of the cold climate will not miss their daily bath and some take even two baths a day. Public baths therefore are a necessity to the people. There are a large number of public baths maintained throughout the country even in out of the way small towns. They are very clean, the charge for a bath being only 5 sen (8 pies). The Japanese system of bathing is more in conformity with that prevailing in India where water is poured on the body by means of a ladle. One institution of which we do not find a counterpart in India is the public pawn shop. There is little or no usury existing in Japan. Unlike in India there are no grabbing private money-lenders. These public pawn shops serve a very useful purpose.

This article will not be complete without a reference to crime in Japan. The middle and poorer classes of the Japanese, particularly the women, are very honest and their standard of honesty is much higher than we have come across in many countries. The natural consequence is that the percentage of crime is singularly low for a population of nearly 70 millions. Obtaining the permission of the Minister I visited the Kosuge prison near Tokyo which is one of the largest of its kind. I found a large number of prisoners there who had come up either for political offences or for communistic activities. A number of them had been sentenced for causing hurt or homicide but very few were for theft or offences involving moral turpitude. In 1930 there were about 97,000 prisoners who were offenders under the criminal law. But it is significant that out of these there were only 5,000 women which speaks volumes for the

honesty and sterling character of the womanhood of Japan. The number of recidivists is unusually low being only 5,000 for a population of nearly 70 millions which gives us a proportion of one per fourteen thousand heads of population. In 1930, there were 60 reformatories and industrial schools besides 80 juvenile delinquents' homes. The latter are entirely different from the reformatories without the least stigma attached to them. There are more than 800 homes in the country for ex-convicts or what we may call in India discharged prisoners. That Japan is for all practical purposes a crime-free country cannot be wondered at in view of the meticulous care taken to educate the youths of the country in the ways of honesty, in reforming the criminal and in helping those who unfortunately had slipped from the paths of virtue.

I shall conclude this article with a special reference to the Kosuge prison which I visited. It is of recent construction built after the terrible earthquake of 1923 and modelled on American and German prisons. One characteristic trait of the Japanese is that they take the best of every thing from other countries. This prison has nothing in common with the jails one sees in India. Every thing

is done not with a view to punish the criminal for his past misdeeds but to reform him and make him a better citizen. Recently there was a reference in one of the papers to an innovation which was highly spoken of, viz., the publishing of a paper by and for the prisoners within the precincts of an English prison. Japan, however, has been doing this for years. At the Kosuge prison a paper called *Hito* (Humanity) is edited and published by the prisoners. Articles are contributed by them mainly in the direction of elevating and reforming the criminal mentality of some of the inmates. Even news of the outside world is supplied to them to make the paper interesting. I was given a specimen copy of this paper which I have carefully preserved. It is of a very high standard, the get-up being in no way inferior to a high class daily paper. No wonder it is only in Japan where illiteracy is practically non-existent, that such a paper can be got up.

How I wish it would be possible to do some of these things at least in India. If our countrymen instead of flying at each other's throats or wasting their time and energy in useless talk and debates would only turn their attention to social work, they would have achieved something great and permanent.

The Message of Asia

BY DR. JAMES H. COUSINS

“THE Message of Asia”* is another indication of the way in which the Indian conception of life and the universe is influencing serious thinkers in the Occident. The term India no longer connotes only snake-charming, the rope-trick, yogic mystery or child-marriage even in the mind of the general public. In my lecture-tours in America it was my presentation of various aspects of Indian

* THE MESSAGE OF ASIA. By Paul Cohen-Portheim. Translated from the German by Alan Harris. Duckworth, London. 8s. 6d. net.

culture that was most often called for in the Universities. I came across women's study-circles that were devoting their entire winter-session to research on India. Mr. Cohen-Portheim, a German-Jew, spent four years in an internment camp in England (1914 to 1918) doing the same.

Mr. Cohen-Portheim's scheme, in this book, of applying the Asian conception of the unity of life to the understanding of the antitheses through which life fulfils itself (nationalism and internationalism, East and West aristocracy and

democracy, good and evil, to name a few of them) appears to me to be the surest way of testing that or any other conception, and also of getting away from the treating of Indian thought as a mere intellectual curio. Indian thought cannot serve humanity towards the solution of its problems through the exercise of reason if it is treated as only Indian thought.

It is true that individual temperament and group tradition lead to differences of response to and reception of the influences that play on the human sensorium, and to differences in expression. For this reason, all expression, even scientific expression, should be treated as symbolical, that is, as requiring interpretation, never as justifying flat dogmatic assertion.

Even in the process of interpretation care is needed. Certain of Mr. Cohen-Portheim's minor antitheses have to be watched: they sound so final that, in view of his own exposition of inescapable interaction and mutual conditioning, they suggest, perhaps not over-statement on his part, but the placing of more conclusiveness on them by the reader than the writer of them intended. When, for example, he asserts that "Europe has made a god of intellect," and that, in contrast, "the East despises the intellect," we cannot assume that he had forgotten that it was the worship of another deity than that of the mind that had shepherd him into an internment camp in England, or forgotten the vast contribution of post-Renaissance Europe to the emotional art of music, or forgotten the Upanishads of the East through which he had found intellectual liberation.

When, again, Mr. Cohen-Portheim says that "the spirit of the West is intellectual, for what it values is the creation of the intellect," he is saying something that sounds as far from actuality as would be the assertion that because the people of the West value the mechanical production of science they are therefore scientific in spirit.

Apart from this, a glance at the advertising pages of an occidental magazine or newspaper makes a curious commentary on his idea as to what Europe values.

When, further, he says that "the spirit of the West is active, in that it seeks power," he is, it seems to me, putting effect as cause. By spirit he means, not spirit, but the animating desire of Europe. I believe it is true that the general impulse of the people of the occident is towards the acquisition of some kind of power. I know that that was the main impulse and environment of my youth. This impulse leads to expansive activities seeking control over others: "exploitation" is the nasty word for this operation; I learned it when I was a small boy; and I learned also that the struggle between capital and labour is only a struggle for power on both sides. Mr. Cohen-Portheim's dictum should, I feel, be: "The spirit of the West is power seeking, therefore active."

One has also to watch the connotations which Mr. Cohen-Portheim puts on certain words—assuming that the translator has carried over his author's thought closely from German into English. "Europe," he says, "has introduced her civilisation into Asia; she has brought railways and factories, lighting and hygiene, law and order—in a word, organisation." A facetious person might remark that the owners of certain newspapers in India would agree that a piece of Europe had brought them one kind of "security," and a less facetious person might say something else about "law and order." And when Mr. Cohen-Portheim regards railways and factories as elements in the "organisation" that Europe has brought to Asia (a statement that usually bears the inference that the land that produced the Code of Manu and the "Hitopadesa" had to wait for modern Europe to bring organisation to it!) can only point out that it is just this—the growth of facilities for producing and peddling the results of the exploited labour of one group of

humans to another, usually to the detriment of the creative capacity of the latter—that has contributed, not organisation but disorganisation to the social life of the Orient, and brought the Occident to its present state of chaos. To call this "civilisation" is putting a noble word to an ignoble use.

In his chapter on "Nationalism and Internationalism", Mr. Cohen-Portheim has certain things to say that should be memorised by those who are concerned in any phase of the national movement in India, legislative, social, commercial, educational, religious. Here are some specimens:

The true way to harmony always lies through the full development of the whole. The individual person and the individual nation are both under an obligation to develop their personalities to their full extent.

By personality, Mr. Cohen-Portheim does not mean the superficial appearances that are exploited in Hollywood and its adjuncts: he means the total capacities of any unit. His statement goes to the root of the defect in education the world over.

It is only the individual who has fully developed all his capacities that can think universally; in the same way a nation has to go through the phase of nationalism before it can get beyond it. Nationalism is not the opposite of internationalism, but the road that leads to it.

By nationalism Mr. Cohen-Portheim means something more inclusive than the economic antagonism of one group to another. This antagonism in Europe (and the signs of its development in India) has been erroneously pointed to as an outcome of nationalism. It is an outcome of capitalism which nationalism in Mr. Cohen-Portheim's sense, which is the real sense, of the term will eliminate. A fully developed individual reduces his enforced dependence on the work of others, and correspondingly extends his and her capacity to serve others without ulterior motive. It will be the same with the nations when through their full development they attain economic self-dependence. Economic nationalism will be the salvation of

humanity: economic internationalism (that is, international exploitation of national economic capacity by small groups of people, which is a very different matter from future free international economic exchange) has brought the world to ruin.

Every effort that releases man from his original isolation already points the way to universalism. One of the stages on this road is nationalism. . . . Nationalism is a nation's duty until it has reached maturity; when it has done that, it must recognise that this nation-state is not the last word, and set its face towards universalism.

In regard to the latter statement we must be careful not to let words and phrases obscure the truth that is behind them. By nature Mr. Cohen-Portheim does not mean aged, but the fulfilment of a nation's potentialities. In this sense India is still "immature," that is, unfulfilled: hence her present manifestation of youthful vigour that has surprised those who had thought of her as so ancient as to be decrepit.

Let us also not take from Mr. Cohen-Portheim's fine statement the erroneous notion that a nation arrives at a point of national fulfilment when its people, or its leaders, say: "The instant of our maturity has arrived. Let us pass beyond nationalism towards universalism." It isn't done; and Mr. Cohen-Portheim has himself laid it down as a law of life that nationalism is inevitably on the way to internationalism. But in truth the notion of movement in either direction in the sense of space or duration is part of the *maya* of life. True internationalism in intention and service involves complete nationalism, that is, complete group realisation, as true humanism involves complete individual realisation of all the individual synthesis of human capacity: and nationalism can only be true nationalism when its intention and service are towards the whole through the instrumentality of its own fully developed powers, material and immaterial.

I warmly commend this thought-provoking book to those who wish to understand how India can help the world to classify its thought and reach the peace-making formula that it is seeking.

Maritime Trade in Ancient India

BY MR. RAGHUNATH PRASAD SINGH, B.COM.

OF the three peninsulas which mark the southern configuration of the continent of Asia, the largest is India celebrated during many ages for its riches and valuable natural productions, its beautiful manufactures and costly merchandise, and the early splendid civilisation of its own. Nature has sharply distinguished this extensive region of southern Asia from the rest of the world as an indisputable geographical unit. It is a region, indeed, full of contrasts in physical features and climatic conditions—there being impassable mountain heights, the highest on the face of the earth, low alluvial plains, high tablelands, wild forests, fertile valleys, as well as arid deserts. Being bounded on three sides of its borders by the sea it has, studded with good harbours, a sea-board extending over a length of four thousand miles and upwards. It has a network of large and navigable rivers, free from the freezing effects of a severely cold climate, which, as great natural highways of commerce, have played a very important part in facilitating the phenomenal growth and gigantic development of the ancient Indian trade brought into being by the incredible abundance and cheapness of its manifold produce and the remarkable advances in applied chemistry. Besides metallic ores deposited in the soil, it has also a wealth of forests abounding in strong timber which might be readily utilised for the construction of ships and boats. These natural advantages—coupled with its most favourable geographical position as 'a country set like a pendant among the vast continents of the Old World,'* the early growth of the indigenous shipping and shipbuilding, and the steadiness in the direction of the monsoons over the Indian Ocean and the China Sea—aided the Hindus to acquire and long maintain that nautical skill and maritime leadership for which they were justly famous in the ancient world.

* See S. N. Hajji's "Economies of Shipping," p. 365.

History, which is oftener than not the creation of geographical environments, shows that India's age-long contact with other countries has been a no less potent factor in its making than its isolation, and that none of the greatest events and movements of the world which have influenced the history of mankind has failed to touch India and contribute to the development and richness of its extraordinarily varied culture and civilisation. There is ample evidence, both literary and inscriptional, to show that for full thirty centuries India stood out as the very heart of the Old World moulding and dominating its thought and life, and maintained its position as one of the foremost maritime countries*—a fact which has been corroborated by no less an authority than the late Prof. Buhler, the far-famed German Orientalist. Popular tradition in India, as evidenced by folklore and mythological notions in almost all parts of the country, places the beginnings of the commercial enterprise of Bharata-Varsha right back into the earliest dawn of human history. The Vedas whose origin according to the Cambridge History of India† is dated about 1200 B.C. contain passages in which there are allusions to a very considerable growth of trade and maritime venturesomeness of Indians. In the longest of these passages we hear of voyages of parties of merchants to distant islands, and galleys with a hundred oars.‡ On going through the vast thesaurus of literature, religious and secular, and the archeological records engraved in stone, the fact is thrown into lurid relief that the present dependence of India upon alien nations for the shipment of its merchandise and also its industrial

* Dr R. K. Mookerji's "A History of Indian Shipping and Maritime Activity," pp. 2 & 3.

† Also vide E. J. Rapson's "Ancient India," p. 10.

‡ Cf. Bishop Caldwell's classical work, "A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages," p. 122: "It appears certain from notices contained in the Vedas that the Aryans of the age of Solomon practised foreign trade in ocean-going vessels. . . ."

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backwardness are comparatively modern features in its long and glorious history. In a country of such vast dimensions as India, where the natural productions are various, and greatly diversified by art and industry, an active domestic commerce, both by land and by sea, must have taken place among its different provinces from the earliest dawn of trade. Not only was there an active coasting trade between the different parts of India, but a regular mercantile traffic was carried between India on the one hand and the Eastern and Western countries on the other.* So far back as the Epic period those Aryans who had settled in Bengal "gradually penetrated not only in Southern Bihar, Malwa, the Daccan and Gujarat on commercial enterprises but also extended their maritime activity towards the islands in the Eastern Seas."† Contemporaneously the Dravidian trade was carried on across the Western Seas. The Dravidians were accustomed to the sea from the earliest times, and freely used the ocean as a great highway of international commerce. By studying Buddhist and Pali texts which abound in allusions to sea voyages and sea-borne trade, one can get a realistic comprehension of the mechanism, character, and the extent of the maritime activity of India and the vital parts it played in the commerce of the world. During the Buddhist period (320 B.C.-A.D. 500) "the commercial intercourse and the colonial expansion of India in the island-world of the Indian Archipelago and even so far North as

* Cf. W. W. Hunter's "The Indian Empire: Its People, History, and Products," p. 555: "From the earliest days, India has been a trading country. The industrial genius of her inhabitants even more than her natural wealth and her extensive sea-board, distinguished her from other Asiatic lands. In contrast with the Arabian Peninsula on the West, with the Malayan Peninsula on the East, or with the equally fertile Empire of China, India has always maintained an active intercourse with Europe. Philology proves that the precious cargoes of Solomon's merchant ships came from the ancient coast of Malabar. . . ."

† "Trade of Bengal from the earliest times down to the Great War" by B. K. Basu in the *Journal of Indian History*, April, 1923.

China and Japan by way of the Sea" * was on a high level as evidenced by Indian literature and art including sculpture and painting. The representations of old Indian ships and boats among the paintings in the Ajanta caves still remain as undying testimony to the ancient foreign trade of India.† It is held by Pliny that the Indian vessels trading with Ceylon were so large as to be able to carry three thousand amphorae. The coins of the Andhra dynasty roughly 200 B.C. to A.D. 250 confirm this, many of them bearing the device of a two-masted ship evidently of large size. Between India and China there has existed a cultural and commercial connection from the remotest antiquity. Chinese diaphanous silks were appreciated in India even as early as 1,000 B.C. Indians not only carried on their trading voyages on the Eastern Seas, but also, according to Mr. Robert Sewell, a well known historian, towards the shores of the Persian Gulf, Greece, Rome and Egypt. The oldest sea-route was probably to the Persian Gulf, and it is now established beyond the possibility of doubt that there existed a considerable commerce between India and Babylon as early as 1,500 B.C.‡ Lassen points out that the Pharaohs of Egypt used to wrap their mummies in Indian muslin of the finest quality. There are passages in the Bible distinctly referring to the Babylonian trade of India in the Mosaic period (1491-1450 B.C.) and much more frequently in the age of Solomon (1015 B.C.)§ In one of the Jataka stories we hear of Indian merchants who took periodical

* "Early Commerce of India" in the *Indian Journal of Economics*, October 1923, by Dr. L. K. Hyder.

† See Griffith's "The Paintings in the Buddhist Cave Temples of Ajanta," p. 17

‡ But some historians seem to hesitate in assigning this date to the development of intimate commercial relations of India with Babylon. For example, according to Mr. J. Kennedy, I.C.S., the sea-borne trade of India with the Western countries did not begin till about 700 B.C.

§ K. T. Shah's "Trade, Tariffs and Transport in India", p. 4.

voyages to the land of Bavern (Babylon). Communication was open between India and Arabia previous to the age of Alexander. Some indirect trade between India and the Levant seems to have existed from very ancient times. Trade between the Indus valley and the Euphrates is also very ancient. "The earliest trace of this intercourse is probably to be found in the cuneiform inscriptions of the Hittite Kings of Mitanni in Kappadokia, belonging to the 14th or 15th century B.C. Logs of Indian teak have been found in the temple of the Moon at Mugheir, and we know that the trade in teak, ebony, sandal-wood and black-wood, between Barygaza and the Euphrates, was still flourishing in the 2nd century A.D."* Long ago merchants having full knowledge of the periodic changes of seasons and of winds on the Indian Seas sailed far out of sight of the coast taking "shore-sighting" birds, which were released from time to time, in order that they may guide the mariners to land.† Says Mr. W. Robertson in his "Historical Disquisition" concerning Ancient India that "not only the people contiguous to India, but remote nations seem to have been acquainted, from time immemorial, with its commodities, and to have valued them so highly, that in order to procure them they undertook fatiguing, expensive and dangerous journeys." Briefly we can say that from the time of Darius when India was a satrapy of the Persian Empire to Alexander the Great's invasion of the Punjab, from the Mauryan period of Indian history to the palmy days of the Roman Empire, and from the sack of Rome by the Goths to the Crusades, the trans-marine western trade of India was actively maintained. Similarly there was a regular and ceaseless traffic across the sea between India and China. The harbours on the coast of Farther India from Burma to China, and also on the islands of the Malay Archipelago, served as convenient halting-places for the ships

plying in the Eastern waters. "Both the East and West became the theatre of Indian commercial activity and gave scope to her naval energy and throbbing international life."* We may also aptly quote here Dr. Bal Krishna who, in describing India at a later period, writes that "it will be hardly an exaggeration to say that India was the respiratory organ for the circulation and distribution of the moneys and commodities of the commercial system of the world; it was the sea wherein all the rivers of trade and industry flowed, and thus profusely enriched its inhabitants."†

The trade of ancient India—as indeed of all early communities—was in rare and costly commodities. It consisted of an "exchange of such of her productions as among the Indians were superfluities but were at the same time not only highly prized by the nations of Western Asia, Egypt, and Europe, but were obtainable from no other quarter except India, or from the Farther East by means of the Indian trade."‡ India was then principally an exporter of manufactures. The chief articles of exports were textile manufactures of all sorts: metal-ware, wood-work, ivory, perfumes, dye-stuffs, and spices. The imports consisted of some mineral products such as copper, lead and zinc, and also silk, articles of glass, porcelain and wines, etc. From the earliest available records of foreign trade the fact is brought to light that indigo was an exclusive monopoly of India. The important precious stones exported were onyxes, amethysts, opals, beryls and sapphires, topazes and diamonds, and pearls. But like gold and silver they also appeared on the import side of the trade account. According to the testimony of the author of the Periplus, the Indian commodities imported into Africa were rice, ghee, oil of

* Dr. Mookerji, Op. Cit. p. 4.

† "Commercial Relations between India and England (1601-1757)", p. 37.

‡ C. Dantell, I.C.S., "Industrial Competition of Asia," p. 225.

sesamum, sugar, cotton, muslin, and sashes. India was annually enriched with a large influx of gold and silver received in exchange for its muslin-fabrics of the most delicate texture and extreme beauty known the world over by the appellation of 'Gangetika'—a term which suggested their origin on the banks of the Ganges. Some of these were so highly finished that it was difficult to say whether a person so attired was clothed or nude. Among the animals forming part of the trade to and from India were horses, elephants and the celebrated peacock much prized by the Greeks of the Alexandrian era. Bamboos, sugar-cane, sandal-wood and teak-wood were also exported. In the list of spices, drugs and perfumes the most important trade was in pepper, cinnamon, betels, camphor, opium, musk and flower essences. There was also a considerable *entrepot* trade chiefly in silks and porcelain previously imported from China, in pearls from Ceylon which was given the roman name of 'Pearl Island', and in precious stones from the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The existence of such an *entrepot* trade in the days of Chandragupta and Asoka and long afterwards is a proof positive of the fact that there was a considerable fleet of merchant-men possessed by India which was the main supplier of the world's luxuries. As already stated, exports always preponderated over imports. This favourable balance of trade which has all along characterised India's trade with other nations could only be settled by a net import of precious metals. It was in this way that India contrived to drain the Roman Empire of its supply of gold—a phenomenon which was the cause of much regret and alarm to Pliny who complained that vast sums of money were annually absorbed by commerce in India.* His statement is corroborated by the discovery in India of numerous gold coins of the Roman Emperors,

* According to Pliny's "Natural History", xii. 18. "there was no year in which India did not drain the Roman Empire of a hundred million sesterces."

which must have reached here in course of trade. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton in his "Handbook of Commercial Information" also remarks that the "outstanding feature of India's foreign trade from the earliest times has been her absorption of precious metals".

Having given a vivid description of the manifold ramifications and character of the maritime trade of ancient India, we proceed to study severally the principal ports and marts of Bengal, Southern India, and the Indus Valley. Girt by the sea and washed by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra with their numerous tributaries and distributaries which form an amazing network of smaller rivers and streams intersecting each other, Bengal was the first to become famous for maritime activities. With the Ganges estuary which has had a chequered history is connected the rise and fall of the sea-ports of the Bengal. As far back as the time of Gautama Buddha, and possibly even before, sea-going vessels came to Benares to load themselves with the merchandise of the Ganges plain.* Another important commercial emporium which owed its prominence to the Mauryas was Pataliputra (modern Patna) situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Son. From Champa (modern Champaknagar near Bhagalpur) passengers used to depart for Suvarnabhumi (probably either Burma or the Golden Chersonese, or the whole coast of Farther India) and for Taprobane (Ceylon). Tamralipti, represented by modern Tamluk, also mentioned in the Ceylonese Buddhist Chronicle, the *Mahavamsa*, was a famous port, and its people were wealthy and prosperous owing to their trade. The great seaport of Bengal referred to in the Periplus is probably this world-famous Tamralipti. We also read of many voyages to it from the Chinese ports. In 410 A.D. when the famous Chinese traveller,

* Cf. Mrs. Rhys Davids, J. R. A. S. 1901. "Westward merchants are often mentioned as taking ships from Benares or lower down at Champa, dropping down the great river, and either coasting to Ceylon or adventuring many days without sight of land to Suvarnabhumi."

* See H. G. Rawlinson's "Intercourse between India and the Western World".

† Rhys Davids, J. R. A. S., April, 1899, p. 432.

Fa Hien, came here, he found it a very important seat of traffic in which the people of Kalinga * and the Tamil States also took an active part. He sailed from Tamralipti to Java and again from Java to China in Indian merchant-men. There was a constant communication and brisk trade between this port and the Indian colonies beyond the sea. With all the small kingdoms in the Near East, it had direct commercial relations. Hiuen Tsang also attests its great opulence, magnificence, and highly flourishing trade and commerce. Numerous wealthy merchants who owned large ships capable of carrying a very considerable cargo resided here. Further inland was Saptagram or Satgaon situated on the confluence of the Saraswati and Bhagirathi. It was the chief city of the kingdom of Radha, and remained the traditional mercantile capital of Bengal from the Pauranic age up to the arrival of the Portuguese in Hughly. From here were exported muslins, spices and other goods to Rome.† Its eminence for several centuries as the most famous port of eastern India was due to its accessibility to larger ships. Another important emporium of commerce was the city of Gaur surrounded on all sides by rivers and famous for its boat-building industry.

On account of immense traffic the whole country along the east of Coromandel coast was in a most flourishing condition. The sea was very dangerous, and yet the people, bold mariners as they were, could dexterously load and unload ships by means of their native barques. Masalia (Masulipatam) was the most prosperous port and the greatest emporium along the south eastern sea-board of India. Other centres of maritime commerce were Mailapur, Konnagara (Konarak) and Negapatam. According to foreign writers, the

* As seen from a story related in the Buddhist annals, it was very famous for its diaphanous muslins in the time of Sakya Muni Gotam (600 B.C.) and for a long time afterwards. It was from here that "vessels bound for the Golden Peninsula ceased to hug the shore and sailed for the open sea".

† See N. L. Dey's "Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India", p. 178.

inhabitants of this coast traded in their own vessels built in the famous ship-building yards of Narspur Petta. Pearl fishery was a very important industry of the Southern Sea.

To the Arab, the Jew and the Phoenician of the Old Testament days, as well as to the Chinese and the Ceylonese, the spectacle of the Dravid ships and sailors was quite familiar. The Malabar coast has been described by early authors as wonderfully fertile, vastly rich in natural resources and productive of many kinds of valuable merchandise which merchants from all over the East and West came to seek at its numerous ports even before the days of Solomon and Hiram. On the extreme point of the southern promontory stood Oomar or Cape Camoria from where were exported spices and where have been found numerous gold coins of the Julio-Claudian epoch. The author of the Periplus mentions Bakare, Nelkynda (probably modern Nilesvara), Muziris (modern Mangalore) and Tyndis as the ports from which was exported highly esteemed and dear-priced pepper. The ships, he tells us, which frequented these ports were of a large size on account of the great amount and bulkiness of the pepper and betel of which their lading consisted. Limurike was a town of great traffic. Later on Calicut and Cochin became great centres for the export of Malabar produce to all parts of the world. Simulla (modern Chaul) has remained one of the most important seaports in western India from long before the days of Ptolemy. It was a place of great commerce and the chief mart of Gujarat. It enjoyed an excellent position as an *entrepot* for the Malabar and Cambay ships. Dabul was also a port of very great antiquity. It was a place of much traffic in all sorts of merchandise in the days of Varthema. Syrastra (Surat) was another celebrated port of Gujarat. There was also a large amount of traffic in Kalyan. Soupara was famous for its wealth, magnificence and flourishing trade. Broach—Barygaza of the

classical writers, and Bargukachha of Sanskrit literature—served as the principal port for the whole country north of the Vindhya range and the Nerbudda. Paithan and Tagara were two inland towns of great commercial importance. Pattala and Tatta were the two cities of supreme importance near the mouth of the Indus. They had a great traffic of shipping from all parts of the western world and Malabar. Native fishermen with their well-manned long boats were stationed by Government at the entrance of the river,

whence they went out to meet ships and pilot them to Pattala. In bygone days the "Aryan merchants from the mouth of the Indus must have accompanied the Phoenicians and Solomon's servants in their voyages down the Malabar coast towards Ophir (wherever Ophir may have been)".* Thus we see that India and other countries were always drawn together by the mysterious magnet of trade. Its people were 'the great traffickers of antiquity.'

* Bishop Caldwell, *Op. Cit.*

BEGGARY IN INDIA

BY MR. C. N. ZUTSHI, M.R.A.S. (LONDON)

(Sometime Editor of the "Sunday Times")

IN a poor country like India where the annual income per head at the present value of money, is Rs. 60 or where an average monthly income per head is Rs. 5, the problem of beggary must afford ample food for reflection to those who desire to leave the world better than they found it. I propose to deal with the question of beggary under its three aspects, *viz.*, religious, humanitarian, and economic.

Beggars in this country are multiplying and are pampered on the sentimentality of the religiously-minded people who are unreasonably lavish in almsgiving. Now from the humanitarian point of view, it must be said that it is our moral duty, as human beings, to save the souls of the beggars rather than suffer them to die unabsolved in the midst of their sins. It is a matter of common knowledge and every-day experience that a number of beggars die the deaths of dogs on the roadside because of their dire want and chill penury. If we solve the problem of beggary in such a way that the disabled and helpless beggars be provided against want, we will be surely saving a number of human souls from miserable extinction. Then a number of beggars are found to have done deeds of violence

upon themselves. Usually, quite a large number of beggars themselves inflict wounds upon their bodies and expose their hideousness to public gaze in order to attract public sympathy and excite public pity. If beggary is removed once and for all from our country, such hideous demonstrations, which are in themselves sufficiently shocking and recoiling to behold, will soon be a thing of the past. It is, therefore, our moral duty to carry on an intensive propaganda against the curse of beggary disfiguring our holy land.

From the economic standpoint, the question of beggary forms an integral part of the greater and more important problem of India's poverty. Really speaking it is a population and subsistence problem of India, in other words, are the food-stuffs produced in India sufficient to feed her teeming millions? Working out the actual figure from the Census Report, there are in India—

99,832,096 men over 15 years of age,

94,657,077 women " "

and 124,453,307 children under 15 years of age. Hence at 2 lbs. per day of cereals per man, we want 33,277,365 tons; at 1½ lb. per day of cereals per woman, we want 27,044,870 tons; and

at 1 lb. per day of cereals per child, we want 20,742,218 tons, or grand total of cereal requirements 81,064,463 tons. Now, the average total grain resources of India are 76.0 million tons less 4.5 million tons exported, or the net available food



Mr. C. N. ZUTSHI, M.R.A.S.

grain supply in the country is 71.5 million tons per annum. But out of the total production we must deduct 10 per cent., i.e., 27.3 million tons by way of waste, requirements for cattle, seeds, and other miscellaneous requirements, which gives us a total net available cereal supply in India on an average of (76.0 — 27.3) 48.7 million tons against the total cereal requirements of 81 million tons odd: this means a deficit of 40 per cent. in food supply of the country. It is clear from these figures that the Indian people are underfed to the extent that one in every three individuals goes

without food, or every one must eat one out of every three meals necessary to him.

Now in such a poverty-stricken country where there are in all 175,677 beggars including 30,595 blind beggars; and 135,347 young, hardy and capable-of-working beggars, the problem of beggary must needs be an acute one pressing for an immediate solution. Undoubtedly, such a large number of beggars must form an economic drain upon the scanty resources of India. Obviously, these beggars are consuming a very large amount of social capital without any economic return.

Now, what is the solution of the problem? In my humble opinion, for all able-bodied paupers beggary should be penalised. All the able-bodied painted masqueraders should be enlisted in the army to be trained and disciplined for the defence of the country, or all such beggars be forcibly drafted into the labour market to work in the mills and factories of the country, where they may be able to help in the creation of social capital. To absorb the surplus labour thus supplied by the able-bodied beggars, the millionaires in the country should establish new factories and mills. By doing so the moneyed men will not only be instrumental in removing the curse of beggary, but also will be furthering the cause of indigenous industries to a great extent, and thereby increase the wealth-producing capacity of the country. As for those beggars that are really unfit for work, and, as such, deserve our support, there should be "Poor Laws" so that they might be supported on rates. Interests, alike of humanity and economics demand that the sooner the problem of beggary is solved the better. It would not be too much to hope that our public men will bestir themselves to solve this important problem and carry on an intensive propaganda against the curse of beggary.

VIJAYANAGAR: PAST AND PRESENT

BY MR. K. A. NAIR, B.Sc., AG.

VIJAYANAGAR at present is nothing but a pathetic grave-yard strewn with the glorious remains of a forgotten Empire, the like of which perhaps the East has never produced. What she had been in her past is well known to the world by the works of travellers and historians. Abdur Razzak of Herat, the learned courtier of Sultan Sharuk (the son of Timur) in 1445 when he visited Vijayanagar says: "The city is such that eye has not seen nor ear heard of any place resembling it upon the whole earth.—" That this Mahomedan traveller has not overrated the magnificence of Vijayanagar is evident from the records left by the visitors from abroad like the Portuguese during the 14th and 15th centuries whose unanimity in the admiration and praise of the kingdom and its prosperity is indeed remarkable. The scene of this desolation is about six miles distant from Hospet, the nearest Railway station in Bellary District of the Madras Presidency and is easily accessible by comfortable automobile conveyances. Standing on the southern bank of Thungabhadra and almost surrounded by majestic mountains, Vijayanagar in those days of constant warfare might have been a capital *par excellence*, made safe and impenetrable by those natural fortifications so formidable in character.

Though a major portion of the History of Vijayanagar is shrouded in mystery and obscurity, historians vouchsafe for the authenticity of ascribing its origin to the combined efforts of the five sons of the Hindu King Sangama. When the Kingdom of Telinga of the Telugu kings of Warangal was conquered and destroyed by the Mahomedans in 1323, the five fugitive sons of the deceased ruler Sangama took refuge and shelter under the protection of hospitable Chieftains and with the aid of these allies, they laid the foundation of an empire on the southern bank of

the Thungabhadra, which in later years sprung up into such blazing magnificence.

The traditional completion of the city was accomplished in 1343. It is indeed marvellous that in ten more years these enterprising princes were in a position to stretch the limits of their territory to the oceans on the east and west, viz., the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. This remarkable achievement stands as a memorable monument to the undaunted courage and strategy of these princes. Their great military exploits served to found a mighty empire, the power and glory of which in the succeeding ages were India's pride. The work of conquest started by the founders was carried out to perfection by the succeeding generation creating a line of illustrious conquerors.

It will fill volumes, if the individual achievements of some of the greatest rulers of this dynasty were to be described in detail, as history abounds in such evidences. A Portuguese Chronicler, Paes says about Krishna-Deva-Raja (1509-1529) the most celebrated of the Vijayanagar rulers:

"This King is the most perfect King that could possibly be, cheerful of disposition and very merry; he is one that seeks to honour foreigners and receives them kindly, asking about all their affairs whatever their condition may be. He is a great ruler and a man of much justice, but subject to sudden fits of rage and this is his title 'Crisnarao Maccacao, King of Kings, Lord of the greater Lords of India, Lord of the three seas and the land.'"

The wealth and prosperity of Vijayanagar in the zenith of its glory is something that is unsurpassed in the history of India. Her art, literature, religion and philosophy spread to the four corners of the earth. From what remains at present one can with a little effort imagine to what stupendous magnificence she had risen in her past. The ruined palaces and decaying temples adorned to a superfluity with sculptural and architectural rarities stand ample testimony to this. And more than the

speculative evidence so freely contributed by these decaying ruins, one may look to the invaluable historical records left by the visitors to the city from abroad and inland. Abdur Razzak of Herat on his way from Calicut, where he had mercantile negotiations to transact with the Zamorin, visited the city on the express desire of the then king of Vijayanagar and described it as follows :

The city is such that eye has not seen nor ear heard of any place resembling it upon the whole earth. It is so built that it has seven fortified walls, one within the other. The seventh fortress is placed in the centre of the others and occupies ground ten times greater than the chief market of Herat. In that is situated the palace of the king. From the northern gate of the outer fortress to the southern is a distance of two statute Parasangs (about 7 to 8 miles) and the same with respect to the distance between the eastern and western walls. Between the first, second and third walls, there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses etc."

The same traveller at another place observes ;

On arriving at the palace, I saw four stages laid out about 10 yards square. . . The whole roof and walls of the apartments were covered with plates of gold inlaid with jewels. Each of these plates was about the thickness of the back of a sword, and was firmly fixed with nails of gold. On the first stage the King's royal seat was placed. This was formed of gold and was of large size.

Domingos, a Portuguese traveller about 1522, says that Vijayanagar was "the best provided city in the world. . . for the state of this city is not like that of other cities, which often fail of supplies and provisions, for in this one everything abounds." He goes on in this train of unbiassed admiration at great length noting and describing what appeared to him as most extraordinary and magnificent. In describing a room in the palace he says that it was

all of ivory, as well the chamber as the walls from top to bottom, and the pillars of the cross timbers at the top had roses and flowers of lotuses all of ivory and all well executed, so that there could not be a better—it is so rich and beautiful that you would hardly find anywhere another such.

It is said that at a certain wedding, when a daughter of Vijayanagar was given away in marriage to a neighbouring ruler, the road for a length of ten miles was spread

with the costliest silks and clothes made of gold and silver threads for the bridegroom's reception.

These illustrations, though quite inadequate in demonstrating the fabulous richness and splendour of this forgotten empire with any vividness, gives at least some light of guidance, by which interested individuals might make some explorations of their own into the glorious past. It should be expressed with a certain amount of regret that so far no systematic or detailed study of these ruins was conducted with a view to reconstructing history or bringing to light the glories of the past. The countless paintings, carvings, inscriptions, etc., are to be studied in detail and with the aid of historic data should form the basis for a comprehensive study of the History of Vijayanagar. Thanks to the precious efforts of the Government of Madras in spending enormous sums of money to dig up buried temples from the earth and preserving the decaying ruins from destructive weather.

The middle of the sixteenth century saw one of the greatest of tragedies ever enacted in the history of India, viz, the fall of Vijayanagar. The prosperity, peace and happiness of the Hindus were the constant source of irrepressible hatred and envy of the neighbouring States. And further, the repeated attacks of these Hindu Kings on the neighbouring Mahomedan rulers, which checked and controlled their activities to a painful extent, and their ruthless methods of punishing the Mahomedan captives, kindled their hatred and added flame to their anger. Thus the Sultans of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golkonda excepting Bidar of the adjoining territory in the year 1564 formed an inter-territorial alliance with the sole object of sacking Vijayanagar and spreading Islam by sword. The alliance proved fatally successful and the fanatic Muslims had the dream of their life realized when smiling Vijayanagar became a smoking ruin and Thungabhadra flowed crimson with blood.

The historic march on Vijayanagar was made on the 25th of December 1564 and in the first

month of the succeeding year the different invaders assembled their respective forces at the small town of Thalikotta in Bijapur. The great battle started on the 23rd of January 1565 and lasted for about six months and ended in the absolute destruction of Vijayanagar and the decapitation of the monarch Rama Raja at the hands of the Sultan of Ahmadnagar himself. From the available records, a reasonable estimate of the Mahomedan forces would amount to, quarter of a million infantry and about six hundred guns of different calibres, while Vijayanagar had twice as many men in addition to mounted elephants and deadly artillery. Though the Hindus had a better military constitution and equipments than the Moslems, the latter fought with such ardour, tenacity and courage that victory was theirs and the city fell a prey at their feet with her ruler dead and people fled. What followed next may be better described in the words of the Portuguese chronicler himself :

The plunder was so great that every private man in the allied army became rich in gold, jewels, effects, tents horses and slaves as the Sultan left every person in possession of what he had acquired only taking elephants for their own use.

Next day the place became a prey to the robber tribes and jungle people of the neighbourhood. Hordes of Brinjaria, Lambodia, Kurabas and the like pounced down on the hapless city and looted the stores and shops carrying off great quantities of riches. Cantus states that there were six concentrated attacks by these people during the day.

The third day saw the beginning of the end. The victorious Mahomedans had halted on the field of battle for rest and refreshment, but now they had reached the capital and from that time forward for a space of five months Vijayanagar knew no rest.

Never perhaps in the History of the World has such havoc been wrought and wrought so suddenly on so splendid a city; teeming with a wealthy and industrious population in the full plenitude of prosperity one day and the next seized, pillaged and reduced to ruins amid scenes of savage massacre and horrors begging description.

And look at Vijayanagar now—a marvellous domain of decaying palaces, temples and shrines that make the visitors' eyes bulge and stare. You stand gaping at the grim structures and the melancholy gloom enveloping them. Whatever

you see or wherever you go the same indescribable feeling of dejection follows you. You wonder at the magnificence and beauty of construction, finish and decoration of these colossal architectures and recapitulate with mortification the departed glory, when the palaces, streets and markets were alive with people young and old, males and females and the happy murmur of the busy world could be heard beyond the hills and dales.

Amongst these great and massive ruins the most remarkable are perhaps—the Palace Buildings—Council Chamber—Elephants' Stables—Queens' Bath—Vittala Temple—Temple of Sri Pampapathy—Jain Temples—Monolithic Statues—Stone-cut Car—and the Royal Bathing Ghats on the banks of Thungabhadra.

The City Gates have almost vanished from the earth's surface. But even the remnants bespeak a past glory.

The Palace buildings—a unique example of the mason's triumphs—lie fallen and decayed, yet majestic and imposing. The architectural and sculptural beauty profusely lavished in these structures is beyond description. Where once the Rajas slept in state, now the jackals roam in peace.

What is known as the Elephants' Stables is a gigantic structure remarkable for its super-thick walls and tall Gothic arches. Of all the ruins that now exist this is the one that is most memorable.

Council Chamber, or Lotus Chamber as it is often called by its design and construction, is another beautiful building supported by a number of arches. In this the great Rulers of Vijayanagar, it is said, used to hold their State Meetings or had interviews with other Royalties. From this many a treaty had been signed and many a proclamation made.

The Queens' Bath is another masonry structure designed and executed by a master hand. It is an

oblong building with a central tank. Around the tank there is a wide corridor and the interior is furnished with all the conveniences for plunging, diving and swimming. This was used by the Royal beauties to swim, bathe and enjoy.



SRI VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE

The temples, shrines and idols remarkable for their exquisite workmanship form the most important and impressive features of these famous ruins. The temple of Vittala, beautiful and elegant, stands majestically in the forefront with an unfilled shrine. The separate groups of supporting pillars carved out on single blocks of granite, representing curious combinations of dragons, lions and human beings are wonderfully unique and similar. This temple, it is said, was built when the pomp and glory of Vijayanagar were at the highest. This was meant to receive the image of Lord Krishna, which was at Panderpur. But the dream was never realized, as the invader's destructive hand gave her a premature death. Quite near and in front of this Temple

lies the famous festival car, carved out of a single block of granite, body, wheel and all.

The Temple of Sri Pampapathy (Virupaksha temple) is another gigantic construction with a tall and many storied gateway which is peculiarly characteristic of South Indian temples. The resemblance of this *gopuram* to those at Madura, Conjeevaram, etc., may be easily understood from the photograph itself.

The huge monolithic statues of Vinayakar and Narasimha are indeed praiseworthy. They are about 25 feet in height each and exceedingly well proportioned. Separate temples are built to house these images. Except for the damaged hands and feet, the statue of Narasimha with the seven headed cobra above his head with a spread hood is intact. The injuries received by Vinayakar are of a more serious nature. His peculiar long nose and one hand are blown off and an earnest attempt was made to bore his wonderfully large belly to blow himself completely out, which evidently ended in a failure. The statues are both of yellow granite.

A series of smaller temples entirely different in design and construction from the rest are known as the Jain temples. They are more or less in a pyramidal form and are all alike as can be seen from the photograph.

The Royal bathing ghats on Thungabhadra form another place of delightful interest. Even now pilgrims and visitors take a cool bath in the refreshing water of this river.

Fate—the cruel magician has waved his ruinous wand over this proud Empire. The earth has swallowed up the mass of humanity. The same river is there. She is still flowing through her rocky bed and it is the same sun that smiles upon this unhappy city now, as of old.

THE "BIHU" OF THE ASSAMESE

BY MR. N. K. BARUAH

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to christen Assam 'the Cinderella province of India', and the term seems to have 'caught'. But one would be permitted to express obvious doubts as to how much other people know about the inner life of this Cinderella. For some reason or other Assam has as yet been able to draw but a meagre company of sight-seers to her tent. A considerate nature would hold the fault to be on both sides,—the showman, as well as the visitors. But people generally think that the fault is Assam's, and that she alone is to blame. She has obviously, a long way to go, before attaining the condition of 'the most favoured nation'.

The clash of civilisations, moreover, is killing the old Cinderella, and a much more modern one is rapidly springing up instead. Elia is sure to have exclaimed: "Alas! Cinderella, thou art sophisticated," had he been present in Assam, one of these days. The old order, indeed, changeth, but the dying sigh is invariably pathetic if not tragic. Many of the manners and customs of the older Assam are dying fast, and the 'Bihu', the truly popular festival of Assam, is all but extinct. Remote from cities, however, one still finds the 'Bihu' celebrated in all the fullness of its primitive simplicity.

The word 'Bihu' comes from the Sanskrit 'Bishuva-sankrati' or equatorial conjunction—the conjunction between the months of Chaitra, the last month of the Indian calendar, and Baishakh the first. Considered in all its bearings, the 'Bihu' seems to have compounded in it the features of the pagan Easter, New Year, and the Venetian 'Feast of the Marya.' It takes place almost at the same time with Easter, the dates being the last of Chaitra and the first of Baishakh, generally corresponding to the 13th and 14th of April. Like

the pagan Easter christianized later on, the 'Bihu' is a spring festival dating from very early times. The pan-Indian spring festival is of course the 'Fagua' which is also celebrated in Assam, but the 'Bihu' is Assam's unqualified and unique possession. No other province in India has a similar festival.

It is also a celebration of the New Year, ringing out in the old and in the New. The new year reviving old desires, is celebrated with the usual greetings by friends and relatives, wearing of new clothes, and eating the delicious rice cakes prepared in every homestead in Assam.

Apart from these, the 'Bihu' has in its list of celebrations a special folk dance known as the 'Bihu-dance,' accompanied by special folk songs, known as the Bihu-songs. The songs are short lyrical pieces, and John Milton would surely have hailed them as true poetry, since they are "simple, sensuous and passionate." It is a pity that 'Bihu-songs' have not yet been translated. Here is infinite riches in a little room, but there is nobody to see it. It has been said that if we did not know by experience the existence of folk-song we should have to presuppose it theoretically to account for art and music. But fortunately for us, we are exempt from any such hazardous experiment, with the 'Bihu-songs' for witness.

Besides being a celebration of the Spring and the New Year, the 'Bihu' also used to serve the same purpose as the venetian 'Feast of the Marya.' According to the Venetian custom a day was set apart every year for assembling all the girls of marriageable age, in order that men could choose those they preferred as wives. A small tax had to be paid by every couple thus united, and with this sum the girls left unchosen were married off. The Assamese custom is also analogous, but Assam naturally wears her rue with a difference. Unlike

as in Venice, the girls are not sold to the highest bidder, but the union takes place on mutual agreement. The choice takes place at the 'Bihu-toli' or the place where the folk-dance takes place. All the young men and women of the village would assemble at a place for celebrating this dance. The men and women stand into opposite groups facing each other, with various musical instruments famous from early Bodo times. The men would play the instruments and the womenfolk would dance. Generally a competition gets started between the dancer and the man playing the 'dhol' or the Indian drum, and in nine cases out of ten, it is the man who has to cry "hold, enough." The 'Bihu-dance' is very picturesque. It, however, does not conform to the strict rules of classical Indian dancing. It is in all probability a hybrid of Indian and Tibeto-Burman or Mongolian dancing. The majority of the instruments are of Bodo origin, the tune of the songs is also Bodo; they come down from the Tibeto-Burman aboriginals of Assam before the Aryan invasion. However, it is but fair to differentiate the 'Bihu-dance' from such folk-dances as the 'Raibenshe' of Bengal, and kindred Santhali dances, as it is much more refined and less primitive. When the music has reached a high pitch, and the songs have roused the young spirits, they would select their own mates, and the pairs would go on dancing. The courtship proceeding from before is saturated at the 'Bihu-toli';—the young man lyrically sings his love for his girl, and the girl replies in song her love or indifference. The songs take the form of short dialogues, a snatch proceeding from the male group, a rejoinder from the female. The engagement is formally ratified after the dance, and the wedding generally takes place shortly after. Formerly among village people, a wife had invariably to be found at the 'Bihu-toli' or not found at all. The democratic character of the

whole affair, and the recognised equality of both sexes helped much towards the independent spirit of the average man in society in Assam. Sociologists contend that selection of husband and wife in this way was one of the earliest forms of marriage. At times the 'Bihu-dance' recalls the Bacchannalian revels of the ancient Greeks, though in a very much diluted form.

Apart from the 'Bihu-dance' proper, there is also another feature of the 'Bihu, known as the 'Husari'. It is a modified and more public 'Bihu-dance.' The serious sociological side of the 'Bihu-dance' is absent in the 'Husari', and only the amusement lasts. A group of young men would combine and roam from house to house in the village singing 'Bihu-songs', mainly benedictory, or pertaining to love. The song is invariably attended with dancing and music. Only in rare cases does a woman appear among the 'Husari' dancers, it generally comprising of menfolk only. Every family has to pay the 'Husari' a token of its goodwill, either a piece of new cloth or money, or rice or in cases only a betel leaf and a betel nut. The benediction of the 'Husari' is valued highly in the villages.

Of the 'Bihu', the most important feature, the 'Bihu-dance' is almost extinct. It is, however, preserved in the 'Husari' in a modified form. The 'Husari' is extensively practised in Upper Assam, but in Lower Assam it is not prevalent.

In Venice, the 'Feast of the Marys' has been revived after almost seven centuries, when on February 2nd of the present year, a cosmopolitan marriage market had a successful opening, twelve girls being married simultaneously at the Cathedral of St. Peter. But with the Assamese 'Bihu-dance', as with many another ancient custom, the question at present is seriously, to be or not to be.

Early Hindu Colonisation in Malay Peninsula *

(UP TO THE SEVENTH CENTURY A.D.)

BY DR. R. C. MAJUMDAR

THE Malay Peninsula forms the most southerly part of the mainland of Asia. It is a long narrow strip of land projecting into the sea of China, washed by the Bay of Bengal on the west and the Gulf of Siam on the east. Its geographical position invested it with a high degree of commercial importance. Situated on the highway of traffic between China on the one hand and India, Greece, Rome and Arabia on the other, it was bound to develop important centres of trade and commerce. It is evident from the Periplus of the Erythraean sea that the sea-route to China *via* the strait of Malacca was discovered before the Christian era. By the second century A.D., there was regular voyage between India and Malay Peninsula, and according to Ptolemy, the usual course followed was to make a coasting voyage upto Paloura,—the famous Dantapura of Kalinga—and then to cross the high seas.

The Peninsula is referred to in early Indian literature. The famous Kataha-dvipa of the Puranas can be located definitely in the Malay Peninsula, as Kataha was the name of an important Kingdom of the Peninsula until quite a late period. The fact that some Puranas include Kataha among the 'nine *dvipas*' shows its increasing importance in the eyes of the Indians.

Ptolemy has shown a far wider knowledge of the Peninsula than was possessed by

* The first article in the series was "Hindu Colonisation in Borneo" which appeared in the July issue. The next on "Sumatra" was published in August, "Java" in September and "Bali Island" in the October number.

any of his predecessors. S. Levi has shown that Ptolemy's account possesses a striking agreement with that given in Niddesa, a Pali canonical book. He infers from it that the Indians had acquired a more extensive knowledge of the Far East since the days when neither Pliny nor the author of the Periplus could gain anything but a vague report of the Far East from their Indian informants. In other words, the century 50-150 A.D. witnessed a remarkable growth in the trade and maritime activity of the Indians towards the Far East. This is further corroborated by the fact that not only the general name Suvarnabhumi, but also local place names as Takkola and Tamralinga, are purely Indian. It may also be noted that by the second century A.D. there was a regular intercourse between India and China either through the Isthmus of Kra or the strait of Malacca.

This period of active intercourse must also be regarded as the *terminus ante quem* for the Indian colonisation in Malay Peninsula. For, Fou-nan (ancient Kamboja) was colonised by the Hindus in the first century and Champa, not later than the second century A.D. It therefore stands to reason that the Malay Peninsula, which is on the route to these distant countries, must have been colonised at an earlier date.

This *a priori* reasoning is also supported by traditional accounts. The History of the Liang Dynasty describes a country called Lang-Ya-su (or Lang-gu-su), which, the people say, 'was established more than 400 years ago.'

Now the king of this country extols the emperor of China, by saying, among other things, that the precious Sanskrit was generally known in his land. This indicates that it was a Hindu colony. As the Chinese history containing the account refers it to the sixth century A.D. the traditional date of the foundation of the colony would be more than four hundred years before that, in other words, the second century A.D. It is generally agreed that Lang-ya-su was situated in Malay Peninsula, although the exact location of this colony is somewhat difficult. The same place is referred to as Lang-kia-su by I-tsing and Kamalangka by Hiuen Tsang.

The Chinese annals give us some information about the political condition of the country during the fifth and sixth centuries A. D. The passage is thus translated by Schlegel:

The people of this country say that their state was founded more than 400 years ago (i. e. about A. D. 100) but that it got weaker under its successors; and as there was among the relations of the king one who was an excellent man the people turned towards him. When the king heard of this, he put him into prison, but his chains snapped spontaneously. On this the king thought him to be a supernatural being and dared not hurt him any more, but only drove him from his territory, whence he took refuge to India, and was married there to the eldest daughter (of its king). When all on a sudden the king of Lang-ya-su died, the great officers called back the prince and made him king. He died more than 20 years later, and was succeeded by his son Bhagadato. In A.D. 515 he sent an envoy named Aditya with a letter to the emperor of China.

These embassies were repeated in A. D. 523 and in 531 and then seem to have been dropped.

Polliot points out that there was a further embassy to China in 568.

In the course of a highly interesting and instructive philological disquisition M. Sylvain Levi has demonstrated that Kamalangka, the name given to the colony by Hiuen Tsang, also occurs in Indian

literature as Karmaranga. The Manjusrimulakalpa (p. 332) names the island of Karmaranga along with the islands of cocoanuts (Nadikera) and Varusaka (Baros, Sumatra) and the islands of the naked (Nicobar), Bali and Java as the regions where the language is indistinct, without clearness, rude, and abounding in the letter 'r'. The same text again (p. 648) mentions Karmaranga with Harikela Kamarupa, and Kalasa. Bana in his Harsacarita twice mentions the shield of Karmaranga and his commentator Samkara remarks on the excellent skins of the country. On this M. Levi remarks as follows:

The reputation of the skins of Karmaranga appears to explain Ptolemy's note on the population of the "Brigand" "Lestai" which he locates exactly in the surroundings of Karmaranga, on the southern shores of the great gulf, i. e. the gulf of Siam (VII, 2, 6 and 21). "It is said that the natives of the country of Brigand live like beasts, inhabit the caverns, and that they have skin almost like that of hippopotami impenetrable by arrows." The region had some centres of population and even a port of commerce: Samara (n) de, Pagrasa, Plithonobaste, which is a market, Akada, Zabal which is the city. It can be supposed that Samara (n) de is an alteration of the name which has finally taken in Sanskrit the alternative forms Carmaranga and Karmaranga.

M. Levi further points out that India received from this country the fruit which the Europeans call 'carambole' and which is named in Sanskrit after the land of its origin Karma-ranga (Bengali-Kamranga). Now the Malaya name of this fruit is balimbing or belimbing, which has made its way in all parts of south India along with the Sanskrit name. This has served to M. Levi the key to the solution of a geographical problem. Among the over-sea countries conquered by Rajendra Chola occurs the name Mevilimbangam which has not been hitherto identified. Referring to the Malay name of the fruit, M. Levi

remarks as follows on the identity of Mevilimbangam. "Mevilimbangam should, therefore, be analysed, as in the inscription of Tanjore, like Ma-Damalingam, Manakkavaram, as Me-vilimbangam; it is clear that vilimbangam is the Indian transcription of Malay belimbing, which is the equivalent of Karmaranga." The Indian name of the fruit, derived from the name of the country, has become in its turn the designation of the country itself. Thus Sylvain Levi thinks that Mevilimbangam is but another name of Kamalangka-Langka-siu.

As Blagden has pointed out "Langkasuka still lives in the memory of the local Malays. It has developed into a myth, being evidently the "spirit land" referred to as Lokon Suka by the peasantry of the Patani states".

Levi has also pointed out that besides Karmaranga the Manjusrimulakalpa twice mentions also the name of Carmaranga (p. 206, 233) and he considers it only a variant of the same name. Now the Brihat Samhita, in its catalogue of the peoples of the south-east, combines Vrsa-Nalikera-Carmadvipa. These three names may be compared to Varusaka-Nadikera and Karmaranga (or Carmaranga) of the Manjusrimulakalpa referred to above. Vrsa is possibly the same as Varusaka (Baros, Sumatra) and Carmadvipa may be presumed to be the same as Carmaranga-Karmaranga-Kamalangka (modern Ligor Isthmus).

Carmaranga is mentioned in Manjusrimulakalpa with Kalasavarapura (kalasahva p. 206, Kalasamukhya, p. 233). Kalasapura is referred to as a city in Suvaranadvipa

in the Kathasarit-Sagara (54, 108). In the collection of Napalese miniatures studied by M. Foucher, the representation of Bhagavat at Kalasavarapura immediately follows that of Dipankara in Yavadvipa.

The New History of the Tang Dynasty refers to a kingdom called Ko-lo-cho-sen. Apparently this kingdom is again referred to in the same text as Kia-lo-cho-fou and Kia-lo-cho-fo. All the three forms correspond to Kalasapura. As to the location of the kingdom, the Chinese accounts place it to the north of Tou-ho-lo, which was to the north of Pan-pan. Now Tou-ho-lo has been identified with Dvaravati, in the lower valley of the Menam river. If Kalasapura is to be placed to the north of Dvaravati, it must have been an inland region far away from the sea, whereas according to the story in the Kathasarit-Sagara the ship-wrecked merchant Samudrasura was cast adrift at Kalasapura which was evidently on the sea-coast. Pelliot has shown, on good grounds, that the directions given in the particular Chinese passage cannot be held to be quite accurate and he therefore proposes to substitute 'west' for 'north' for which there is some independent authority. With this modification of the text, Kalasapura may be placed to the north-west of Siam, at the mouth of the Sittang river.

On the other hand Pan-pan corresponds to Bandon or Ligor in Malay Peninsula, and therefore Kalasapura also may be placed in the northern part of it. It may be noted that Kern amended the name Kalasapura to Kalapapura, Kalapa being the name for Batavia. This amendment, however, is

untenable in view of the forms of the name in the Chinese Text.

To the south-east of Pan-pan, the Chinese locate a country called Kala or Kora. It is evidently the same as Kedah which was the centre of trade and commerce between the east and the west and figures so prominently in later Arab accounts. Its ambassadors visited China between 650 and 656 A.D. and the following account preserved in the New History of the Tang Dynasty is apparently based on their report.

This country is situated at the south-east of Pan-pan and is also called Kora Fusara. The king's family name is Sri Pora and his personal name is Mi-al Pora. The walls of his city are built with stones piled upon each other, whilst the watch-towers, the palace and other buildings are thatched with straw. The country is divided into 24 districts.

The soldiers use bows, arrows, swords, lances, and armour of leather: their banners are adorned with peacock feathers and they fight mounted on elephants; one division of the army consists of a hundred of these, and each elephant is surrounded by a hundred men. On the elephant's back is a cage containing four men, armed with bows, arrows and lances.

As taxes the people pay a little silver. There are no silkworks, nor hemp or flax, nothing else but cotton. For domestic animals they have numerous cows and a few ponies.

It is their custom that only functionaries are allowed to tie up their hair and to wrap a handkerchief round their head.

Another Hindu state in Malay Peninsula of which we get some notice in the Chinese Annals is Pa-hoang or Pahang. The following account is contained in the Nan-shi and the History of the first Sung Dynasty.

In A.D. 449 the king of the state of Pahang, named Bari-pala-varma sent envoys who presented 41 different articles of tribute. By imperial decree Emperor Wen named him "King of the State of Pahang". In A.D. 451 and 456 he again sent his great historian Da Napati to present a letter and offer products of his country, when H.M. gave to Napati the title of "Awe-inspiring general".

In A.D. 459 his king offered red and white parrots. In A.D. 464 and 466 he sent again envoys to offer tribute, when Meng-ti gave to his great historian Da Burawan as also to the former grand historian, the Awe-inspiring general Da Napati the title of Dragon-horse generals.

The kingdom of Pahang with its two state historians must be regarded as a state with a high degree of civilisation. The name of its king, ending in Varman leaves no doubt that he was a Hindu. It is evident from the above account that this Hindu state in the eastern part of Malay Peninsula was in close and intimate contact with Chinese court during the fifth century A.D.

There is, perhaps, reference to another old Hindu state in Malay Peninsula, but the question is unfortunately not free from doubt and difficulties. The Chinese annals of the Leang and First Sung Dynasty refer to a kingdom called Kan-to-li or Kin-to-li situated on an island on the southern sea. Most writers identify it with Palembang, but in my opinion it stands for Kadara, an ancient state in the Malay Peninsula referred to in the Chola records. The history of the Leang Dynasty gives us the following information regarding it.

Its customs and manners are similar to those of Cambodia and Champa. It produces cloths of variegated colour, cotton and excellent areca-nuts.

In the reign of the emperor Hia-Wu (454-465 A.D.) of the Sung Dynasty the king of this country Che-po-lo-na-lieu-to (Srivaramarendra) sent a high official named Tchou-Lieou-to (Kudra, the Indian) to present valuable articles of gold and silver.

In the year 502 the king Kin-tan-selon-pa-to-lo (Gautama Subhadra) sent envoy to the emperor. Some time after the king died and his son Pi-ye-pa-mo (Vijaya Varman?) succeeded him. In 519 the latter sent a high official called Pi-yuan-pa-mo (Vi . . . Varman) to the emperor with a letter. In 520 he sent again an envoy to present as tribute products of his country.

The history of the Chou dynasty refers to another embassy from the Kingdom in 563 A.D.

Now, whatever we may think of the restoration of the proper names, there cannot be any doubt that they were

Indian. The Chinese accounts also represent Buddhism as being held in the highest veneration in the country, and in spite of possible exaggerations there must have been some basis for this. Thus we can hold that the Indian kingdom of Kan-to-li had been established in Malay Peninsula by the fifth century A.D. and it flourished at least from 455 to 563 A.D.

Actual remains of early Hindu civilisation in the Malay Peninsula are not altogether lacking. Mr. Evans has described the remains of a Hindu temple and a few stone images at Sungai Batu estate at the foot of Gunung Jerai (Kedah Peak). Mr. Evans observes:

Let us now consider what some of these specimens indicate. They certainly show that some early inhabitants of Sungai Batu were Hindus, and worshippers of Siva or related deities, for we have obtained images of Durga, (?) Ganesa, the Nandi on which he rides, and of the yoni, always associated with the worship of Siva or with that of deities of the Siva Group.

Unfortunately it is impossible to assign even any approximate date either to the shrine or to the images. But the remains of a brick-built Buddhist shrine discovered in its neighbourhood, at Kedah, may be dated approximately to the fourth or fifth century A.D. on the strength of a Sanskrit inscription found in it. Similarly remnants of pillars which once adorned some Buddhist temples have been found in the northern part of Province Wellesley. These also may be dated to the fourth or fifth century A.D. on the strength of inscriptions engraved on them. Pillars of approximately the same date have been discovered also in the eastern side at Chaya, north of Ligor. Recently a gold ornament bearing the figures of Vishnu on his Garuda has been unearthed at Selinsing (Perak), and, in a hole left by the

roots of a fallen tree, a Cornelian Seal engraved with the name of Hindu prince Sri Vishnuvarman, in characters of the 5th century A.D.

More interesting light is thrown upon the Indian colonisation in Malay Peninsula by the large number of inscriptions which have been discovered in different parts of the country. These inscriptions are mostly too fragmentary to yield any complete sense, but they lead to very important conclusions. They are written in Sanskrit and in Indian characters of about the fourth or fifth century A.D. Two of them distinctly refer to Buddhist creed and thus prove the spread of Buddhism in the region. As to the distribution of the inscriptions, seven of them were found at Tokoon in the centre of the Province Wellesley, four of them in the northern part of the same province, one at Kedah, one at Takuapa, three at Ligor and one at Chaya. On the whole, therefore, these inscriptions clearly testify to the fact that the Indians had established colonies, in the northern, western and the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula by at least fourth and fifth centuries A.D. The palaeography of the inscriptions shows that the colonists belonged to both northern and Southern India.

One of these inscriptions refers to "the captain (Lit. great sailor, Mahanavika) Buddhagupta, an inhabitant of Raktamrittika." Kern identified Rakta-mrittika (Red Earth) with a kingdom called Chih-tu by the Chinese, as the latter meant 'red earth.' Now this Chih-tu is usually located in Siam or its neighbourhood although there are grave difficulties in this identification,

Apart from this difficulty, Krom has very pertinently asked the question that if Buddhagupta belonged to a locality in Siam or its neighbourhood, why should he come to northern part of Province Wellesley to commemorate his gifts. It is more in the fitness of things, says Krom, that Raktamrittika should be sought for in India. This view seems to be eminently just. Now, in course of his description of Karnasuvarna, the famous capital of Gauda (Bengal) under Sasanka, Hiuen Tsang refers to a magnificent Buddhist monastery near it. "It is called by him in some texts Lo-to-wei-chih, explained as meaning red clay, and Julien restores the original as Raktaviti. But the correct reading is Lo-to-me-chih, that is Raktamrita, in Pali. Raktamattika, which means "Red Clay". This site has been identified with a place still called Rangamati (red clay) 12 miles south of Murshidabad. Thus Raktamrittika, the birth place of Buddhagupta may be identified with the place containing the famous monastery near the old capital of Bengal and it is still called by its old name. The fact that it was near the river Bhagirathi, which served as the main channel of ocean trade between Bengal and the Far East is not altogether without significance in respect of the proposed identification.

It may be noted in conclusion that the stone slab containing this inscription has in the centre a representation, in outline, of a stupa with seven umbrellas.

The report published by M. Lajonquiere about the works of the Archaeological mission in Malay Peninsula contains interesting observations regarding Hindu colonisation in this land. His views, based on a study of the actual archaeological finds, may be summed up as follows:

The colonies were large in number and situated in widely remote centres such as Chumphon, Chaya, the valley of the river Bandon, Nakhon Sri Dhammarat (Ligor), Yala (near Patani) and Selensing (in Pahang) on the eastern coast, and Malacca, Province Wellesley, Takua Pa, the common delta of the rivers Lanya and Tenasserim, on the western;

The most important of these was unquestionably that of Nakhon Sri Dhammarat (Ligor). It established a sort of hegemony over the whole of the centre of the

peninsula, to which belonged the colonies of Pathalung Yala, Trang and the Upper Valley of the Bandon river. It was an essentially Buddhist colony which probably built the great stupa of Nakhon Sri Dhammarat and part of the fifty temples which surrounded it. The mass of terra-cotta votive tablets in the caves inhabited by the Buddhists, of which a few specimens still exist, also belonged to this colony. The inscriptions are unfortunately very rare, and only three have been discovered, belonging to the fourth or fifth century A. D. A little to the north was the colony of Chaya, which appears to have been at first Brahmanical, and then Buddhist.

These two groups of colonies were mainly agriculturalists. The others which occupied Selensing, Panga, Puket and Takuapa prospered by the exploitation of tin and gold mines. They have left comparatively fewer traces of their civilisation.

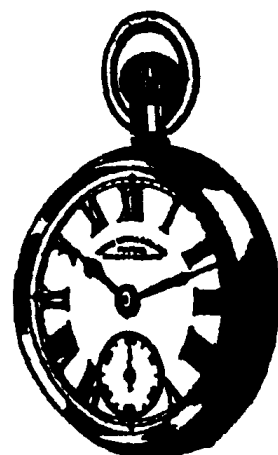
It is of course difficult to assign any date to these colonies and some of them may be later than the seventh century A.D. But the inscriptions referred to above certainly indicate that the beginnings of most of them must be referred to an earlier date though many of the actual archaeological remains undoubtedly belong to a later period.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Conservatives and India Policy

THE Bristol Conference of British Conservatives decided by a narrow majority not to pass any resolution in respect of the Government's India policy—thus maintaining the position held since last year's Conference. The text of the resolution moved by Sir Henry Page-Croft is as surprising as the speech in which he recommended it. The resolution attempted to record

the emphatic opinion of the Conference that the partnership between Britain and India in the Central Government of the Indian Empire must not be dissolved and urged the Government

not to assent to any proposals which will imperil the future of India within the Empire," etc., etc., and in commending this counsel of wisdom to the Conference, Sir Henry blurted out:

The White Paper meant the end of the partnership between Britain and India. We refuse to end this partnership.

We in India are naturally amazed at this frantic exhibition of ignorance. While all India is unanimous that the White Paper falls far short of our demands, the diehard is at pains to show that the Empire will collapse with the grant of even the little that is promised in the W. P.

One wonders if there is any hope of sane outlook among the diehards of the Party. Of course, Alderman Inskip's amendment that it was not in the interests of the Party to pass the resolution was carried by a small majority—543 against 520. This must make Mr. Baldwin and the leaders of the Party seriously to think over the situation in India.

British Parties and India

As might be expected, the diehards have not been slow to take advantage of their strength. While Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the Party, asserts his right to lead and not to be led by a coterie of irresponsible Tories, Sir Henry Page-Croft retorts that he would prefer "to lose a few ministers rather than India". That is the temper in the ranks of the diehards. It is bad enough to make it a Party question: worse still to make it a personal affair.

How could we hope for an atmosphere of judicial calm in the present temper of the Conservatives? Sir John Anderson's warning however has not come too soon and it is deeply to be deplored "that Indian affairs have become from time to time a matter of acute political controversy in Britain".

Mr. Fazlul Haq's Warning

We are not concerned with the domestic quarrels among the Conservatives, but if there are any among them who think that any section of the Indian people will countenance the attempt to whittle down the reforms they are sadly mistaken. Mr. Fazlul Haq, ex-Minister of Bengal and the newly elected member of the Assembly, has rightly stressed the complete unanimity of Indian opinion on the urgency of the reforms:

I must warn British statesmen that they will be treading on false ground, if they carry the impression that Muslim opinion would support them in the nefarious game of depriving the White Paper of what little attaches to it to-day. I must plainly warn them that not only Mussalmans but the entire body politic of India will be antagonistic to the proposed conservative attempts.

Gen. Smuts on Self-government

While Conservatives in England are endlessly disputing over the very meagre instalment of reforms embodying the White Paper proposals, the voice of General Smuts has sounded a more cheery and welcome note. This great South African statesman, whose counsel in war and peace has been so invaluable to England, can hardly be accused of anti-British designs. Gen. Smuts' sagacity and practical wisdom in statesmanship has never been disputed; and what does he say of Indian aspirations for political power? "What is happening to-day is not forced," he declared the other day in Dundee, "it is inevitable. India must have self-government conferred on her." Macaulay's ideas are just fructifying, and it is up to British genius for compromise," he continued, "to face the situation with the same faith and courage with which British statesmanship granted self-government to the ex-Boer Republic in 1907. May not the same act of faith yet solve the Indian problem?"

The New Move of the Justice Party

The last meeting of the South Indian Liberal Federation was more than the usual annual demonstration. The Justicites in conference ratified the proposal to admit Brahmans into their fold. We are not aware that Brahmans are very anxious to join the Party, so obsessed by the communal complex, but the lifting of the ban was accompanied by speeches so totally lacking in grace that there does not seem any prospect of a real, sincere move in that direction. It rather looks as if the new move was a make-believe. It is certainly time that the Party gave up its anti-Brahmana slogan and took to political work in the true spirit of its name—justice. If the Party could really and in earnest divest itself of its rank communalism and stood for all-round justice to all, there is no reason why it could not yet contribute its fair share to the progress of the people. While welcoming the new move, the country will watch for evidence of the Party's genuineness for a real, national outlook.

Mysore Dewan's Dasara Address

Sir Mirza Ismail's address to the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly is a cheery document that provides eloquent testimony to the all-round progress achieved by the State during the year under review. A tangible evidence of the prosperity of the State is afforded in the fact that so soon after the floating of the loan it was over-subscribed. Efforts have been made in the State to extend medical relief, spread education, develop welfare activities, and improve and beautify the cities and villages. The Dewan described with justifiable satisfaction the efforts made to facilitate further amenities to the rural and urban population. Sir Mirza is a confirmed optimist looking forward to great things for Mysore under the forthcoming Federation, and he rightly appealed to the people of the State "to do everything that is possible to make it a worthy unit of the Federation."

The Madras High Court and the Press

In a recent issue of this *Review*, we commented on the action of the Madras Government in forfeiting the security deposit of the paper *Gandhi* and drew attention to the full Bench judgment of the High Court of Madras in setting aside the order of forfeiture. It is now the turn of the *Indian Express* in respect of its comments on what is known as the Madras Conspiracy Case. Again, their Lordships have come to the rescue by setting aside the order of forfeiture of deposit. Newspapers in India have troubles enough of their own to contend with, and it must be positively vexatious to be subjected to frivolous prosecutions and constant interference. Their Lordships have rightly held that the words complained of did not, in their opinion, tend to excite disaffection towards Government and in no way transgressed the limits of legitimate criticism. The article merely expressed disapprobation of the action of the Government,—which does not by any means come under the ban of the law. Why then such unnecessary interference with the liberty of the press? Surely, one might ask if the Government of Madras took counsel of their legal adviser, the Advocate-General, before asking the paper to furnish security. It is hardly possible that sound legal opinion would have favoured interference with the right of fair comment.

Journalists' Association of South India

Is it that journalists being a body so busy with other people's affairs that they hardly find time to look after their own? That apparently must be the reason why they are not organised just in the way that other professions are organised. Yet in these days nothing can be done without effective organisation, and we congratulate South Indian journalists on the new Association they have formed in Madras.

The Association is perhaps the first of its kind in South India, and one of the oldest journalists in Madras—the Editor of this *Review*—was elected President. In his inaugural address, the President outlined the work before the Association and promised to make it a live organisation. It was up to them, said Mr. Natesan, "to create for journalists in India a professional and social status." Such a thing could be accomplished only with the active co-operation of all leading journalists, and we hope the new Association will have a bright future.

"The Leader's" Silver Jubilee

Twenty-five years is a pretty big slice in the life of a journal and judging by the quality and nature of its work, the *Leader* of Allahabad has proved a powerful agency in building up public life in the U. P. and as a fearless and faithful exponent of liberalism in India. The success of the *Leader* and its present position as one of the leading dailies in India is undoubtedly due to the devotion and indefatigable labours of Mr. Chintamani, its talented Editor. Nor can we forget, on an occasion like this, the services of Mr. Mehta Krishna Ram and others of the staff whose loyalty and devotion should have gone far to lighten the task of the Editor.

But for a brief period of interruption when he was Minister of the Province, it is Mr. Chintamani who has shaped and fashioned the *Leader* as a vigorous exponent of progressive thought in the country much as the late Sir Surendranath Bannerji had done with the *Bengalee*. We congratulate Mr. Chintamani on the success that has attended his venture and wish the *Leader* all the prosperity, that continuous and uninterrupted work in a good cause deserves.

Withdraw the Agent?

More than once we have drawn attention to the excellent work that the Indian Agency is doing for our countrymen in South Africa. Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh—the present Agent-

General himself—has done not a little to add to the amenities of Indian residents in that far away colony. He has continued the good work of his predecessors in office and justified the necessity of the Agency in the Union. It must, therefore, be not a little surprising to read *Reuter's* report from Durban:

The suggestion that the office of the Indian Agent-General might be withdrawn from the Union in the event of further anti-Asiatic "interference" was made by Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh in the course of an address to the Indo-European Council. He said that India was unable to take a stronger line in dealing with such measures in South Africa.

What does this prove but that conditions in South Africa are becoming so intolerable that even Sir Kunwar who is doing such good work has begun to despair? In the interest of the good name of the Union Government itself, it is time that they realise the folly of their anti-Asiatic policy. That policy, if persisted in, will alienate even those who are doing their best to uphold the integrity of the Empire.

The Educated Unemployed

Unemployment among the educated has become so rampant in India that the need for tackling it is at once urgent and imperative. There is a strong feeling that much of the trouble in Bengal arises out of the extent of unemployment among the *bhadralog* classes. If that is so, the growth of unemployment in other Provinces can hardly be a matter of indifference to the public. Unfortunately we have no statistics showing the extent of unemployment among the different classes. Hence the recent Conference at Kumbakonam did well to urge the Government to furnish reliable data, after a careful survey of the situation. For, it is only on the basis of a correct data that anything of consequence could be undertaken. We are therefore glad that an attempt at a civic survey of the educated unemployed in certain specific localities has been undertaken in Madras. If similar un-official bodies set to work to make a survey of other Divisions in the city, the results could all be co-ordinated and something like a workable data obtained for tackling the problem at any rate in the city. This is work that deserves public support and encouragement.

WORLD EVENTS

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

YUGOSLAVIA

THE centre of interest this month has shifted to Yugoslavia and Spain where terrible things have happened. For some months past trouble has been brewing in which Italy, France and Yugoslavia have been chiefly involved. The Great War brought into being a number of smaller nations in Europe which are going to be the cause of much future trouble. Formerly they were a part of and under the authority of larger powers, but now they are independent, and want to practise self-determination. The larger powers, however, are seeking alliances so as to strengthen their position. This double play of disintegration of the larger powers on the one hand, and the attempt to build up strong combinations of nations on the other hand is causing a lot of friction in Europe, and we are going to have more trouble over it yet. Germany, Italy, France and even Russia are all engaging in the same attempt to strengthen themselves by alliances and zones of influence with smaller nations. Italy has caused trouble with the independence of Yugoslavia, just as Germany with Poland and Austria. France and Italy have not been good and peaceful neighbours. One can easily see that in the alignment of nations in Central Europe there is room for all kinds of misunderstanding and bad feeling. The late King Alexander of Yugoslavia had been trying hard to protect the interests of his own country and people, but in doing so he seemed to be veering round to seek the protection and help of France, which naturally roused the suspicions of Italy, and to a less extent of Germany and Austria.

SPAIN

Unhappy Spain has had another taste of insurrection and civil war. There are three political parties fighting for supremacy in Spain; they are—the Republicans to maintain the *status quo*; the monarchists to bring about a return

of the monarchy, and the communists to set up a dictatorship. In the midst of all this unrest Catalonia has taken the opportunity thus afforded of striking out for her own Republican independence, but the Catalan Republic has had a short life, and has now been disbanded. The trouble is that Spain does not seem able to provide a strong enough Government to handle the situation. And unless they are able to do that, the chances are that the Republic will fall into the hands of either the Monarchy on the one hand, or a Communist dictatorship on the other hand. So that Spain is between two stools, and personally I would not be at all surprised if the monarchy were recalled; Austria is in exactly the same predicament. A monarch does settle some things, and among them are the jealousy of ambitious men, and the eternal problem of succession to the headship of the State. Spain's troubles are not yet over.

AUSTRIA

Austria is settling down after her anxious time of internal unrest following the death of Dr. Dollfuss. The enemies of Austrian independence evidently are persuaded that the present is no time to continue their activities. In the League of Nations Assembly meeting, the Chancellor—Herr von Schuschnigg made a strong speech outlining Austria's present position and her future outlook. He said:

It was unimaginable, that in any genuine peace policy, treating Central European affairs on a basis of justice, Austria could be ignored. She was a portion of the living thought of Europe; she must be preserved in her present state. That was the fundamental principle of Austria's internal and external independence, and he (Herr von Schuschnigg) was not less firmly determined to uphold it than his predecessor.

Austria gratefully acknowledged the help that the League of Nations had more than once given her in her hour of need. The new Austria, said Herr von Schuschnigg, required to be put in a position to defend her territory, and was more determined than ever to fulfil that task. Their object was to attempt to seek new State forms and new social forms embodying imperative respect for the Austrian standpoint in all internal policy, and the right of the people to a voice in its political faith under authoritative leadership.

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THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

The month of September each year is important because of the annual meeting of the League of Nations Assembly when a review of the work of the year is presented and discussed, and members indulge in a look into the future. This year's Assembly was made historic by the fact that Soviet Russia was admitted into membership, and given also a permanent seat on the Council. The larger nations supported Russia's entry, but several of the smaller countries were opposed, as for instance, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland. Several representatives expressed their opposition as M. Motta from Switzerland who said:

In every sphere, religious, moral, social, political, economic, the Russian form of Communism was the most radical negation of their vital existence.

Senhor Mata from Portugal objected on the grounds

that the principles advocated by the Soviet were entirely incompatible with the principles underlying our civilisation.

The Polish Foreign Minister and representative, Colonel Beck, caused quite a stir when he raised the question whether the protection of minorities was a universal duty devolving on all, or only an obligation on certain States. His inference was that Poland was expected to abide by the regulations of the League while other and larger nations might evade them. He gave notice that his Government in future was going to refuse all co-operation in the matter of international organisations, meaning of course the League itself, in matters pertaining to minority protection.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTION

As was expected the anti-Labour Parties had an easy victory in the Australian Elections of last month, and the Lyons Government has been returned to power. But it has not a majority over all other parties taken together. There is now a movement to form a coalition government including the United Country Party of Dr. Earle Page; there seems however a hitch in that proposal, and if not accomplished, the Government will be placed in a rather difficult position.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons, in speaking of the results of the election said that it was a "striking endorsement of the Government's efforts to help Australia along the path of victory".

A rather surprising thing in the election was the strong vote given to the few candidates representing the Douglas Credit System. Major Douglas spent several months last year in Australia and New Zealand, where he evidently made many converts to his credit ideas.

BRITISH LABOUR

The annual British Labour Party Conference is a meeting of more than ordinary interest, more so this year as the elections are coming nearer, and parties are beginning to organise their campaign programmes. Southport was the place of meeting for the recently held conference. An important resolution was passed with an overwhelming majority to the effect that members of organisations auxiliary or subsidiary to the Communist Party are ineligible as members of the British Labour Party. That means that British Labour bans completely communism from its programme.

Another large vote was against Sir Stafford Cripps' amendment stating that the next Labour Government should secure immediate economic powers to bring about a Socialist reorganisation of the industrial system and change the whole basis of production and distribution. British Labour intends to move towards its goal by educational and constitutional means, not by any social revolution. Mr. Arthur Henderson's report on behalf of the Executive and the Trades Union Congress on war and peace was well received, and shows Labour is dead against war. He said that the whole Labour movement had rejected finally and for ever the principle of a Balance of Power. If any nation ever tried to involve Great Britain in war it would be opposed by the full strength of the Labour Organisation. The resolutions of that Conference will go a long way towards allaying some of the fears which were growing against extreme socialistic tendencies in the Labour Party.

Trade and Finance

BY "SRIVAS"

GILT EDGE MARKET

SO far as India is concerned, the month of October is generally supposed to be the eve, if not the beginning, of the busy season. It is the period of hopeful waiting for the resurgence of business activity. The principal characteristics which distinguish the cold weather from the monsoon are the increase in exports, the rise in money rates and strength in exchange, which are often accompanied by a degree of weakness in Government securities. Up to a fortnight ago Government securities were going forward on the momentum supplied by the unusually favourable circumstances that attended it in recent times. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper came up to as much as Rs. 92 and other scrips had similar improvement in the quotations. The general outlook, too, remained buoyant and the expectation that the price of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper would be in consonance with the rates at which the Government's new loans were issued were realised. But the last fortnight has been marked by a set-back. The immediate reason for this development is to be sought in the sudden halt that which has occurred in the upswing of giltedge prices in the London market. For a long time the Indian giltedge market has been deriving its impetus from the position of Government securities in London. The latter were particularly favoured by the currents of international finance which set up a flow of funds to London, owing to the uncertainty which attached to the gold standard currencies. The influx of funds caused an ease in money rates which was duly reflected in the demand for, and the prices of, giltedge securities. All of a sudden for the last fortnight, that is the second half of October, the movement has been arrested. The London market has been peculiarly stagnant. And in India, the first sign of a hardening of money rates has been followed by a drop in Government security prices.

SURPLUS FUNDS

The stringency might perhaps have occurred even earlier, but for the payments by the Government on account of the maturities of 1934 bonds on September 15 last and the time which such funds necessarily took for finding their way into investments. Government had their share of the surplus funds thus created through the channel of the weekly sales of treasury bills. The sales of intermediates were resumed in the middle of September; and since then the Government have taken more than Rs. 4 crores by way of sales of intermediates in addition to sales by weekly auction.

But the bulk of the surplus funds created by the payment of the 1934 bonds must be said to have flowed into the ordinary shares. It is a feature of the period under review that share prices in all the principal sections of the stock exchanges and at all principal centres showed very considerable increase in quotations and the volume of business transacted. The most sensational features of the share markets were the Imperial Banks and the Tata Iron and Steel scrips. The former boomed up on the rumour that the Imperial Bank was attempting to come to an understanding with some of the eastern exchange banks in regard to the exchange business in India.

EXCHANGE BANKING

Whether or not it is true that Sir Osborne Smith's last service to the bank before his change over to the Reserve Bank would be the negotiation of such an agreement, the public were easily taken in by the rumour; for the public argued to itself that with the coming into force of the New Imperial Bank of India Act, the Imperial would be free to engage in exchange banking. But exchange banking is such that new-comer would not be able to make headway except in conjunction with established exchange banking institutions. It is in this view quite understandable that the Imperial should try to

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secure its position in exchange banking, by some such alliance. The rise in the value of the fully paid on the circulation of the rumour was as much as Rs. 100 though since then there has been a somewhat sharp set-back. Tata's preference too have been booming up for over a long period. These two scrips are only exemplary of the generally becoming conditions of shares and stocks. But during the third week of October, signs of a set-back are noticeable. Despite the set-back that has occurred, it must be said that the rival of interest in ordinary shares all over India is a sign that the public are beginning to take a different view of the industrial and trade prospects than the one that was prevalent during the depression.

GOLD EXPORTS

Another feature of the period is the falling off in gold exports from India. It is nearly six weeks since the gold exports ceased to be on the old scale. It was generally believed that the falling off was due to the holders of gold in India waiting for better prices, of which the international position left little room for doubt. One should normally have given credence to this view, but that the theory of accumulated gold stocks in Bombay was not in accord with the easy money conditions which persisted till about the third week of October. Those who had been pointing to the possibility of an early cessation of gold outflow as a danger which the Government should reckon with in their exchange policy, seized the opportunity to urge that their fears were proving true and that the falling off in gold exports was not due to expectations of higher prices but to the depletion of gold stocks within the country, thanks to the persistent outflow since the abandonment of the gold standard. The truth probably lies, as in most cases, midway between the two extremes. Probably there is a depletion of gold stocks, but what little gold had been arriving at Bombay from the up-country centres had also been held up in anticipation of an

increase in the sterling price of gold. But the response to the record gold prices touched in the middle of October was by no means striking. Nevertheless, the estimate of gold stocks in Bombay which gains general acceptance puts the figure at about 16 lakhs of tolas.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

This takes us to the movement of the international exchanges during the period under review. It was a period of great upsets in the exchanges. Up to the first week of October, there was a persistent decline in sterling. It will be remembered that shortly before the period under review sterling was subjected to a heavy bear raid from the Continent. The bear operators believed that the prospects of sterling were gloomy, on account of the ideas which the American authorities were reputed to have expressed about a further cut in the dollar.

It will be generally granted that, if the American authorities effected a further depreciation in the dollar, the British Government would have no option but to allow sterling to decline. The bear operators thought they would forestall developments of that kind and initiated an attack on sterling. As soon as it was realised that events would not move so fast either in Britain or in America, there was a rush for cover; and it was on the strength of such a rush that sterling recovered. But the bear attack could not alter the position of the sterling in this part of the year. The commercial demand for dollars is believed to have been very strong; and under such a pressure sterling had a persistent fall up to the middle of October. In the third week of October, however, sterling has shown a marked recovery, which may be attributed to the relaxation of the seasonal pressure. If it is remembered that this year the autumnal depression of sterling started much earlier than usual, and that in the first week of October the commercial demand for dollars was unduly heavy, it should be understandable that the seasonal depression of sterling has run out,

Diary of the Month

Sept. 25. The Congress Socialist Party in a manifesto issued in Bombay attack Mahatma Gandhi's proposals for the re-organisation of the Congress.

Sept. 26. Three Indians trained at Woolwich are appointed to the new Indian Artillery Brigade.

Sept. 27. The application for the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Allahabad High Court is rejected.

Sept. 28. Afghanistan is admitted to membership of the League of Nations.

Sept. 29. The South Indian Liberal Federation at its confederation to-day lifted the ban on the admission of Brahmins into the Federation.

Sept. 30. The Labour Party Conference opens at Southport.

Oct. 1. Babu Rajendra Prasad accepts the Presidentship of the Congress.

Oct. 2. Dr. Meek is appointed Trade Commissioner for India in London.

Oct. 3. Mahatma Gandhi's sixty-sixth birthday is celebrated throughout India.

Oct. 4. The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald returns to London from his holiday.

Oct. 5. The Conservative Conference at Bristol resolves not to discuss White Paper before the publication of the Joint Committee Report.

Oct. 6. The 31st Session of the Indian Railway Conference Association meets at Simla under the presidentship of Mr. J. Williamson.

Oct. 7. Martial law is proclaimed throughout Spain.

Oct. 8. It is announced that leading Princes have subscribed for the erection of a statue of H. E. Lord Willingdon at Delhi.

Oct. 9. King Alexander of Yugoslavia and M. Barthou, French Foreign Minister, are shot dead.

Oct. 10. His Majesty confers a Dukedom on Prince George.

Oct. 11. Miss Madeline Slade (Mira Ben) arrives at New York and stays as the guest of Rev. J. L. Holmes.

Oct. 12. H. M. the King confers the title of G. C. I. E. on Lord Erskine, Governor-Designate of Madras.

Oct. 13. The Indian Railway Conference concludes its sittings at Simla.

Oct. 14. M. Poincare is dead.

Oct. 15. Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement re. Reform of the Congress.

Oct. 16. Sir John Anderson, in a speech at Edinburgh, says that Indian Reforms should not be a party issue in Britain.

Oct. 17. The Kashmir Legislative Assembly is inaugurated at Srinagar.

Oct. 18. H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester inaugurates the Victoria Centenary celebrations with a message from H. M. the King.

Oct. 19. Herr Hitler, it is stated, will not be responsible to the Reichstag hereafter.

Oct. 20. General Smuts appeals to Britain to grant Self-Government to India.

Oct. 21. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President-elect of the Congress, arrives in Bombay.

Oct. 22. C. W. A. Scott and Campbell Blake win the Sir Macpherson-Robertson Trophy, being the first to fly to Melbourne from London.

Oct. 23. The Subjects' Committee of the A. I. C. C. meets in Bombay and endorses the decisions of the Working Committee.

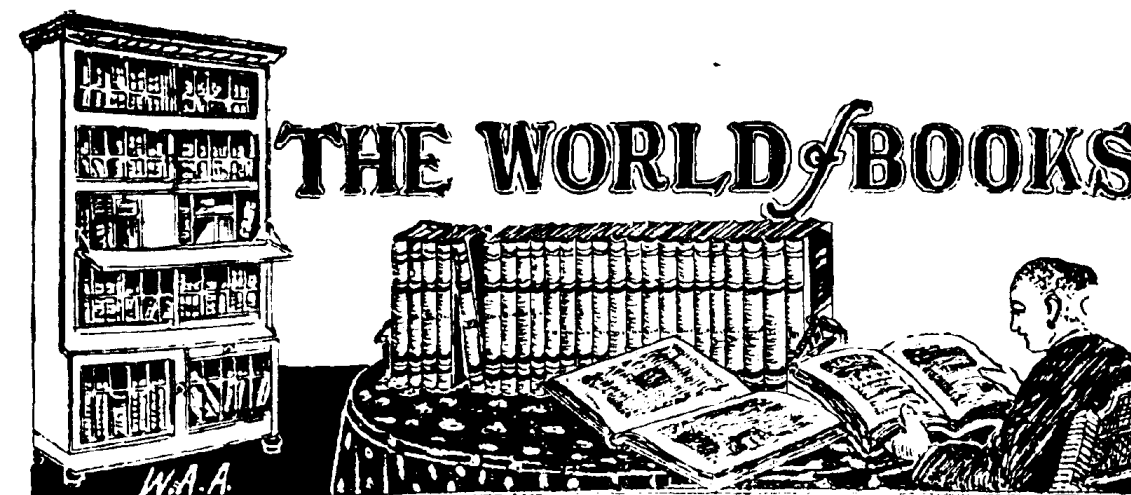
Oct. 24. The Anglo-Japanese Naval Conversations begin in London.

Oct. 25. The All-India Anti-Award Conference meets in Bombay under the presidency of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee and condemns the Communal Award.



BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

Oct. 26. The Indian National Congress meets in Bombay under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad.



THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE. By Thomas Hywell Hughes. George Allen and Unwin, London.

This interesting volume of Halley Stewart Lectures deals, for the most part effectively, with the challenge of New Psychology to religion. Under the term New Psychology, the author includes both the behaviourist and the psycho-analyst schools. He gives a full and sympathetic account of their contentions and shows how they do not affect the integrity or value of religious experience. The soundest argument against psychological pretensions is that questions of origin are fundamentally distinct from questions of validity. Even if it could be proved that religion has grown out of the Oedipus complex, that does not disprove its service in the past or its inspiration for the future. A psychology of experiencing is not a philosophy of the experienced. But Dr. Hughes not content with this answer would carry the war into the enemy's camp and dispute the psychology even as a proper account of origins. The very uncertainty of the psycho-analysts as to whether religion derives from fear or from the sex-instinct, and in the latter case whether by sublimation or by repression, is proof, according to our author, of the unsoundness of the psychologist's position. But uncertainty may be nothing more than what may be expected in what is yet an infant science; and the opponent's

uncertainty is no sure ground for one's own position. In this and other similar parts of the book, Dr. Hughes is skating on thin ice. His metaphysics is not too clear either; he fails to distinguish between existence and reality; he does not understand that though religious experience may be the highest we can have and though that may demand a God, God need not be equated with the absolutely real. Despite these defects, the book, which is so clear and attractive, deserves to be read by all thoughtful students of the philosophy of Religion.

CRUMP FOLK GOING HOME. By Constance Holme. (World's Classics). Oxford University Press. Price 2 shillings.

This is the first novel of Mrs. Punchard, first published in 1913 and has perhaps an autobiographical significance. The inclusion among the "World's Classics" is certainly justified by its merits. The pre-War world of the novel has already become old to us, and this romantic novel is a fascinating blend of the immortal old world of the country and the new. The country life is as that of Trollope or Henry Kingsley, while signs of modern life peep in frequently. The haunting traditions of an old and high-placed family, the zeal with which dogs may be reared and trained, and the strange return of love to its first original promptings are among the attractions of this novel.

THE AGE OF THE IMPERIAL GUPTAS.

By Prof. R. D. Banerji. Published by the Benares Hindu University.

These lectures were revised by the author and brought up-to-date in 1929; and they have now been posthumously published under the editorship, in part, of Prof. A. S. Altekar. The author discusses, in the first place, the chronology of the Imperial Gupta line; in the course of his treatment, we are told on the basis of the discovery of *Natyadarpana*, a work on dramaturgy, that Queen Dhruvadevi was first the wife of Ramagupta, who succeeded Samudragupta and later on married Chandragupta II and became the mother of Kumaragupta I, and that widow marriages or remarriages, according to the legal principles laid down by Narada and Parasara, were prohibited only later than the 5th century A.D.

In the next chapter information is afforded about the system of administration and peerage in the empire. Very little reliable evidence is available about the land revenue system of the early Gupta empire; and literary evidence for this is altogether lacking. The third lecture deals with the religious and literary revival of the age; and next, we have a clear account of the architecture of the early Guptas. The book is a masterly survey of the history of the Early Guptas.

FROM YERAWADA MANDIR. By M. K. Gandhi.

Translated from Gujarati by Valji Govindji Desai. Published by Jivraj Dahyabhai Desai at Navajivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

This little book contains the translations of the weekly letters that Gandhiji used to write from the Yerawada prison to the Satyagraha Ashram during his incarceration. The letters indicate some of the principal Ashram observances. A reading of this little book and possession of it will afford enlightenment on most of the principal virtues that every man should seek to cultivate.

CYCLING MANUAL AND YEAR BOOK 1934.

Temple Press Ltd., London. Price 1 shilling net.

This is the twelfth edition of the Cycling Manual and so many new features of current interest have been added to it that the Temple Press Ltd., London, the publishers of the Manual, have changed the title of the Publication into the "Cycling Manual and Year-Book." In future this handy volume will be issued annually with information brought up to date. The construction, care and adjustment of the bicycle are explained in detail and both the experienced cyclist and the novice will find the information in the Manual of great value.

PROGRESSIVE FRENCH COMPOSITION. By L.

Lamport-Smith, M.A. Cambridge University Press. (Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Madras.)

This book is intended for beginners in the difficult art of writing French prose and has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Panel Report of the Board of Education on the School Certificate 1932. There are forty-four lessons each on one page and on the opposite page is given a French-English vocabulary for each lesson with notes on grammar. An English-French vocabulary and a grammatical chart are appended to the volume.

SHREE MAHER BABA: His philosophy and teachings. By A. K. Abdulla. Published by Rustom K. Sarosh Irani, Nasik. Price Rs. 12.

There seems to be just now a crop of messiahs and Maher Baba is claimed to be one of them. His philosophy reveals several old teachings. It is interesting, and those interested in such thought which tries to synthesize Hindu and Persian traditions will find this a useful book. We find in his teachings the truths contained in several religions, but nevertheless there is also the stamp of individual experience and genius running through the core of them.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ANTI-QUARIAN STUDIES, ASSAM. BULLETIN NO. 2.

By Prof. S. K. Bhuyan, M.A., B.L., Shillong.

This Bulletin has an introduction from the pen of H. E. Sir Michael Keane, Governor of Assam, and announces a grant by Rai Bahadur R. Handiqui of Jorhat, for a permanent building for the Department. It is primarily a departmental report, but contains an indication of the extensive possibilities of historical research in Assam, as well as the lines on which the investigations should be conducted. It points out how Assam is marked by the fusion of Aryan and non-Aryan elements and by traces of their co-extensive, parallel or separate developments in the social, religious and political institutions of the peoples. The author traces the development of research activities under the patronage of Government and elaborates the origin, objects and activities of the Departments of Ethnography and of Historical and Antiquarian Studies which comprehend the publication of the Buranjis (or Chronicles). He gives a few important items from the collection of manuscripts by the Department, including those secured from different places and individuals till the beginning of the current year.

PRATINIDHI SERIES—SRIMAD BHAGAVAD-GITA.

By S. N. Tadpatrikar, M.A. Bhandarkar O. R. Institute, Poona, 4. Rs. 3.

Under the patronage of Shrimant B. S. Pan. Pratinidhi, B.A., Ruler of Aundh, Satara District, a series in Sanskrit, called the Pratinidhi Series, has been started to prepare on the most up-to-date lines, editions of old important Sanskrit texts. The Bhagavad Gita, the most popular of old Sacred texts of India, is the first work in this series. The special features of this edition are footnotes giving numerous variants and additional stanzas, etc., found in the old Kashmiri version. An exhaustive and critical introduction gives the views of different modern critics and suggests solutions for the interpretation of the text.

RUSSIA TO-DAY. By Nityanarayan Banerjee.

Foreword by Kalidas Nag. Published by K. N. Chatterjee. 120-2 Upper Circular Road Calcutta. Price 3.

The author toured Russia early in 1933 and gives a serial account of his tour. As Kalidas Nag observes, Russia is neither a heaven of solution of all our problems, as many innocent enthusiasts imagine, nor is it the hell of diabolical intrigues for a world conflagration through perpetual class-war. The book contains the impressions of a sober, accurate and independent observer and deserves to be read by those who are anxious to ascertain the truth about Russia rather than seek justification for their peculiar views about the country.

THE CLERK'S MANUAL. By N. A. Fisher.

Messrs. Hoe & Co., Madras. Price As. 12.

In writing this book, Mr. Fisher's intention has been to give any clerk in a banking or commercial office a general knowledge of what office routine is. The book has been approved by the Madras Text-Book Committee and the Government College of Commerce, Madras, and has also been recommended for the libraries of High Schools in the Mysore State, where commerce is taught.

BOOKS RECEIVED

DIETICS: FOOD AND RACE. By Prof. D. D. Kanga (Reprint from the Bombay University Journal), Published by the Author, care of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

WHITHER JABUA? Published by Kanhaiyalal Vaidya Central India States' People's Conference.

CHAMBERS' NO LUMBER GEOGRAPHIES. By J. Hametu Birrell, W. and R. Chambers, 88, Soho Square, London, W.1.

KENOPANISHAD. By A. B. N. Sinha, Hindi and Urdu Translator to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Patna.

EDUCATIONAL MUSEUMS at the Educational Centres of India. Written and Published by J. C. Basak, 363, Upper Chittpore Road, Calcutta.

PRACTICAL PALMISTRY. By Mukkavilli Veerabhadra Rao, B.A. 14, Chandrabhan Street, Komaleswaranpet, Mount Road P.O., Madras. Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., George Town, Madras. Price Re. 1-4.

The Princes and the Viceroy

STATUE FOR LORD WILLINGDON

To express the high esteem and regard in which His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India, is held by the Princes of India and generally to commemorate his long and distinguished connection with this country, leading Princes of India have decided to erect a statue of His Excellency in New Delhi, the Capital of India.

The letters exchanged between the Viceroy and His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal, who inaugurated the movement, are now published in the press. The list of donors to the statue fund are : Rs. 5,000 each from the Nawabs of Bahawalpur, Bhopal, Rampur, Jaora and Junagadh, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajas of Baroda, Kashmir, Jodhpur, Kolhapur, Mysore, Nawanagar, Patiala, Travancore, Udaipur, Benares, Bikaner, Cochin, Gwalior, Indore and Jaipur ; Rs. 2,000 from the Maharaja of Kotah.

Baroda

WORKING OF THE PRIESTS ACT

Only qualified Hindu priests will be able to function in Baroda now. It was in December 1915 that the Baroda State enacted a Hindu Priests Act with the object of having priests who will be able to perform their duties properly and intelligently and so as to make the people understand the real meaning of religious observances and ceremonies. Due to the difficulty of getting qualified priests, the Act was given effect to only in 1928 and that too only in 11 localities. But by a recent order of His Highness, the Act has been extended to the whole State.

NAMING STREETS AFTER OFFICERS

To put a stop to the practice of naming streets of villages after high officers to seek their favour, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has issued an order that no officer, however highly placed, should allow his name to be used except with the permission of the Government in writing.

Hyderabad

THE HYDERABAD BUDGET

"Compared with previous surpluses the budgeted surplus for the new year, namely Rs. 18.94 lakhs, is a modest figure, but it is after making full provision in the Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves; and then, as I have said before, it expresses the progress which the spending departments have made in their normal activities in utilising fully the grants that are being allotted to them," observed Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member, in his note setting out the Budget estimates for the Fasli year 1344, corresponding with 6th October 1934 to 6th October 1935. The Finance Member, in the course of his Note, reviews at length the progress of the finances of Hyderabad State during the past twelve years, of four trienniums, based on the scheme for the Departmentalisation of Finances, which, he claims, has been amply justified by the practical results achieved hitherto.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S SONS

A monthly allowance of Rs. 2,500 has been sanctioned for the heir-apparent, Major-General Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, and of Rs. 2,000 to Prince Moazam Jah Bahadur since the date of their joining their new appointments as Commander-in-Chief and Director of the City Improvement Board respectively.

RESTORATION OF JAGIRS

H. E. H. The Nizam has ordered the restoration of five Jagir villages and a sum of about two lakhs of rupees to the Begum Saheba of Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, member of the Corporation and Legislative Council.

RICE IMPORTS IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

On representation made by the Government of Madras, the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam have passed orders reducing the duty levied by them on rice imported into the Nizam's dominions from As. 12 to As. 10 per palla (150 measures.)

Mysore

MYSORE AND TUNGABADHRA SCHEME

A *communiqué* issued by the Madras Government on the Tungabadhra Irrigation Project Conference held at Bangalore recently states that no agreement could be reached about the sharing of the waters by the respective Governments. Madras would not consent to the proposed construction of a reservoir at Lakkavalli by Mysore unless the latter reduced her demand on common water, but Mysore was not prepared for the reduction and suggested that the question be referred to arbitration.

ART EXHIBITION DURING DASARA

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has awarded a silver cup for the best picture in the Fine Arts Section of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. His Highness the Yuvarajah has awarded a cash prize of Rs. 75 for the best picture in the Exhibition by a Mysore artist.

BROADCASTING IN MYSORE

The Government of Mysore have now under their active consideration the question of establishing a Broadcasting Station in a centrally situated place in the State. A Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, the Director of Industries and Commerce and Dr. M. V. Gopalaaswami is considering the question in all its aspects.

GIFT TO NANJANGUD

Mr. V. D. Rajarama Mudaliar, Burmah-Shell Agent in Mysore, has given a donation of Rs. 23,000 for the establishment of the Kamamma Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre at Nanjangud. The donor desires that a sum of Rs. 13,000 should be utilised for the construction of a suitable combined Maternity Home and Milk Centre and the balance of Rs. 10,000 be treated as an endowment for the upkeep of the milk centre.

Bhopal

AGRICULTURE REFORM IN BHOPAL.

In Bhopal, well organized steps are being taken to bring more area under cultivation. His Highness the Nawab Sahib has recently set up a Colonization Department under the supervision of Prince Rashid, the famous hockey enthusiast, who, it is confidently expected, will make the Department a success.

BHOPAL RIYASAT CASE

In the Bhopal *Riyasat* case, the Counsel for Sardar Dewan Singh, who was sentenced by the Hoshangabad Sessions Judge to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Indian States Protection Act, contended that the Hoshangabad Court had no jurisdiction to try offences alleged to have been committed beyond its limits. Sardar Dewan Singh was convicted for the article entitled "Pandit Motilal Nehru and Bhopal" published in the *Riyasat*.

Travancore

FALL IN TRAVANCORE REVENUE

Concessions that will reduce Government's income by some ten lakhs of rupees have been granted in Travancore in response to a resolution passed in the Sri Mulam Assembly. A reduction ranging from 14 to 33 1/3 per cent. has been made in students' fees in all Vernacular and English Schools. The revenue of certain classes of land has been reduced and the interest on agricultural loans has been reduced from 6 to 4 per cent.

Mandi

THE VICEROY ON FEDERATION

"In the Federal plan has been found the ideal solution for meeting the needs and aspirations of a united India, British and Indian, in which the Indian States must have an important part to play—a weighty contribution to make," said His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of a speech at a State Banquet at Mandi recently.

Jhalawar

REFORMS IN JHALAWAR

Following the inauguration of a new scheme of reforms, Government servants' conduct rules have been introduced in Jhalawar. These prohibit a State servant from associating himself from any movement of a political character either inside or outside the State, or a movement calculated to cause interference with the administration of law in the State. Travelling allowance rules also have been newly framed, and are more liberal than formerly.

Bhavnagar

HARIJANS IN BHAVNAGAR

The Harijan employees of the Bhavnagar Municipality will soon be more decently housed than at present. The whole project is estimated to cost Rs. 31,200 of which half will be a free grant from the Government, while the remaining half will also be advanced on loan to the Municipality by the Government.

Wadhwan

MINORITY ADMINISTRATION

A Council of three, consisting of Shri Harilal Rawal, Kumar Shri Karunsinhji (brother of the late Ruler) and Shri Pravinsinhji of Lathi, has been appointed to carry on the Minority administration in Wadhwan. Meanwhile, the young Ruler, Thakore Sahib Shri Surendrasinhji, is pursuing his studies in the Mayo College at Ajmer.

Cambay

BIRTHDAY BOONS IN CAMBAY

On the occasion of his birthday, His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Cambay has conferred a number of benefits upon his people. Over a lakh of rupees of land-revenue arrears have been remitted, the interest on loans has been reduced to 4 per cent, the toll-tax in the Terapur village has been abolished and the exemption from octroi duty has been extended by one year.

Jaipur

HEALTH IMPROVEMENT IN JAIPUR

With a view to the sanitary improvement of the town, Lieut.-Col. J. P. Huban, Director of Medical Service, has been appointed the Chairman of the Jaipur Municipality. In order to relieve the heavy congestion in the city, says a contemporary, a plan for the expansion of Jaipur town is also being taken in hand. This will provide for airy and commodious houses, equipped with water taps, electric lights and the flushing system. Roads and gardens will be provided and facilities given for a colony of middle-class people. Recently, when cholera had broken out in the town, the medical authorities took the utmost precautions. And when plague appeared in the Mofussil, immediate steps were taken to localise the epidemic, entirely segregating the village by removing the population to a safe area.

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Indians Overseas

South Africa

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Sir Maharaj Singh, the Indian Agent, speaking at a recent civic reception, said that one of the smallest oceans separated India and South Africa and increasingly South Africa would find her markets in the East.

It was dangerous, most dangerous for a country like South Africa to be on anything but friendly terms with 300 million people of India. They could not have friction without danger.

Sir Maharaj stated that he, however, saw signs of a change and believed that feelings between Indians and Europeans in South Africa would improve. South African statesmen were realising to an increasing extent the advantages of having a South African Trade Commissioner for the East and he had reason to believe that before very long, there would be a South African Trade Commissioner in India for India alone.

Ceylon

INDIANS IN CEYLON

The latest report of Mr. T. L. R. Chandran, Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, is characterized by a hopeful tone. It refers to the improved industrial outlook, paying incidentally a tribute to the unvarying loyalty of the Tamil labourers to his employer during the very trying times of depression. It is satisfactory to find from Mr. Chandran's report that infantile mortality among the Indian estate population of 1933 was lowest during the last fifteen years. There has also been progress in the education of children of estate labourers. Thirty-four new estate schools were registered in 1933 and the percentage of children attending school has increased from 50.31 to 52.74. There is also the prospect that with the return of industrial prosperity the welfare activities of the estates will show greater progress. The total number of Indian estate labourers repatriated from Ceylon to India during 1933 was 42,343 as against 14,338 in 1932 and 15,731 in 1931.

Malaya

INDIANS UNEMPLOYED IN MALAYA

A press *communiqué* says that "the Agent to the Government of India in Malaya has reported that several educated Indians are going over to Malaya in search of employment and are seeking the help of the Agency. It is impossible to find jobs for them nor is it possible to repatriate them.

The intending emigrants of this class are therefore warned against the risk they run by proceeding to Malaya at present in search of employment in the absence of definite engagements obtained prior to their departure from India."

FUTURE OF INDO-MALAYAN RELATIONSHIP

Speaking at a function organized by the Selangor Indian Merchants' Association recently, Rao Sahib K. A. Mukundan, Agent of the Government of India in Malaya, said that it was a source of gratification to him to find so many Indians settled down in Selangor as traders, many of whom were doing very well indeed. He hoped that more merchants would come over from India and made an appeal for the importation of goods of Indian manufacture for which he thought there would be a good market if care were taken for proper advertising. He also appealed to the Nattukottai Chettiar community not to confine their activities to money-lending. There was, he thought, a field of very useful service for them to help in the building up of industrial concerns.

The proper organization of Indian trade with Malaya is a question which is receiving increasing attention and many strongly favour the suggestion that the Government of India should agree to establish a commercial museum in Kuala Lumpur and appoint an Indian Trade Agent who will act for Indian firms not already represented in Malaya.

Fiji

INDIAN EDUCATION IN FIJI.

It is seen from the report of the Fiji Education Department for 1933 that in the 73 registered and recognised schools for Indians no more than about 4,600 children were studying, which represents one-third of the school-age population. No addition to the number of Government schools for the benefit of Indians was possible during the year, but one school was enlarged to provide accommodation for an extra 80 pupils. The total number of pupils on the roll of seven Government schools and the assisted schools, whose number increased by 4 to 45 during 1933, was 4,030 of which 3,003 were boys and 1,027 girls—a decrease of more than 600. The development of girls' education is said to be very much hindered by the absence of qualified female teachers. The fact that a record number of Indian girls appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination during the year must therefore be said to be of good augury.

U. S. A.

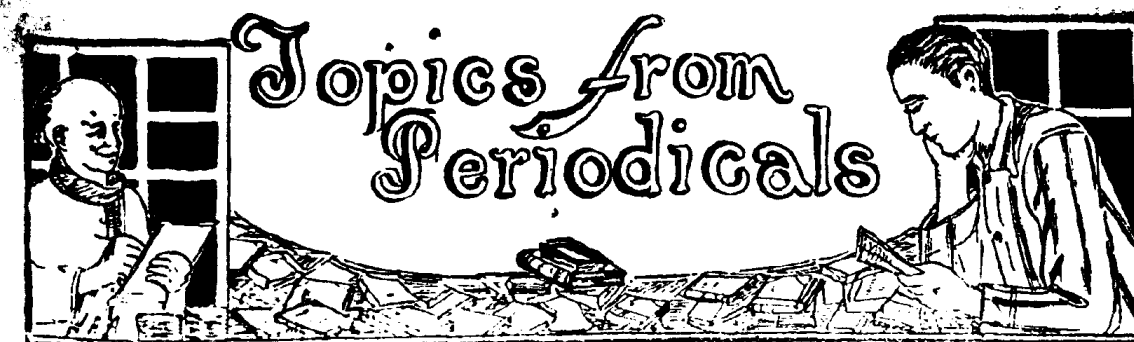
PARSIS AND AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

With reference to a *Reuter's* message that Dr. Dinshaw Ghadiali, a Parsi resident of Ohio (U.S.A.), claims eligibility for American citizenship on the ground that he belongs to the Aryan race and is therefore a white person, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, instituted inquiries, and recently received a copy of a communication from the department of immigration and naturalization of the United States addressed to an Indian correspondent in New York, on the eligibility or otherwise of Parsis for American citizenship. The Government of United States of America in their reply stated: "You have been erroneously informed as to the ruling of any Federal Court concerning Parsis. In any event, there has been no final decision on this point and for immigration purposes they would be considered natives of the proscribed zone."

East Africa

INDIANS IN MOZAMBIQUE

Replying to Sir Phiroze Sethna in the Council of State, Mr. Wingate said that the Government of India asked the Secretary of State on April 15 to make the strongest possible representation against the legislation by the Government of Mozambique, in Portuguese East Africa whereby Indian soldiers who wished to re-enter the colony would be only allowed to do so if they returned as employees of their previous masters, and every Indian employer must employ two Portuguese for one Indian national employed by him. It was also stated by him that a communication had been made by His Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon to the Portuguese Government and their reply was awaited. The legislation against which the Government of India have thus protested was characterized as most iniquitous and egregious by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, which also expressed its belief that it would kill Indian trade in the colony where 4,000 of our people had been residing for the last seventy-five years, and have materially contributed towards the development of the place. The restriction that Indian settlers who wish to re-enter the colony must do so only as employees of their previous masters is calculated evidently to oust the present Indian settlers from the colony by a process of gradual elimination. The position of India in this matter is quite strong. The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association have urged upon the Indian Government that further immigration of Portuguese subjects into India should be forthwith stopped and that laws should be enacted tending to discourage the stay of those who are already here, if the Portuguese Government do not immediately repeal the anti-Indian legislation.



CO-EDUCATION

The problems of co-education are gradually forcing themselves on the attention of educational authorities all over the world. Co-education is being tried with a vengeance and given the fullest scope in England and America. It is becoming more and more associated with up-to-date educational ideas and modernity. But there is a deeper reason for it.

Co-education must be viewed, in the ultimate analysis, as an outcome of the general movement for the emancipation of women and of the declaration of their rights and eligibility in respect of all kinds of social activities and avenues of employment which are open to men. But, says Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee in the September number of the *Calcutta Review*,

in the sphere of education this general and more fundamental reason acquires a special emphasis and significance. Highest pedagogic theory must more and more consider education as not to be confined within the boundaries of the school or a matter of class-room only. Education must take into account the whole of the unfolding personality, the complete development of the individual, his intellect no less than his emotions, by awakening and feeding every kind of interest. But this programme is too large for the school proper and its ordinary and formal methods. Much of it depends for its realisation on what may be called the environment of the school. Now an environment for purposes of such a complete education cannot exclude the relations between the sexes, both in the influence of those in charge, and in the companionship of those growing up. Each has something to give to the other, and without that being given in time, the growth of each runs the risk of being starved or warped, resulting not merely in a serious deficiency

at the time but perhaps much more for the needs and problems of later life.

But the question may be further asked: Is there not a risk in co-education of one sex assimilating the characteristics of the other in a strenuous common life resulting in "boys becoming girlish and girls boyish"? Under proper conditions, says the writer, this fear is not well founded. One of these conditions is that there must not be a preponderance of one sex in both the staff and students but a balance of the sexes. The balance must be not merely in number but in age, standing and experience.

There must not be excessive influence of one sex or the other in the school. Then it will easily steer clear of the apprehended developments and may even pave the way for the operation of wholesome influence which one sex can exercise on the other. For instance, boys may have to shed some of their roughness, coarseness, and crudeness of behaviour and language in dealing with their girl fellow-students and practise abstinence from the use of physical force to which they are prone. But this restraint which girls will impose on boys is not very objectionable and will not interfere with the normal development of their genuine manly qualities. Similarly on the other side girls will have to shed some of their shyness and will breathe a wholesome air of freedom in which the evils of repression to which they are liable cannot flourish. Most healthy girls in English schools pass through what is called a 'tom-boy' stage. And yet they will be none the worse for this boyish vigour and freedom; for a lessening of that self-consciousness which makes a good comrade, working out harmful repressions, and developing into true womanhood. It is not that co-education will inevitably produce unsexed boys and girls. It does not hinder but helps the proper development of the powers and distinctive features of either sex.

HITLERISM: A SINISTER INFLUENCE

The *Spectator*, commenting on the doings of the Nazis in Germany, refers scathingly to the sinister influence of Hitler in the politics of the "Fatherland". His methods of dealing with the forces of opposition are a complete reversal of the methods of civilized nations. Referring to the way he has been handling national emergencies, the *Spectator* says:

His methods, discarding all process of law, and resting upon superior force alone, are a challenge to any leader or to any faction who may be willing to measure now or in the future, physical strength against physical strength. And since we cannot suppose that he has succeeded in killing all who disagree with him, or terrifying all the bolder spirits into perpetual submission to his will, there will now remain men who will be only too ready to foment discontent among those scores of thousands of Brownshirts who from now onwards will have lost their pride in the Nazi triumphs. Germany seems to be determined to push to the uttermost logical limits its demonstration to the world of what may happen to a strong nation when it resorts to dictatorship. In a democracy differences of opinion rank as treachery, and those who persist in pressing their views may be forced to accept the decisive argument of the firing-squad. Fascism in all its forms extols the swift, bold, decisive, ruthless action which gets things done at once, sweeping aside opposition. It gives the power not to the man who is cleverest in discerning the needs of the community, but to the man who is cleverest in managing machine-guns. It may attain a certain amount of outward success in dealing with backward people, like 'the Syrians of old', of whom Mommsen wrote, 'accustomed to slavery'. But among a spirited emotional people, like the Germans, accustomed to warfare, and still possessed, for all their high civilization, of a primitive tribal pride of race and pride in chieftains, it must sooner or later arouse opposition, and we have seen how it stimulates the more barbarous and brutal instincts. A dictatorship, in such a country, is not likely to remain always one dictatorship; it is in danger of meaning many dictatorships; with a succession of dictators; and Herr Hitler has set a terrible example which was so carefully and shrewdly avoided by the Russians—Lenin and Stalin—who might disgrace, depose or exile their old comrades in power, but never killed them.

SWADESHI

"The time has come for a practical application of the idea that the industrial activities are only a form of social work aiming at the economic regeneration of the nation by enabling the people to do a more creative work than the routine work of earning their livelihood. Agriculture and industry are the two legs which support the body of the country; but in India one is paralysed while the other is under-developed," writes Mr. Maurice Frydman in the *India and the World* for October. The writer refers to a group of young engineers coming from all parts of India who are starting in Bangalore an "Indian Engineers' Corporation". The Corporation will work on the following lines:—

- (1) Fostering of cottage industries.
- (2) Organisation of co-operative industries.
- (3) Consulting, contracting and similar activities.

The work of the Corporation for fostering cottage industries shall consist in designing and manufacturing tools and machinery for home production, usually hand or foot driven, cheap and sturdy and simple to operate. First class engineers and first class machine tools are required for this work.

Co-operative industries shall be helped by the Corporation chiefly by encouraging one or more of its members to investigate a definite line of industry in its theoretical and practical aspects so that they may take it up either by taking charge of an existing co-operative association or organising a new one. The co-operative industry will thus be helped by an experienced, honest and reliable staff.

The chief sources of income of the Corporation shall be the profit made by the sale of tools for cottage and co-operative industries and the royalty paid by the co-operative industries organized by the Corporation.

The writer adds that it is an association of men and women who come together to help each other in their common work of improving the standard of living of the poor and the helpless in this country. "Their aim is simple, their methods are guided by common sense, their country has every thing to gain and nothing to lose if they succeed."

SHIVAJI AND BHAVANI

Mr. Surendranath Sen writes to the *India* monthly for October on the above subject. He says that Goddess Bhavani took a great interest in Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire and relates how the Goddess helped Shivaji in the difficult and dangerous mission he had to overcome. It is interesting to note that Shivaji's grandfather was such a good and pious ruler that the Lord Shiva told him in his dream that his good deed will not go unrewarded,

and the God himself will add to the greatness of his family in the person of his grandson. So Maloji knew and his countrymen believed that Shivaji was not a common human being. In his mortal frame burnt the divine fire, his frail body enclosed the divine spirit and divine energy lent strength and vigour to his slender arms.

It is no wonder that Bhavani, the spouse of Shiva, should keep a vigilant watch over a child so favoured by her lord. So whenever Shivaji was faced with a difficulty, the great goddess hurried to his rescue.

When the Sultan of Bijapur sent a mighty force under Afzal Khan to punish Shivaji, and the ministers of the Maratha Chief were divided in their counsel, the goddess herself urged Shivaji to meet the Muslim General without fear, for she had already decreed his death. Afzal had, indeed, caused the goddess a grievous wrong. In his blind fury he had desecrated the temple of Bhavani at Tuljapur, pulled down the stone image from its pedestal and pounded it into dust. Probably the Muslim General expected to draw out his Hindu adversary from his inaccessible mountain fastness by offending his religious susceptibilities, but Shivaji was too shrewd a soldier to be so easily moved and, unlike the Hindu deities of to-day, Bhavani was neither mute nor impotent. If her anger did not burn the ill-fated offender immediately, it was because Bhavani expected to find a fit instrument of revenge in Shivaji's dagger.

The writer narrates another important incident in Shivaji's career which is very interesting. In one of his fights with the Sultan of Bijapur, Shivaji is kept as a prisoner under strict watch and the Goddess Bhavani helps him to make good his escape. The oft-told story of his escape will bear repetition:

While his friends gave him up for lost, Shivaji devised a novel way of escape. He feigned illness and kept to bed for a few days. The feigned illness was followed by a feigned recovery. The pious Chief sent offerings of thanks to all the temples and the mosques in the neighbourhood and huge baskets bearing presents of fruits and sweets were sent to the principal nobles of the city. At first the vigilant guards made a careful scrutiny of the baskets, but as they found nothing suspicious or unusual, they gradually slackened their vigilance and the harmless presents were allowed to pass on unexamined. When all looked quiet, Shivaji and his son left the city under the very nose of the police superintendent, seated in two of those baskets that looked so commonplace. Once safe outside the city walls, it was but a moment's work to assume the garb of a Hindu ascetic and in that disguise Shivaji visited the principal places of Hindu pilgrimage before he wended his way home through the unfrequented jungles of the Gond country. Strong in his faith in Bhavani, forewarned by her of the lurking dangers, Shivaji came out of every difficulty and trial unscathed and whole.

MACHINES AND CIVILIZATION

Under the above caption, Dr. James J. Walsh, M.D., Ph.D, contributes an article to the August number of the *Catholic Review*. Machines are responsible for the modern economic plight of the civilized countries. Dr. Walsh says:

"Machines have come to occupy so much attention in our time that a history of their development and the place they occupy in human life cannot fail to be interesting. We have become so dependent on them in so many ways that it is difficult to understand just how men got along before the machine era. A few years ago many people used to laud machines as man's greatest production, the exemplification of his particular distinction from the animals, his tool-making power. Then with the coming of the commercial depression we heard much about the evils connected with the invention of machines. Their multiplication in ever increasing ingenuity was destined, it was said, to supplant man power in the very near future, and make it impossible for the vast majority to find lucrative occupation."

COMMUNALISM

Mr. Nagendranath Gupta, writing in the *Hindusthan Review* on Communalism, observes that it is practically unknown in Indian States.

The Chief Minister of the premier Mussalman State Hyderabad, Deccan, is a Hindu. The Dewan of Mysore, the foremost Hindu State, is a Mussalman. Jaipur had a Mussalman Dewan, so has Kapurthala. No one objects to a Mussalman or a Hindu as an Indian, the objection is to the member of a particular being preferred as such. In Indian States, British advisers and administrators are being steadily introduced in supersession of Indians. The Princes while being amused by the bauble of Federation are losing their own individuality.

The worst feature of communalism is the introduction and perpetuation of communal electorates. Are these to be also justified on the ground of holding the balance even?

So long as communal electorates are maintained there will be no real suffrage in India. The right of vote is a valuable and an absolute right. The elector cannot have his choice restricted by religion. So long as a candidate is qualified he is entitled to the support of any elector. What does it matter if I have a vote as a Mussalman? The candidate of my choice may be a Hindu and I have full right to vote for him. Similarly, as a Hindu voter I have every right to vote for a Mussalman candidate. To restrict my right is to deprive me of the suffrage. A vote is neither Hindu nor Mussalman; it is a right of selection unhampered by any qualification; it cannot be narrowed down and made operative only under certain particular conditions. It is not a free right at all, but one subject to sufferance and dictation. The commandment is: 'Vote for a man's religion, not for his ability to represent the interests of the country.' As self-respecting men we should have nothing to do with such a right, because it is not a right at all.

The writer then refers to the province of Sind and adds: that the British occupation of Sind succeeded the rule of the Mirs.

The ruling family of the Talpurs were Beluch. Almost all their officials were Hindu Amils, and that is why they are designated "Dewans". The Mussalman subjects, mostly Mussalman by conversion, were quite content to be ruled by the Hindu officials. The Mirs were simple-minded, and the Machiavellian policy of sowing bitterness between the Hindus and the Mussalmans

did not occur to them. Latterly, life, property and the honour of women have been becoming insecure in Sind, specially in Upper Sind, and Hindus are robbed by Mussalman dacoits. This would have been impossible in the time of the Mirs. When Sind becomes a separate province, will there be a diminution or an increase of insecurity?

In concluding, Mr. Gupta points out that:

Unfortunately for India and the peoples constituting the Indian nation, the great danger of communalism is not realised in view of what appear to be immediate advantages and personal gains. Neither the Hindus nor the Mussalmans can ever prosper at the expense of each other. They can only succeed by pooling all their resources and their interest. Let them realise that all the reforms so far carried out, or promised, do not give even the shadow of power to the people of India. It is not in the interest of either the Hindus or the Mussalmans, but a third party, that they should be divided and the Upas tree of communalism should be watered into luxurious growth by the passions and bickerings of communal strife.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT

'Till lately the term "Bolshevism" was anathema to all the outside world. Much has been said of Bolshevist barbarities and the ways of the Russian Soviet. But whatever excuse there may have been for such grotesque caricature of the Russian scene, the recent achievements of the Soviets, says Mr. D. W. Indra, in the October Number of the *Modern Review*, have been such as to compel attention from all quarters:

The completion of the first Five-Year Plan of the Soviets about a year ago has not ushered in the expected millennium, nor can it be denied that the execution of that plan has been attended with Himalayan blunders. But after all is said and done, the net result would seem to be a colossal achievement well worth our attention.

The transformation which the Soviets have brought about within a decade or so, under a host of serious handicaps has extorted high tributes even from those students of Russia who have no sympathy with its implacable attitude towards capitalism. The writer says that Russia leads the world in the matter of protective Labour legislation.

Already more than nine-tenths of the wage-workers are insured. The social insurance is in the control of the trade unions, the Commissariat of Labour and the workers themselves. While in other countries the workers usually contribute from 30 to 40 per cent. of the insurance funds, in Soviet Russia the workers are not asked to contribute anything. Most generous and extensive provisions for payments for maternity and child welfare, for medical care, for temporary and permanent disability, unemployment, invalidity and old age, housing, death benefit and burial are made. Working women who were the beasts of burden in old Russia are specially protected and as a rule prohibited from night work and from certain arduous employments. Public nurseries provided for small children whose mothers are at work, are a notable feature of Russian life, not only in the factories but on the collective farms and in the parks and places of amusement. Provision is also made in factories and farms for newspapers, magazines, books and study courses. Workers are entitled to vacations on full pay in advance. Palaces and summer resorts of the former nobility are turned over for sanatoria, rest homes, hospitals and nurseries for their workers and their children.

All this fine humanity to a class of workers who have been the bottom-dogs in all climes down the ages was partially offset during the early days of the Bolshevist Revolution by the step-motherly treatment meted out to the intellectuals, but the Five-Year Plan has brought into relief the importance of intellectuals in the social economy, and that class is now rapidly coming into its own.

THE SAAR PROBLEM

The Saar Problem is looming large now on the horizon. A historical survey of this most controversial question is attempted by Mr. R. M. K. Birchanan in the September-October issue of the *World*. The Saar owes its problem to coal.

Since the War, documents have come to light which show that France coveted the Saar as an addition to Alsace Lorraine, though this territory was not included in the official declaration of French War aims, but was first acknowledged at the Peace Conference. The reason given then was that if she (France) was to work the iron in Alsace Lorraine, it was essential to have the Saar coal, since her own northern mines had been ruined by Germany. Thus to compensate France for her destroyed coal-fields, the Saar, through its coal, was forced into the Peace Treaty of Versailles.

Since it was impracticable for France to work coal-mines in German soil, a territorial rearrangement had to be made. The solution arrived at was to give France the unrestricted use of the mines for a period of fifteen years, during which time the territory was to be under the international control of the League of Nations, thus preserving for the inhabitants of the Saar all their existing rights and privileges.

At the end of this fifteen-years period, i.e., 1935, the political fate of the country was to be decided by the League Council, guided by the result of a plebiscite, held in the Saar territory, of all people who had been resident therein.

With the advent of Hitler, the Saar once more began to figure in the Continental news.

It had been considered that with a population predominantly German, there was only one possible decision to the plebiscite of 1935. Now there were complications. Foreign observers suggest that not more than 60 per cent. of the population are in favour of the Nazi regime in Germany, and what the result of the vote will be it is difficult to say.

Both the French and the Nazi Party have commenced propaganda campaigns in the hope of swaying the people of the Saar basin. Dr. Goebbels, in a broadcast speech in May 1934, said: "Germany will admit no compromise on the matter of the return of the Saar. No heed must be paid to the anti-Nazi activities of the Centre and Socialist parties, or of the Governing Commission." This was countered by the speech of M. Fribourg, who said that France would drop an economic safety curtain the moment a political barrier was formed between France and the Saar.

The plebiscite is to take place on January 13, 1935. The voters will be all who are over twenty and were resident in Saar on June 28, 1919, without distinction of sex. There are three alternatives: maintenance of the present regime; union with France or union with Germany. These alternatives present for the League, and for Europe, a very serious problem, and one which if mis-handled might lead to bloodshed, and a second European war.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, writing in the last number of *Current History*, examines the results of the working of the Ottawa Pact and points out the inherent unsoundness of the theory of Imperial preference. The National Government promised great things to England from a system of tariffs giving preference to Dominion articles in return for increased preferences from them. But the Dominions are determined to develop their own manufactures and their most formidable competitor is Great Britain herself. They can not therefore give her really effective preferences; for any increases in the imports of British manufactures can only be at the expense of the industries they wish to build up for themselves. What exactly has happened?

Canada increased the tariff on both British and other imports to record heights a few months before the Conference began. Prime Minister Bennett gave the mother country certain preferences at Ottawa, but on examination it is higher than before he came into office. British exports to Canada have, in fact, fallen since the Conference was held. The Australian representatives at the Conference proudly stated that they could give Great Britain nothing without the authority of their Parliament, and they followed this up on their return with such meagre measures that all interest in them has evaporated. In New Zealand, the Prime Minister, on his return from Ottawa, explained to his Parliament that he had merely ante-dated by six months certain changes which would have been made without any Ottawa Conference. South Africa has declared both before, during and since the Conference that she had little to ask for and still less to give. British Ministers since their return from Ottawa have been markedly silent about Imperial preference, and it has sunk to the level of a minor political issue. The basis of a good trade bargain between Great Britain and her Dominions does not exist, and the Ottawa Conference will be the first and last effort artificially to create it.

The failure of Ottawa, adds Mr. Lees-Smith, has shown "that protection carries in its heart a deadly peril to the future of the British Empire.

The farmer in Great Britain has won for himself protection against foreigner, only to find that the place

of the foreigner has been taken by the Dominions. As the imports of meat and dairy produce from Argentina and Denmark have been cut down, more and more have come from Australia and New Zealand. The English farmer finds it just as unpleasant to be ruined by an Australian as by an Argentinean. He is forcing the National Government to start excluding empire goods. This latest peril to the empire is shown by the dispute with New Zealand who sends 80 per cent. of her produce to England. If Great Britain cuts off exports from New Zealand to what is practically her only market, she will be ruined. She will be unable to buy British goods, or admit British settlers or pay interest on British Capital. Protection has ranged the British farmer against the British Empire and has nothing to offer to end the miserable quarrel.

CULTURAL READJUSTMENT

The September number of the *Aryan Path* contains an article on "A plea for cultural readjustment" by Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, who says that we are now in a state of intellectual bankruptcy and remain as outcasts, deprived of our place among the cultural peoples of the world. To learn Sanskrit, Indian literature and Indian philosophy, Indians go to the London School of Oriental Studies. To remedy this state of affairs, Dr. Kumarappa suggests the revival of Sanskrit learning in India on an intensive scale. He continues:

Our schools and colleges must really become saturated with our own indigenous culture. Then our seats of learning must be so organized as to enable them to extend the intellectual hospitality of the country to the research scholars of the West who are eager to come to India to specialize in Oriental learning, and to study Indian culture at its very source. . . .

India has had a glorious past and her future is not without promise. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the promise of the future depends on the education of the young in the true ideals and traditions of the race. In whatever way we Indianize education, it must be so as to revive our culture, and make Indian life seem as sublime as any the world has ever seen. It must make it possible for India to resume her place among the nations, not as a competitor in material production, but as a teacher of all that belongs to a true and radiant civilisation.

THE INDIAN RENAISSANCE

"Is the Indian Renaissance anti-European?" asks Mr. K. M. Panikkar in the course of a thoughtful article with which the new monthly *The Twentieth Century* (edited by Mr. Iswara Dutt, Allahabad) opens. The average Indian to-day certainly believes blindly in the superiority of things Indian.

He is convinced that Indian music even if he does not know it, is or must be superior to European music, that Indian art, both in its tradition and achievements, is incomparably superior to Western art, that the Indian view of life is more spiritual and less materialistic than that of Europe.

But this is no reasoned conviction. It is rather the reaction of a course of education which, in the beginning of British rule in India, made such ridiculous pretensions to the superiority of every thing British. The present attitude is rather a sort of protective armour, which a deep national instinct has spread over the youthful mind to shield it from the utterly ridiculous cultural basis of Indo-British connection.

Lord Macaulay, the arch-apostle of complacent liberalism which believed that everything good, beneficial or fine was the exclusive property of Protestant Whiggism of England, in drawing up his famous Minute on Indian education, based his entire scheme on the belief that all that Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian literature had to offer was not worth a single shelf of English books. The result was that Indian education and all books written for the use of schools proceeded on the assumption not only that the Europeans were a superior race but that the Indians were inherently inferior, that if they had any art—which of course was denied—it must have come from Greece; if they had any theatre, it could only have been the reflection of Greek achievements; if they had any philosophy, it could not be of any value as it was not based on Plato or Aristotle. As for Indian history it was but a long record of deceit, treachery and defeat. India of course had no heroes and in their absence Indian students at schools were taught to worship at the shrine of Clive, Hastings and Wellesley.

But once the shock of the compact was over, the Indian mind reacted differently to what was expected by those who originated that scheme of culture. Nor is this animosity and indifference a healthy sign. True culture is cosmopolitan and Indian culture has always been catholic enough to accommodate the best elements of foreign thought.

The deplorable consequence of the superficial animosity of the Indian towards Western culture and of the determined indifference of the European in India towards all Indian things is that the vast field of intellectual co-operation between the two communities lies fallow, unfertilized and uncared for. It may well be hoped that once the political problem is more or less satisfactorily settled, both Englishmen and Indians will turn their attention to this vast field, where the soil is so fertile and the prospect so bright. If Indians and Englishmen co-operate, the dawn of a new civilisation which Raja Ram Mohan Roy hailed a hundred years ago may still grow into a glorious morning.

The writer concludes that the cultural contact between Europe and India must be fostered and maintained unimpaired. The fruits of that contact are already apparent in the spheres of art and thought in the type of world famous men, like Bore and Tagore and Gandhi. The loss to India would indeed be immense if the fertilising flood of European thought is not allowed to mingle its waters with the tradition of India and create thereby a new, wide and more profound culture. "To my mind," says the writer,

"the future cultural development of India depends on the maintenance and cultivation of European traditions. I have complete faith in the individuality of the Indian mind and the deep hold of her culture on her children and therefore I do not fear that the assimilation of European ideas will lead either to Eurasian type of mind or to a degenerate and hybrid culture, which adopts the form but is unable to realise the substance of an alien tradition. The cultivation of European thought and culture is therefore essential for the mental and spiritual progress of India. But it must be divorced from the general educational programme of the provinces and must be independent of universities and colleges.

THE CONGRESS AND ZEMINDARS

The July issue of the *Landholders' Journal* opens with an article on the above subject by the Editor. The Zemindars as a class take very strong exception to the form of socialism preached by certain Congress votaries, as they fear it will in the long run lead to a terrible upheaval in the social and political life of India's population.

It was impossible for the zemindars to identify themselves with forces in the country in the fight for Swaraj when they found that a growing section of such forces having first indulged in loose talk of expropriation of the propertied classes now insist on a recognition of this principle by the Congress as a body. It is true they have not so far, thanks to the restraining influence of Mahatma Gandhi, been able to secure their objective. The zemindar community must ever remain grateful to Mahatma Gandhi and to such prominent Congress leaders as Messrs. Satyamurthi and Rajagopalachari who have definitely lent their weight against and successfully resisted the adoption of a plan of action calculated violently to disturb the existing structure of society.

But when will it be possible for the zemindars to join the national movement inaugurated by the Congress? Only when the Congress definitely turns its back upon threats of expropriation of private property and gives up the pursuit of plans and methods which will assuredly involve the country in misery and confusion. The Editor concludes:

What is further needed to ensure a whole-hearted support of the landholding interests are genuine and unmistakable evidences of sincere determination of the 'national' organisation to purge itself of all those elements who have set their heart on class war and on disintegration of the existing order in the senseless pursuit of a design to build up a socialist state on the Western model, to prevent the chances of recrudescence of unconstitutional, subversive, and so-called direct methods of political action which have not only failed of their purpose but wrought incalculable harm to the country. The Congress creed which admits of severance, under certain circumstances, with the British connection with all necessary implications may, for aught we know, prove a stumbling-block in the way of the desired co-operation.

JAPAN AND INDIA

A Japanese contributor, in the course of an article on 'Japan's Debt to India' in the *Prabuddha Bharata*, says that the present day Japan is the product of systematic culture for the last fifteen centuries.

"From the date of its introduction into the island of Japan, Buddhism, which had its birth in India, has ruled various aspects of social and political life and has definitely shaped the destinies of the people. The glorious work done by Buddhism can never be effaced from memory. The present generation owes its ideas and inspirations particularly to Buddhism. It is their noble heritage, and they glorify in the name of Lord Buddha. India is especially fortunate because she gave birth to Buddha who, by his truth and piety, has left behind a vast spiritual empire throughout the East which is daily expanding in dimension. It is a good fortune for Japan also to hold the taper of light still now, and she thinks it to be her mission to diffuse the light of truth in all lands of darkness."

The writer points out that Buddhist India and Buddhist Japan do not differ fundamentally; the same spirit of faith pervades the Japanese and the Indian people.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

ON OUR NATIONAL DEMAND FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. By Mr. M. Asaf Ali. [The Calcutta Review, November 1934.]

THE PROBLEM OF TIME IN INDIAN THOUGHT. By U. C. Bhattacharjee. [The Philosophical Quarterly, July 1934.]

THE FACE OF THINGS IN KASHMIR. By R. S. Pandit. [The Modern Review, October 1934.]

THE MEANING OF "SVANA" IN INDIAN MUSIC. By S. V. Viswanatha. [The Aryan Path, October 1934.]

THE CHRISTIAN RECONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN CULTURE. By Miss A. B. Van Doren, M.A. [The National Christian Council Review, October 1934.]

ART AND MODERN INDIA. By Nanalal C. Mehta, I.C.S. [Prabuddha Bharata, October 1934.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

GANDHJI'S STATEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi made the following announcement in the course of a statement issued at Wardha on Monday the 15th October:

My proposed retirement is neither a threat nor an ultimatum. It is a natural consequence of the rejection of my amendments, because hearty acceptance of these amendments is necessary to enable me to render efficient service.

It is now as clear as crystal that I cannot secure that hearty assent from the Congress. Subject, therefore, to whatever the informal meeting of the members of the All-India Congress Committee may have to say, I propose to retire from the Congress immediately after the closing of the session.

Gandhiji adds that he has the full concurrence of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the retiring Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, President-Elect of the Congress, Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother.

Mr. Gandhi announces a proposal for the creation of an All-India Village Industries Association which would be an autonomous body like the All-India Spinners' Association, and would not be "meddled with" by the Congress. He concludes:

It is my certain conviction that if the so-called higher class will but identify themselves with the so-called lower classes and lend them the support of their intelligence and ability, India can become a land flowing with milk and honey and can also achieve her economic independence without a deadly war either with the Government or with capitalists. Political independence will follow as a matter of course, without the intervention of civil disobedience.

MR. P. R. DAS ON THE CONGRESS

Mr. P. R. Das, ex-Judge of the Patna High Court and the brother of the late Mr. C. R. Das, in a statement, repudiates the claim advanced by Pandit Malaviya's party that in setting up candidates against the Congress they are following the example of Mr. C. R. Das and

Pandit Motilal Nehru's Swaraj Party and forcefully pleads for support to the Congress in the coming Assembly elections. Mr. Das says:

The question at the present moment is one of the most serious that has ever faced us. That question, in my opinion, will not be solved by taking a narrow communal view. The Congress is asking for a vote of confidence from my countrymen. It is for my countrymen to say whether, having regard to the great sacrifices which Congressmen have made, they are entitled to that vote of confidence.

The defeat of the Congress at the election will justify the Government in taking the view that the country has passed a vote of censure on the activities of the Congress. Before my countrymen make up their minds as to whether they ought to vote for the Congress candidates or against them, they must be prepared to answer the question whether the Congress is or is not entitled to a vote of confidence at their hands.

For my part I have no doubt that the defeat of the Congress candidates at the next election will be nothing short of a national disaster and so far as I am concerned I intend to vote for the Congress candidate.

CONSERVATIVES AND INDIA

A spirited attack on the Government's India policy was repelled at the Conservative Party Conference at Bristol by the adoption of a motion by 543 votes to 520 to the effect that it was not in the interests of the party that the conference should pass any resolution, particularly as it had been decided that a special meeting of the party council should be held to confer with Mr. Baldwin when the report of the Joint Select Committee was published. The resolution in question, which was moved by Sir Henry Page-Croft, says:

This conference, which is prepared to support measures for a greater measure of self-government in the Indian provinces step by step, in accordance with the Government of India Act, records its emphatic opinion that the partnership between Britain and India in the central government of the Indian empire must not be dissolved, and urges the Government not to assent to any proposals which will imperil the future of India within the empire or impair the confidence and unity of the Conservative Party in view of the menace of socialism.

GANDHIJI'S DECISION

Addressing the Subjects Committee of the Congress at Bombay on 23rd October, Gandhiji stated that his decision to retire was irrevocable so long as the present conditions continued. He said in the course of an impassioned speech:

I have decided to retire. I plead with you to leave me alone. I am not here to bargain with you. Even if the amendments which I have suggested are adopted, I cannot remain with you. The majority of the Working Committee was in favour of my retirement and a strong minority was against, but I must not be brought down by force even if it is the force of love. I feel that I am a dead weight pressing on the Congress.

MR. SASTRI ON GOKHALE AND HIS WORK

The Gokhale Hall, Poona, was opened by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., on 28th September. The Rt. Hon. Sastri, in his welcome speech on behalf of the Deccan Sabha, dwelt on the history of the institution and said that liberalism and moderation were its watchwords. Quoting Ranade, he said:

"The spirit of liberalism implies a freedom from race and creed prejudices and a steady devotion to all that seek to do justice between man and man, giving to the rulers the loyalty that is due to the law that they are bound to administer, but securing at the same time to the ruled the equality which is their right under the law. Moderation imposes the condition of never vainly aspiring after the impossible or after too remote an ideal, but striving each day to take the next step in the order of natural growth by doing the work that lies nearest our hands in a spirit of compromise and fairness." In these wise and weighty words is enshrined a doctrine of abiding value. The years that have passed have not diminished in the least their validity. On the contrary, one may venture to say that the events of the past few days have added to the significance and practical bearing of this great teaching. After Ranade the greatest name among moderate and liberal politicians is that of my master Gopal Krishna Gokhale. It will be allowed by every one who is acquainted with Indian affairs that the teaching of Mr. Ranade was carried forward by his most eminent pupil in the most faithful and effective manner. It is not for me, speaking in Poona, to say anything about the great work that Mr. Gokhale performed in his all too short a career; but I venture to say this, that there is not a day on which some of us who were his immediate pupils do not wish that he were alive to give us some clear guidance in this chaos of opinion and thought.

I am tempted to say a word of those to whom Ranade and Gokhale and the ideas and beliefs which they stood for are cherished memories. They are not growing in number or popularity or influence on public movements in the country as much as we should desire. It is a thought which occasionally makes one sad. Why is that the case? It would take me long, and perhaps I should weary you, to examine this matter with the care and patience and impartiality that it deserves; but this remark I will venture to make. Those that still remain true to the faith that they have inherited need not, it seems to me, hold down their heads or go about as though they were the bearers of some discredited or obsolete doctrine.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON ON PARTY POLITICS AND INDIA

Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, addressing the Edinburgh Corporation on October 15, said that the irresistible march of evolution in India was full of difficulties.

From the standpoint of those responsible for the Government of India, it was greatly to be deplored that Indian affairs had become from time to time a matter of acute political controversy in Britain.

Whatever the differences might be as to the best way of governing India, it would be agreed by all men of practical experience that the only policy likely to succeed all along the line was a policy which could steadily and persistently be pursued without being tossed and twisted about in the turbulent stream of party politics.

Britain's wonderful record in the management of external affairs was made possible largely by the fact that those affairs were treated as standing above party politics.

He did not believe that in the Parliamentary life of Britain, Indian affairs could for very long exercise a dominant influence. The issues which would sway the electorate and determine the alignment of the political parties would always be domestic.

If this were so, justice as well as experience dictated that the destinies of India should be worked out in an atmosphere of judicial calm. The leading statesmen of all parties realised this fully.

THE VICEROY ON COLOUR BAR

Presiding over the anniversary celebrations of the Bishop Cotton School at Simla, H. E. Lord Willingdon said:

I want you always to remember that it is not the colour of the man that makes the man, but it is the character inside the man that counts. During my long public life, I can count many friends, tried and trusted friends, who are neither of my race nor of my colour.

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

In a communication to the press, Mr. C. R. Reddy analyses the present political situation with reference to the forthcoming elections to the Assembly and appeals to the public to support the Congress. He says:—

It is not necessary to agree with the Congress policy and action in every detail. A manly race will naturally and spontaneously respond to the gallantry of its soldiers, even if they are defective in other respects, and any day prefer them to the cautious or cowardly, distinctively feeling that they are the guardians of its honour and self-respect.

After all, the Congress represents action, and not mere talk, tall talk; action, direct as well as indirect and always action. If the civil disobedience movement is direct action, its constructive programme, khaddar, temperance, Harijan uplift, swadeshi, labour uplift, etc., are indirect action, almost as important and effective as direct action. It has imbued the ashes of our civilisation with life, and more than life—spirit—spirit of patriotic courage and adventure. Doubtless when we are first stirred to action, we commit mistakes; who is infallible, except the arm-chair critic and the opportunist? But action is experience; and experience corrects itself and improves upon itself. If we commit Himalayan blunders, it is because we are engaged in Himalayan adventures, and those who are but negatively good are just good for nothing.

PT. MALAVIYA ON COMMUNAL AWARD

In an address at Cawnpore, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that the constitution promised by the British was founded on the Communal Award. It was not a question of Hindus or of Muslims, but was purely one of Swaraj. The Award had divided the country into any number of electorates and had thus delayed Swaraj indefinitely. Unless, therefore, the Award was rejected *in toto*, no Swaraj was possible.

MR. ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN

Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Congress leader, and his brother Dr. Khan who were recently released from Hazaribagh Jail will continue to get the allowances paid to them during their detention period, the difference being that the burden is now borne by the Frontier Government. Except their exclusion of the Frontier and the Punjab, no other condition is imposed on their release.

THE INDIAN NAVY

Amidst booms of guns and in the presence of a large gathering of Military and Naval officials and non-officials and representatives of foreign countries, Vice-Admiral Sir H. T. Walwyn performed the inauguration ceremony of the Royal Indian Navy, on October 2, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Headquarters, Bombay.

"It is with very real pleasure," Sir Walwyn said, "that I am able to inform you that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the Royal Indian Marine Service being designated as the Royal Indian Navy. His Majesty wishes every success to the force in its new role."

He next read his reply to H. M. the King-Emperor assuring His Majesty of their loyalty and unswerving devotion.

MR. SASTRI ON THE CONGRESS CREED

Speaking at the Y. M. H. A., Bombay, on October 4, on the change in Congress creed, Mr. Sastri pointed out the inappropriateness of Mahatmaji's proposals. Mr. Sastri said:

"Rules meant for millions, meant for secular organizations like the Congress or meant for worldly aims must be rules to which the heart willingly assents and the ordinary man cheerfully and willingly undertakes to carry out and obey. The Congress is not meant for saints and sages; it is meant for common men and women."

THE JUSTICE PARTY AND BRAHMINS

At the confederation of the South Indian Liberal Federation of the Justice Party, held on September 29 and 30 at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras, a resolution was passed lifting the ban on entry into the party of Brahmins. A number of amendments to the constitution of the S. I. L. F. were also adopted.

INDIA'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

India's first Public School will start functioning early next year. This is anticipated as a result of the decisions taken at recent meetings of the Public School Society, its board of governors and its board of management. All the three meetings were presided over by the Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore.

The Society approved the scheme for the establishment of an Indian Public School in the Chandgagh Estate, Dehra Dun, and accepted various proposals of Sir Joseph Bhore to give effect to the scheme at as early a date as possible. A Selection Committee consisting of Lord Halifax (formerly Lord Irwin) as Chairman, and Sir B. N. Mitra and two others as members was authorised to recommend to the Board four suitable persons. From these four persons, the board will select a Headmaster, who will be asked to reach India by the end of the year.

The board consists of Sir Joseph Bhore, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Ferozekhan Noon, Sir George Anderson, Sir Feroze Sethna, Pundit Amarnath Atal, Mr. G. H. Spence and Mr. M. S. A. Hydari. Only 150 boys will be admitted to the School.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY UNIVERSITIES

The following Press *Communique* has been issued by the Madras University :

The Syndicate of the University of Madras had under consideration for some time the question of the recognition, for purposes of admission to the courses of study in this University, of the examinations of the University of Bombay. It also corresponded with the University of Bombay regarding the mutual recognition of the examinations of the two universities. After consulting the Academic Council, the Syndicate of this University resolved that, for purposes of admission to courses of study in the University of Madras, the examinations of the University of Bombay be recognized as equivalent to the corresponding qualifying examinations of this University. The

University of Bombay, having been informed of the above decision, has withdrawn its restriction regarding the examinations of this University.

The Registrar, University of Bombay, has stated that the Matriculation, Intermediate and B. A. Degree Examinations of the Madras University are considered as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of the University of Bombay with only one condition, namely, that candidates to be eligible for admission to the University of Bombay should have passed their examinations as regular students after having put in the prescribed terms at a college recognized by or affiliated to the University of Madras.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND JOURNALISM

"If some of our universities take up instruction in journalism, they could do much for improving the condition of newspapers and periodicals and indirectly create a large ever-expanding field of employment for educated youth," said Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, President of the Indian Journalists' Association, delivering the first of a series of public lectures on "Journalism" under the auspices of the Calcutta University, Mr. S. P. Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. Mr. Bose urged the University of Calcutta with its motto of advancement of learning to give a lead to other Universities in advancing the knowledge of journalism. "I look forward to the day when newspapers and periodicals are made paying in the country. But darkness and ignorance are the first impediments which it is the duty of the University to dissipate."

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Kt., M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, has accepted the invitation of the Allahabad University to deliver the Convocation Address on November 13. His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces will preside.

JUSTICE YOUNG ON CIVIL SERVICE

In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Punjab Civil Service Association (judicial branch), the Chief Justice Mr. Young said :

With regard to your claim for a larger number of higher appointments including those as Judges of the High Court, I have personal knowledge in the United Provinces of the great men from the Provincial Service who have risen to be High Court Judges. I have only to mention Mr. Justice Mahmud, Sir Promoda Charan Banerji, Sir Mohammad Rafiq, Sir Lal Gopal Mukerji, and the latest addition to the Bench there, Mr. Justice Rachpal Singh, a Punjabi. I can assure you that the moment you can supply Judges of this calibre, I will press for their inclusion on the High Court Bench. In this matter you will be judged as far as I am concerned entirely upon merit.

"INDIAN EXPRESS" SECURITY CASE

Mr. Justice Madhavan Nair, Mr. Justice Cornish and Mr. Justice Lakshman Row delivered judgment on October 12, setting aside the order of the Government of Madras demanding a security of Rs. 3,000 from the Publisher of "The Indian Express".

Their Lordships unanimously held that the reflections in the article in question did not scandalise the Court, the Judge, the Jury of the Administration of Justice and that the article was merely expressing disapprobation of the Government's action without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection towards the Government.

MR. NARAYANA MENON

Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, who has been serving a sentence of imprisonment for life in connection with the Malabar rebellion, was released from the Vellore district jail on October 1. No condition is attached to the release.

REMINISCENCES OF A JUDICIAL OFFICER

Mr. Kincaid's reminiscences* afford interesting sidelights on the life and work of the civil servants in India. The writer, after a short spell of service as Additional Magistrate in Sind is suddenly appointed Additional Assistant Judge of Satara. He recounts how ill-equipped are the judges who are drawn from the magistracy for dealing with complex cases of law and procedure without proper legal training. Says Mr. Kincaid :

I was expected to train myself to be a judge in six months; and here I would say a word about the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service. It was then about fifty years behind the times. The duties of a judge vested with power to decide appeals from the decisions of experienced sub-judges are extremely delicate and difficult. An officer, on entering the J. D. (Judicial Department), should have been put specially under the orders of an experienced District Judge, and the latter should have been directed to train him carefully in the art of writing judgments. He should then have been sent for six months to Bombay to sit on the Bench with the L. C. S. Judges of the High Court, and there required to draft decisions on appeals argued before them in his hearing. He could then have grasped the principles of judicial work. Nothing of this was done. The young Civil Servant was sent to do original civil work for six months with the powers of a sub-judge. At the same time he had to prepare himself for an examination in a new language. The District Judge was not asked to help him; and indeed, owing to the faulty recruitment of the Judicial Department, it was doubtful whether the District Judge's help would have been of much value. The cadre of judges was regarded as a scrap heap. Any one whose work as an Assistant Collector had not been satisfactory, any one whose health had broken down as mine had done was at once plucked out of the executive line and made a judge. The folly of such a policy is obvious. After all, it is the judge who convicts the criminals caught by the police and committed for trial by the District Magistrate and his subordinates. If the judge cannot write judgments good enough to be upheld on appeal by the High Court, the criminals are acquitted and it is the executive that suffers.

My fate was similar to that of others. I received no help either from Mr. Tagore or his dipomanlac assistant. I had no time to study law, as I had to present myself for a Marathi examination; and long before I had begun to study my Civil Procedure Code, I was invested with appellate powers. As might have been anticipated, my work was not what it should have been. I knew that it was not good, yet I could not find out in what way it was deficient. The result was that I turned to other subjects of interest.

* FORTY-FOUR YEARS A PUBLIC SERVANT. By C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S. (Retd.), Blackwood, London.

INSURANCE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

An Association of the above name has recently been formed in Rangoon for the purpose of fostering the spirit of fellowship and encouraging mutual help and understanding among the insurance workers in Burma and for providing a centre of social intercourse among the insurance workers in Burma. Mr. P. Chakrabarty of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. The Committee consists of the following: President: Mr. C. M. Alliboy; Vice-President: Mr. N. C. Bhaurmik; Council: Messrs. H. P. Mukherjee; D. L. Chopra; N. K. Sen Gupta; G. C. Sen; S. K. Ghosh; C. N. Madhav Rao; R. K. Banerjee; P. Chakrabarty, Secretary; and C. P. N. Nayer, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE IN JODHPUR

Jodhpur has put on its statute-book a Life Insurance Act. This law lays down conditions as regards deposits by life assurance companies before starting business in the State, the preparation of systematic accounts and balance sheets and investigation at a stated period into the financial condition of the companies, including a valuation of their liabilities by an Actuary. The Act also requires every company constituted outside the State which has established a place of business or appointed an agent in the State to get an authority for carrying on its business. This measure will surely be welcomed because of the protection it affords the public against dishonest businessmen.

CALCUTTA COLLEGE OF INSURANCE

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mayor of Calcutta, performed recently the opening ceremony of the Library and Reading Room of the College of Insurance at Calcutta.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BENGAL

One new life assurance company and four new provident insurance companies were registered in Bengal last month. The list is as under:

Savant India Insurance Company (Managing Agents: Eastern Agency) Provident Insurance business, Palong, Faridpur, capital Rs. 20,000.

Hukumchand Life Assurance Company (Life Assurance business) 30, Clive Street, Calcutta, capital Rs. 10,00,000.

Nabasakti Insurance Company (Provident Insurance Company business) Suri, Birbhum, capital Rs. 20,000.

Victor India Insurance Company (Managing Agents: Traders' Union) Provident Insurance business, 172, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta, capital Rs. 20,000.

Moti Insurance Company (Provident Insurance business) Midnapore, capital Rs. 20,000.

PILOTS' INSURANCE FOR BIG AIR RACE

The *Statesman's* correspondent in London learns that 8 per cent. will be the insurance premium in the event of death for entrants in the England-Australia air race, and 10 per cent. for death or disability. This announcement has been made by a pool of leading English and American underwriters after protracted secret negotiations.

The premium for aircraft will be 20 per cent., 15 per cent. and 10 per cent. for machines valued up to £1,000; up to £10,000; and over £10,000 respectively; one-third being returned in cases no claim is made.

GERMAN SICKNESS INSURANCE

According to a report published recently regarding the results obtained in 1932 by private sickness insurance in Germany, it is stated that there is a net increase by 54,698 insureds so that at the end of 1932 the total number of insureds was 3,301,895.

THE KHADI EXHIBITION

On the 20th of last month, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan opened the All-India Khadi Exhibition at Abdul Gaffarnagar, Bombay, where the Indian National Congress met a week later. Almost all the Congress leaders were present during the opening of the Exhibition.

Mrs. Naidu, who garlanded the Khan Brothers, paid a handsome tribute to the patriotism and other personal characteristics of Mr. Gaffar Khan and said: "By his bravery, sincerity and courage, he has captured the imagination of the whole of India."

The immense potentialities of Khadi as bread-giver to the poor millions of India were stressed by Mr. Gaffar Khan in his speech. He exhorted the leaders to set an example to the masses by spinning themselves and asked how, when the busiest man in India, Gandhiji, could find time to spin daily, the others could say that they had no time? He also said:

I am now a full convert to Khadi, and that is why I have great pleasure in declaring open the All-India Khadi Exhibition and the Swadeshi Bazar organised in connection with the Congress Session. I do not undertake anything which I do not believe to be true. Now after all these years of direct experience of the masses all over the country, I have become still more convinced of the utility of the Khadi movement. I myself have now made it a point of discipline to spin daily, for I want to show by action the strength of my faith in the Khadi cult.

He disapproved of mill-cloth on the ground that it led to consolidation of profit in a few hands and even discouraged the founding of big commercial concerns dealing in Khadi. "Khadi centres," he urged, "should be organised in every village so that the benefit would reach one and all."

JAPAN'S GIFT FOR HARIJANS

The Indian Merchants of Yokhama (Japan) have sent 4,927.29 yens (Rs. 3,879.90) to Mahatma Gandhi, as their contribution towards the movement for the eradication of untouchability and for the uplift of Harijans.

SUGAR MILLS OF INDIA

The present position of the sugar industry in India is as indicated in the following table:

Province	Number of Mills	Crushing capacity in tons
Bengal ...	5	1,175
Behar & Orissa ...	24	16,270
United Provinces ...	76	29,130
Punjab ...	9	2,750
Bombay ...	8	1,850
Kathiawar ...	1	
Madras ...	9	475
Mysore ...	1	550
Travancore ...	1	
Burma ...	1	400
Total ...	145	52,600

INDIAN TRADERS AND BREMEN

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Delhi, has informed the Southern India Chamber of Commerce that he had received a communication from the Minister of Economy, Berlin, stating that the free port of Bremen (Germany) has been exempted from the operation of certain new regulations introduced by the German Government controlling the export and import of certain raw products.

Shippers desiring to store goods against the issue of negotiable warrants in the free port of Bremen may communicate directly with Messrs. Bremer Lagerhaus Gesellschaft, Freihafen, Bremen, who are in charge of the port.

THE METTUR PROJECT

The estimated cost of Mettur Hydro-Electric project is about Rs. 18,200,000. If it is executed, it is expected that Madras and other centres, such as Salem, will be supplied with current from Mettur, while the West Coast and Coimbatore District will get power from Pykara.

WOMEN AND THE LAW

"However poor the husband and however wealthy the wife, he is still liable for acts of which he is innocent," writes a Legal Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, dealing with a vexed question.

"She may libel or slander a neighbour, or may cause the false imprisonment of a servant, or be guilty of the malicious prosecution of another, and the innocent husband finds himself condemned to pay damages. His wife can sue him in tort for the protection and security of separate property, but no law, written or unwritten, confers a corresponding right upon him.

"She can recover damages from him for the detention and conversion of chattels belonging to her, and she can even sue him for trespass by entering her dwelling-house without her permission. But as he cannot sue her for tort in respect of his own property, he cannot obtain an injunction to prevent her from wrongfully pledging his credit.

"It is no wonder that a distinguished lawyer has described the married woman of to-day as the spoilt darling of the common law."

THE NATURE OF WOMEN

Ricarda Huch, the celebrated German writer, has said:

"No human institution will ever do away with the sufferings that Nature herself seems to have imposed upon woman. Nothing would ever relieve woman of her love for her children who never reciprocate it in the same measure; of her affection for and devotion to the man, to whom it is quite natural to change his woman; of the delight she takes in submission which turns her dominators into tyrants; of her sense of duty which binds her to her home and family; of her conscience that prevents her from doing things indulged in lightly by the man and makes her accept burdens rejected by him."

WOMEN IN GERMANY

The position of women in Germany has been the reverse of progress, says the *Stri Dharma*. All the women's organizations have been dissolved. The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frikj, has undertaken the protection of the new organization, the "Deutsche Frauen front" which was composed of the different feminine groups. Mrs. Siber, who is one of the few women in a higher position in the Civil Service, was appointed the Vice-Chairman. Miss Lucie Hoffich, the well known German Actress, has been appointed Director of the State School of Dramatic Art. Another woman, Mrs. Edit von Coler, serves on the Board of the new State Institution. Among the 38 members of the German Academy which has been reorganized in harmony with the literary conception now prevalent in Germany, four are women.

FIRST WOMAN JUDGE OF LUTHANIA

Magdalene Brazyte is the first woman judge in Luthania. She has been attached to the Mariopole Law Court since 1920. She became a temporary member of the Court in 1920 before she was nominated a judge in 1931. The number of law students is growing steadily. Quite a number of women are deviling for Barristers previous to being called to the Bar and many are attached to Law Courts, where according to legal practice in Luthania, they have acquired practical knowledge of judicial procedure before they can enter the judicial branch, first as Substitute Judge, and finally as regular member of the Bench.

MRS. ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, says a contemporary, is an outstanding example of a woman with many vocations. She is playing the role of hostess of the White House, mother, grandmother, teacher, furniture store proprietor, lecturer, propagandist, radio speaker, business woman, sociologist, investigator, and adviser.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MEMOIRS

Mr. Lloyd George has nearly completed the fourth volume of his war memoirs—extracts from the first volumes which are being published in the press are creating a good deal of interest. Mr. Lloyd George's output has been prodigious and has probably never been equalled. During the last eight months, says the *Times of India*, he has penned more than 400,000 words—penned is the correct description, for he never uses a typewriter; every word is written by hand. The extent of this achievement is better estimated in relation to the output of leading novelists. Mr. H. G. Wells averages about 100,000 per annum. Mr. Arnold Bennett was a quick worker. His record was 200,000 words in a year. No wonder that Mr. Lloyd George now intends to reduce his rate of output.

"THE LONDON MERCURY"

Sir John Squire has resigned the editorship of the *London Mercury*, and his successor is Mr. R. A. Scott-James, while Mr. Hamish Miles, who succeeded Mr. Desmond MacCarthy as editor of *Life and Letters*, has resigned, and his place is being taken by Mr. Ellis Roberts.

Sir John Squire founded the *London Mercury* in 1919, and has been its editor ever since. It is the most conspicuous effort of its kind that we have had. Poetry was given first place in it, most of our best younger poets received their first encouragement in its pages, and many of our elder poets, including Thomas Hardy, sent their poems to it. The list of its prose contributors includes many of our most distinguished writers. Mr. Max Beerbohm made his rare appearances, and Mr. Priestley contributed much of his early work here, while Sir John Squire in his editorship of fifteen years gave his own best work to it.

Mr. Scott-James, the new editor, was literary editor of the *Daily News* and afterwards of the *Daily Chronicle*.

WORLD PRESS CONGRESS

Mr. Tashar Kanti Ghose, Editor of *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, has been invited to represent India at the forthcoming session of the World Press Congress to be held at Melbourne on March 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1935, in connection with the Centenary Celebrations.

The letter of invitation received by Mr. Ghose says that he has been appointed one of the Vice-Presidents of the proposed Congress.

Mr. Ghose has accepted the invitation.

GANDHIJI ON BUDDHA

The following message was sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the Pan-Pacific Buddhist Conference which met at Kyoto, Japan.

"It is my definite opinion that the essential part of the teachings of Buddha now forms an integral part of Hinduism. It is impossible for Hindu India to-day to retrace her steps and go behind the great reformation that Gautama effected to Hinduism. By his immense sacrifice, by his great renunciation and by the immaculate purity of his life, he left an indelible impress upon Hinduism, and Hinduism owes an eternal debt of gratitude to that great teacher. Gautama was saturated with the best that was in Hinduism, and he gave life to some of the teachings that were buried in the *Vedas* and which were overgrown with weed. Wherever Buddha went, he was followed by and surrounded not by non-Hindus but Hindus who were saturated with the Hindu law. But the Buddha's teaching, like his heart, was all expanding and all embracing and so it has survived his own body and swept across the face of the earth. Buddha never rejected Hinduism but he broadened its base. He gave it a new life and a new interpretation. Gautama was a Hindu of Hindus. What he did was therefore to introduce a living reformation in the petrified faith that surrounded him."

MISS SLADE IN ENGLAND

Miss Madeline Slade, or Mira Ben as she is called in India—Gandhiji's disciple—toured England for about a couple of months addressing several meetings. Her speeches evoked much interest as could be seen from the many letters published in local newspapers regarding her message. She has obtained a large number of signatures in a petition supporting the Indian National Congress in its endeavours to secure a Constituent Assembly. Miss Slade is now in the United States of America, doing propaganda work on behalf of India and in vindication of Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and methods.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON THE CONGRESS

Addressing a mammoth meeting at Delhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said:

"I have been serving the Congress for the last 50 years. I have held different views on certain occasions, but I will not desert the Congress till the last."

CAUSE OF CANCER

"Can we attribute cancer to a smoke-laden atmosphere?" This question was asked by Dr. H. A. Des Voeux in his presidential address to the National Smoke Abatement Society in Glasgow. "Tar," he said, "can produce cancer. The chemists have now isolated the element in tar, which can do it and I should not be surprised if before many years have passed, further proof of the connection of tar and cancer will be forthcoming. Why has cancer of the lung, from being an uncommon disease, become a not infrequent one?" he asked. Dr. Des Voeux blamed fogs for bronchitis and consequent heart disease, and smoke by the blotting out of sunlight, for rickets and tuberculosis.

G. B. S. AND THE SURGEON

Mr. Bernard Shaw re-opened a campaign that he fought fiercely years ago. He demands that if a man or woman dies following an operation there should be an inquest. "You cannot do away with surgery," he said to a reporter, "but what I do say is that if a man dies following an operation there should be an inquest. If I stuck a knife in a man and took a hundred guineas from him, there would be an inquest. Why should a surgeon be allowed to stick a knife in a man and take a hundred guineas without there being an inquest if the man dies?"

ELEVENTH ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Dr. G. N. Khanna and Dr. S. K. Sen, provisional Organising Secretaries of the Eleventh All-India Medical Conference, 1934, have issued a circular to medical practitioners stating that the Conference will be held in Delhi during Christmas Week. The Indian Medical Council Bill will be discussed at the Conference.

CANCER AND TUBERCULOSIS

Nearly £4,000,000, practically the whole of the fortune, have been devoted to combat cancer and tuberculosis under the will of Count Jacob Potocki, who owned large estates and numerous chateaux in Poland and hotels in many towns of Europe.

ARTIFICIAL HEART

An artificial heart, invented by doctors at the Bagdasarov Institute, Moscow, is said to keep a patient alive while his own heart is removed for repairs.

FOOD, HEALTH AND CHARACTER

In an address on "Food, health, and character" at the New Health Society's summer school at Malvern, Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser said that people in middle life allowed themselves to get ugly, obese and lazy, whereas if the laws of health and hygiene were better understood and obeyed we should be in our prime at sixty. "What we ate, in a sense, we became." Were not overfed, gluttonous, old gentlemen irritable, rigid minded, intolerant of new ideas and customs? Food influenced for good or ill every organ and tissue of the body, including brain and nerve tissue. The fact that the majority of people did not live the full interesting life that they might and were more or less satisfied to be half men or half women was due largely to the food they ate.

As to the effect of food on the emotions, certain foods tended to promote hate, lust, and jealousy, while others, like music, soothed the savage beast. There was all the difference between excess of underdone beef-steak and milk. The spotty, fractious child fed on excess of sugar, rice, tapioca, and rusks might be metamorphosed into an angel of sweetness and beauty by change of diet to vegetable soups, fish, chicken, and roast apples.

SUGAR FOR STRENGTH

Sugar is acknowledged to be the greatest source of energy to the adrenal glands, which control the body's vitality. Athletes and others take it before embarking on any task that requires long physical effort.

According to Mr. J. A. Nixen, Professor of Medicine at Bristol University, the reason for Cambridge's sequence of successes in the Boat Race is their coach's insistence on a special sugar diet for each man during training. Dr. Somervell, the Everest climber, singles it out as the only food for which climbers have any appetite at high altitudes. At Wimbledon, Fred Perry fortified himself with lumps of sugar from the umpire's pocket.

FRUIT SKINS

When you throw away the skins of oranges and grape fruit, you are disposing of material for a delightful confection. The thick skins are the best. Cut them into narrow strips, cover them with cold water and bring the water to a boil. Pour off this water and cover them again with more cold water which is also brought to boil. Repeat until the strip can be easily pierced with a toothpick. The next step is to prepare a syrup from sugar. Drop the strips into the syrup and cook until all the syrup is gone. After cooling, they are ready to serve.

THE RESERVE BANK SCHEME

The Government of India have announced their provisional programme for establishing the proposed Reserve Bank of India. The Central Board of the Bank will be nominated with effect from the beginning of 1935. It is hoped that the Board will then be in a position to issue shares. "On this assumption," says a Press *Communique*, "it should be possible for the bank in April 1935 to take over the Government account, to assume its currency responsibilities and take over the assets required for the Issue Department as laid down in the Act. If the early stages of this programme can in fact be carried out according to this plan, it is intended that the Reserve Bank should assume its statutory functions in relation to the scheduled banks in July, 1935, this being the date most convenient to the banks concerned."

GOLD STANDARD

France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Luxemburg, and Switzerland have reaffirmed their determination to remain on the gold standard. This decision was announced at the conclusion of a meeting held recently of delegates representing these countries.

A *communique* states that general rehabilitation demands the extension of international exchange, which is best developed by a nucleus of neighbouring States with a similarity of currency.

The meeting appointed sub-committees to examine the problem further, and they will be prepared to extend the measures adopted to all countries.

FUTURE OF WORLD CURRENCY

At a meeting held in Geneva, representatives of the West European gold bloc States discussed the best ways of improving trade relations.

It is understood a unanimous agreement was reached regarding contemplated action and it is reported that a permanent Committee may be established to study the best means of co-ordinating the economic interests of the countries concerned and protecting their currencies from the effects of the depreciation of the dollar or the pound.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF INDIA

The Continental Bank of India, Ltd., Madras, which has been established with a limited liability in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, is a new venture in banking, with a capital of five lakhs of rupees, divided into twenty-five thousand shares of twenty rupees each.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE

The Indian Railway Conference Association held its 31st Session, on October 6, in the Committee Room of the Legislative Assembly at Simla. Mr. J. Williamson, Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, presided. Over sixty officers representing different railways attended the Conference.

Mr. J. Williamson, in his presidential address to the Conference, dealt with the present needs for reasoned economy and for watching every item of expenditure.

Dealing with the present unemployment problem, he said, "it would be wise for parents, especially railway employees, to give their sons a good elementary education and, if possible, a technical training."

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, addressed the meeting and said:

"To-day if we are not exactly on the wave of prosperity there are definite signs that we have turned the corner and that within the no very distant future the railways of India will once again be paying their way."

Sir Joseph Blore, Commerce and Railway Member, addressing the gathering, pointed out in connexion with the question of the revision of the classification of goods that "considerable time must of necessity elapse before final conclusions are reached and that before these are acted upon commercial opinion will be allowed fully to express itself."

NEW TYPE OF TRAINS

Spark plugs have been found in many queer places, but about the last place one would expect to encounter them is in the semi-diesel motor of the new stream lined Union Pacific high speed train.

Yet, according to Otto C. Buhde, Chief Engineer of the Champion Spark Plug Co., there are 48 Champion plugs in the distillate-burning 600 horse power motor which helps the new train develop the 110 miles an hour it is designed to make.

Spark plugs are not commonly associated with Diesel engines, Mr. Buhde said, but the temporary motor in this train is a semi-diesel, burning a kerosene mixture, and its charges are fired by plugs just as in the ordinary automobile. This motor is connected directly with a generator which provides sufficient power to propel the train at its maximum speed.

Tremendous interest is being shown in the stream lined high speed train on its tour. People recognise in it the forerunner of a day of changed railroad transportation when the heavy, slow, steam trains will give way entirely to this faster, cleaner, cheaper form of travel.

INDIAN ART IN LONDON

The Duchess of York has consented to open the exhibition of modern Indian Art under the auspices of the India Society at the New Burlington Galleries on December 10.

The task of collecting works in the various provinces and in some Indian States by Committees has been completed and the works are now arriving in London.

The exhibition will last a fortnight.

Tagore's collection of ancient Indian pictures, some of which are a thousand years old, will be exhibited. Breath-taking treasures, too, have been sent from the homes of Indian Princes for shipment to London.

THE CROWN OF CATHERINE II

The Crown of Catherine the Second, Empress of all the Russia, is to go to the United States to be exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition.

It weighs 12 lb. and contains 5,000 diamonds, as well as numerous exceptionally large rubies. It is valued at £5,700,000.

The Soviet authorities are sending the Russian Crown jewels including Catherine's Crown to America in the hope of their being sold to multi-millionaires. The total value of the collection is estimated at £34,000,000.

Negotiations for the loan of these treasures were started with the resumption of diplomatic relation between the United States and the U. S. S. R. and have now been brought to a successful conclusion. The Soviet Government, states *Reuter*, undertakes the transport and guarding of the jewels during their transport to America.

WORLD FAMOUS SOPRANO

Madras is to have an opportunity in January of hearing the world famous soprano, Amelita Galli-Curci. It is understood that Mr. Leo Cherniavsky is arranging for the visit.

Amelita Galli-Curci, who was educated at the Milan Conservatory, made her debut as Gilda at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome, in 1910.

She was with the Chicago Opera Company from 1916 to 1924 and is now with the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York.

She is 44 years of age and has been married twice, her first husband being the Marquis Luigi Curci of Simeri and her second Mr. Homer Samuels, Minneapolis.

"AMERICA'S" CUP

"Rainbow" has won her fourth race in succession and the "America's" cup stays in what might well be called the country of its adoption. If British in origin, the cup has been long enough in the United States to have become fully nationalised. Over three generations of yachtsmen have heard its story, says a *Contemporary*. "It remains to-day as strong a challenge to the prowess of yachtsmen throughout the world as when first it attracted the *America* to the Solent. Little did those who sailed in that contest 83 years ago realise how keen would be later struggles for its possession. Doubtless it was then regarded as merely a trophy which the best boat of the day had won. To-day it is the cherished possession of a nation, whose sailing men spare neither money nor pains to keep it in her territory.

This year they have come nearer to losing it than at any time since the first race. 'Endeavour' was defeated, but not disgraced. She and her gallant commander and crew put up a splendid fight, and when feelings have had time to cool, we do not doubt that Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith will declare that his contest with Mr. Vanderbilt in 'Rainbow' was one of the keenest and most exhilarating struggles he has ever engaged in."

AMAR SINGH FOR LANCASHIRE

According to a message from Mr. E. H. D. Sewell to the *Times of India*, there is a possibility of Amar Singh, the Indian Test cricketer, joining a Lancashire League Club. Mr. Sewell writes:

"I have it, on very good authority, that a club has offered him £400, and that he is sticking out for £600.

Amar Singh will be well advised to look before he leaps, and one can write that honestly without in the least having anything against Lancashire League cricket, which from all I've heard of it is really live stuff, sportingly conducted. But it is, I shall imagine, the very last place for an Indian used to a Kathiawar climate and its priceless cold weather months.

Amar Singh is no more indispensable to India's XI than Larwood is to England's."

CRICKET IN INDIA

"Professionalism in cricket must come very soon to put India on level with other cricketing countries." Thus observes Major C. K. Naidu in a signed contribution to the first issue of the *Indian Cricket*, the official monthly organ of the Cricket Club of India, which we have just received.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

"I am glad that the clouds that hovered round the Academy have all disappeared and that an All-India status has been secured for it," said Sir C. V. Raman, at the fourth scientific meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences held at the Indian Institute of Science, on 8th October at Bangalore. Nine original papers were read at the meeting. Sir C. V. Raman, President of the Academy, referred at the outset to the co-operation accorded to scientists all over India in the formation of the Indian Academy of Sciences and said that the following eminent scientists had been elected Fellows of the Academy:—

Prof. K. Ananda Rao, of the Madras Presidency College; Dr. S. Chandrasekar of Cambridge; Mr. K. Krishnamurty of Nagpur; Dr. P. Maheshwari of Agra; Mr. S. K. Roy of Dhanbad; Mr. Ramakrishna and Mr. G. K. Rangaswamy of Coimbatore; Mr. M. R. Siddiqui of Hyderabad; Dr. Veerabasaam of Lucknow; Dr. B. Shabani of Lucknow; and Prof. R. Shabani of Lahore.

EARTHQUAKES

In the course of a lecture to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Mr. J. B. Auden, of the Geological Survey of India, said that North Bihar and Assam lay along the seismic belt and earthquakes had to be expected in the future. Calcutta itself, he added, was somewhat fortunate because it appeared to lie away from the main seismic belt. Occasional shocks occurred with epicentres not far remote from Calcutta but these had not been severe. The lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides, embodied the results of field investigation into the earthquake of January 15 by the Geological Survey of India. It is said that the shock was felt over an approximate area of 1,900,000 square miles, though the extent of the area affected in Tibet is purely conjectural. It was practically absent from the area south of Bombay and south of Ougole in the Madras Presidency.

MICRO WAVES IN TELEVISION

Striking development in television are expected as a result of experiments which the Marchese Marconi is conducting on board his yacht *Electra*. He is applying to television micro-waves with which he recently carried out a demonstration of steering his yacht into harbour with the navigator in an enclosed cabin.

It is claimed that the micro-waves would enable a far more rapid transmission of points of light, namely, 300,000 per minute, and thus permit of the easy reproduction of moving pictures.

CENSUS OF CINEMA GOERS IN BRITAIN

The President of the British Kinematograph Society gave interesting figures at a meeting of the Economic Section of the British Association recently of the number of persons who visited cinemas in Britain and the gross payment made by them in 1933. The figures showed that a vast sum is spent by the British people in this form of recreation. The amount paid by the cinema-goers amounted to over £40 millions and on the average 18,500,000 people visited the cinema each week, or 958,000,000 during the whole year. The entertainment tax brought to the British exchequer not less than £6,700,000. The President estimated that the amount remitted to the United States in respect of films was £5,300,000, while the receipts on account of British films from other countries amounted to £600,000.

UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION

Instead of concentrating exclusively on their own productions, the Universal Pictures Corporation will hereafter buy the best pictures from any part of the world.

The decision was announced by the President of the Corporation, Mr. Carl Laemmle, while speaking at a luncheon in London.

The Company has also decided to transfer their European headquarters, which had been situated in Berlin for 15 years and later in Paris, to London.

BOY PROPRIETOR OF A CINEMA

A 14-year old boy is the proprietor of a children's talkie cinema at Norwich, which was opened by its Lord Mayor. He has already a silent cinema in the city which has shown a profit of £70 in nine months.

His new cinema has cost £1,500 to build and equip.

The cinema will seat 350 children, and the price of admission will be one penny.

The boy himself is both manager and operator, and he has engaged two 14-year old attendants.

FILM GUIDE TO STUDENTS

The desirability of forming an organization for imparting general education to students through films and visits to industrial centres was discussed at a meeting of some prominent educationists of Lucknow.

Miss Shannon, Principal of the Isabella Thoburn College, presided and it was decided to form an organization that will look after the interest of the student community and give them facilities to see the proper types of films.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS IN MADRAS

"The Government are still concerned at the large number of accidents," runs a passage in the Government Order reviewing the administration report of the Police Department for 1933. The accidents referred to are motor accidents. It is pleasing to find that the Government are evincing some interest in this subject, says the *Madras Mail*, but it would be even more satisfactory to see that interest taking a more concrete form than an expression of concern.

"If the Government are sincerely concerned about the growing number of motor accidents," continues the same journal, "they will take steps to see that the main streets of our towns, including the capital, are provided with side-walks, and that pedestrians are required to walk thereon. They will bring pressure to bear on local authorities to secure that these side-walks are kept free of obstruction."

MOTOR BOAT RACING

Mr. Hubert Scott Paine, driving Miss Britain III, broke the world's record for a single-engined boat over a measured mile with a mean average speed of 177.185 kilometres per hour or about 111 miles per hour.

The speed outward was 178.811 kilometres and homeward 175.560 kilometres. The wash of the passing boats reduced the speed by several miles per hour.

Mr. Paine had a narrow escape from disaster when a seaplane landed across the bows of his boat and nearly capsized it. Mr. Paine's performance was amazing since the boat develops barely 1,400 horse power.

The late Sir Henry Segrave's record was 146.910 kilometres per hour established in 1929.

THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY

The Ford Motor Company has signed orders for \$5,500,000 or £1,100,000 worth of new capital improvements, including a 110,000-kilowatt generator, a high pressure boiler, a 15,000-kilowatt turbine generator, and auxiliary equipment.

BRITAIN'S MOTOR INDUSTRY

The prosperity of the British motor-car industry has brought a windfall to shareholders in Austin Motors, whose Board has recommended a 25 per cent. dividend plus a 75 per cent. cash bonus on ordinary shares. A dividend of 20 per cent. is recommended on the preferred ordinary shares.

RESTRICTION OF FLYING

Under the Aircraft Act, flight of aircraft over any of the following areas has been prohibited:

The North-West Frontier Province and Political Agencies and Tribal Areas under the charge of the Governor of the N. W. F. P. in his capacity of Agent to the Governor-General, all territory in British Baluchistan and Baluchistan Agency Territories comprised within the following areas: District of Zhob, that part of the districts of Sibi and Loralai lying to north of parallel of the latitude passing through Kach and Quetta, the Pishin district with the exception of territory lying to south and east of the Railway line from Kach through Boston and Quetta to Spezand and with the exception of territory lying within a radius of 15 miles from the Quetta Railway Station, that part of the district of Chagai lying to the north of the railway line from Spezand through Nuahki and Dalbandin to Duzlap and all territory lying south of the Railway within 20 miles of the Persia-Baluchistan Frontier.

A NEW WORLD'S SPEED RECORD

A claim to have broken the world's speed record for two-seater aeroplanes, weighing less than 560 kilogrammes, is made by Captain Puget and Lt. Moulignat, who flew a thousand kilometres at an average speed of 278.99 kilometres an hour. The world's speed record for any type of machine is held by Warrant Officer Agello, of the Italian Air Force, who on April 10, 1933, reached a speed of 422.76 miles per hour.

WORLD'S BIGGEST PLANE

The Soviets are building the world's biggest aeroplane. N. Kalin who built the monster 100-passenger plane last year, that crashed on its test flight killing fifteen prominent people, was with difficulty restrained from suicide. This clever construction engineer has been persuaded to try once again, replacing the destroyed plane with another, which he announces will be technically perfect.

THE CHIEF AIR PORT OF INDIA

A resolution suggesting the appointment of a Special Committee to go into the question of the feasibility of making Bombay the chief air port in India, with a view to maintaining the city's commercial supremacy over Karachi, was thrown out by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on October 5.

A FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Hon. Mr. Mathura Prasad Mehrotra moved a resolution in the Council of State recently recommending that a committee of official experts and non-officials be set up to draw up a five-year plan of economic development, particularly for the betterment of the condition of the agriculturists.

Such a committee, he said, could take any readily available information from the reports of the various commissions and committees hitherto appointed and chalk out a bold programme such as the one just completed in Russia.

Mr. Ram Saran Das, supporting the resolution, wanted the work to be centralised instead of being left to the various provinces.

Sir Fazl-i-Hussain the Hon. Member for Health, Education and Lands, said that the Government had accepted the resolution before it was drafted at the last Economic Conference held last April, in Delhi. It prepared a five-year marketing plan and left the question of rural indebtedness to the Provincial Governments to tackle, and subsequently as an upshot the Crop Planning Conference was held. The latter came to the conclusion that most of the crops in India were grown on well-planned lines.

Mr. Mehrotra withdrew the resolution.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ITALY

Enormous changes in the agricultural department had taken place within a very short time in Italy, said Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi, Director of Agriculture, Madras, addressing a public meeting recently at Coimbatore.

The wheat campaign organised on the 5-year plan system in Italy had wonderful results, and at present an income of Rs. 6 crores was expected annually. Two and a half million acres of land had been brought under cultivation, and so far four crores of rupees had been spent in respect of land reclamation.

It was the conviction of the Fascist Government that agriculture alone could add to the wealth of the nation and relieve unemployment.

BUTTER INDUSTRY

The Standing Dairy Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has decided to recommend the imposition of a protective duty on imported butter in order to develop the industry especially in Gujarat and parts of Bengal. The Government of India is being approached for a grant of Rs. 3,000 to start with, to the Imperial Dairy Expert for the purpose of propaganda.

40 HOUR WEEK

The *Economist*, commenting on the proposal for a convention to reduce hours of work to 40 a week without any agreement on wages, observes:

"It is of course, fallacious to argue that shorter hours are necessary in the long run to reduce unemployment by sharing work. The amount of work to be shared is limited only by current maladjustments and is in the long run indefinitely expansible. A reduction of hours would consequently mean a retardation in the rise of the world's standard of living. Nevertheless shorter hours are socially desirable in themselves, and they may even be effective as a short-run remedy in reducing unemployment. But the dilemma about wages remains. If wages are reduced, the burden of providing for unemployment will simply be transferred from the taxpayer to the wage-earner, and there may even be some temporary reduction of consumers' expenditure as a result. If wages are not reduced, costs will be raised."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN THE PUNJAB

The annual report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the Punjab for the year 1932 indicates a distinct improvement on the situation as reported in previous years. There was an appreciable decrease in the total number of cases reported both under the Indian Factories Act, and under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Under the latter Act compensation amounting to close on Rs. 26,000 was paid in 89 per cent. cases. There were ten fatal accidents and 36 cases of permanent disablement. As regards fatal accidents, the employers realise well enough their duty of depositing with the Commissioners the compensation due without delay. The employers, it is said, are becoming equally conscious of their responsibilities in regard to permanent disablement.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT IN BOMBAY

A *Gazette Extraordinary* announced that Sections 3 to 21 of Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934 would come into force in the City and suburban districts with effect from October 13.

Under the said Act, the Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., to be Labour Officer for the City of Bombay and suburban districts with effect from October 13.

PHOTO-ELECTRIC CELLS

The photo-electric cell, one of the most amazing inventions of science, saved from robbery the Pioneer gold mine and gave an amazing demonstration of its usefulness in the protection of treasure.

A burglar had cut his way through the metal walls of the small room in the Pioneer mine where the molten gold is poured into bricks for shipment to the mint at Ottawa. As the robber entered the room, his shadow fell across the photo-electric cell with which the room is equipped, and instantly—without warning the marauder—a dozen alarm bells rang in the community.

Mining engineers say the photo-electric cell is the perfect guardian of treasure. A shadow, a breath, the drop of a hair, the movement of a little finger in the room equipped with it, set up radio vibrations which throw the switch and sound the burglar alarms.

A NOISELESS PIANO

A new kind of piano without any strings or wires is being manufactured in America and is called a clavier.

This instrument consists of little more than ordinary piano keyboard and produces tones from the electrical vibrations of short strips of steel. The sound produced can hardly be heard so that an amplifier is necessary and the tone heard through this ranges right up to that of a full orchestra.

A unique feature of this instrument is that by using earphones a person can play without anyone else hearing it.

CORRECT DRESS FOR MEN

A bureau of dress information for men will shortly be started in London.

Stressing its need, the Secretary of the National Federation of Merchant Tailors, said at its annual conference at Buxton: "We don't want men to walk about as if they were tailors' dummies.

But good fit and good style do not mean discomfort, and when all a man's clothes are chosen to tone, the effect is pleasing to the wearer as well as to others who see him."

A WIRELESS DOG

A radio set which howls and barks at a burglar is the latest novelty at the Olympia Exhibition at London.

It has ten loudspeakers which can be installed in ten different rooms in a house.

Should a burglar enter any room, a light ray will start the set working and from each loudspeaker a specially-made record will reproduce the barking of a dog and a man's voice shouting: "Who's there?"

"Have you brought many people to your way of thinking?"

"No," answered the statesman. "Public opinion is something like a mule I owned when I was a boy. In order to keep up the appearance of being driver, I had to watch the way he was going and follow on behind."

A novelist who writes stories that are perhaps too good to be best sellers was asked by a little girl the meaning of the word "penury".

"Penury, my child," was the answer, "means the wages of the pen."

Mrs. A: "Is your husband a book-worm?"

Mrs. B: "No, just an ordinary one."

"He's not as big a fool as he used to be."

"Is he getting wiser?"

"No, thinner."

EDITOR: "You must remember that poetry is a gift."

THE POET: "It is; you can't sell it nowadays."

HE: "Do you believe kissing is unhealthy?"

SHE: "I couldn't say—I've never..."

HE: "You've never been kissed?"

SHE: "I've never been sick."

MANAGER: From your references I see you've had four places in the last month."

APPLICANT: "Yes, Sir, but that shows how much in demand I am."

VISITOR: "Your son is rather small for his age, isn't he?"

Proud Mother: "Oh, no; most boys of his age are overgrown, I think."

FIRST UNDER-GRADUATE: "What shall we do to-night?"

SECOND UNDER-GRADUATE: "Let's toss for it. If it's heads, we'll go to the pictures; if it's tails, we'll call on the girls; and if it stands on edge, we'll study."

FATHER: "And you think you will be able to give my daughter all she wants?"

SUNTON: "Yes; she says she only wants me."

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The Joint Committee Report

BY DR. SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I.

THE report of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform which has been eagerly awaited in this country has appeared at long last. It would not exactly be correct to say that it is a



DR. SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I.

disappointing report. Having regard to the course of proceedings in the Committee, the opposition of a large section of the Tory Party which has been organised and engineered by the enemies of Indian

reform and the signs of a possible defection of this large section from their allegiance to the British Cabinet, it was expected that the Joint Committee would go a long way to placate Tory opinion and allay the fears and misgivings of British commercial interests and the British members of the Indian services. The published proceedings of the Joint Committee made it abundantly clear that far from seeking to satisfy just and reasonable Indian aspirations and liberalising the proposals contained in the White Paper, the Committee would be anxious to introduce further restrictions and safeguards and narrow the scope of responsibility of the Indian legislatures and the Government of India. The fears and misgivings of the Indian public have been fully justified. The joint memorandum submitted by the British Indian delegation could not be described as the production of irresponsible politicians with no knowledge of the realities of the situation or the difficulties of the problem. Hardly any of their suggestions has been adopted by the Joint Committee. The Committee themselves recognise that their proposals fall far short of the transfer of power recommended by even moderate opinion in India. They do not contemplate the transfer of more than a certain measure of responsibility in the Central

government and the scheme of provincial autonomy which they recommend, though it professes to cover the whole field of provincial administration, is so hedged round with checks and safeguards that one does not know how much of the substance of autonomy will be allowed in practice. It is stated by the Committee that whatever may be the measure of the power to be transferred to India, they are confident that Parliament will make the transfer generously and in no grudging spirit. The recommendations of the Committee themselves do not seem to be inspired by a spirit of generosity. They seem to proceed from a spirit of distrust of the capacity and fitness of Indians and their friendliness towards Britain and from an anxiety to protect British commercial and service interests. Such measure of responsibility in the Centre as is recommended by the Committee is due to the fact that the ruling Princes of India have expressed their desire for an all-India federation on a responsible basis. Though a federal form of government is a necessary complement of provincial autonomy, the Committee were not prepared to consider the possibility of a British Indian federation as distinguished from a federation of Indian provinces and states. The Committee observe that if they had been considering a purely British Indian federation, they should probably have felt constrained to recommend a wholly irresponsible Central government. We have therefore to be thankful to the ruling Princes of India for the expression of their willingness at the first Round Table Conference to enter into an all-India

federation. This declaration changed the whole outlook of British politicians and they found in the scheme of a federal constitution the means of conciliating the Indian Princes and securing their support in resisting the pressure of British India for the grant of a liberal measure of responsibility. The things to which the Princes attach importance in their demand of Central responsibility are a voice in the determination of the customs policy of the Central government and perhaps in a few other matters and the preservation of their treaty rights and their internal autonomy. They have very little interest in several of the broader questions like the Indianisation of the Army in which the people of India are vitally interested. So long as the objects for which the Princes cared were achieved, they could be expected to give their solid support in resisting the demands for advance by the representatives of British India. The Princes are not willing to make any surrender of their powers and privileges to the extent ordinarily necessary for the formation of a strong Central government or to a division of powers and responsibilities between the federation and the constituent units on a uniform basis. As recognised by the Committee, it is most anomalous to have a federation composed of disparate constituent units in which the powers and authority of the Central government would differ as between one constituent unit and another. The scheme of federation proposed is full of anomalies, but it may be said that it is the necessary result of the situation arising from past history and treaties and

the heterogeneous character of the different administrations and that anomalies in the Constitution are unavoidable. The Committee express the hope that in securing the accession of the Indian States, there will be a minimum of deviation from the standard lists of federal subjects to be framed. In any event it is too late a day to object to an all-India federation. One may, however, be permitted to point out that the disproportionate representation given to the States in the federal legislature is a heavy price for their accession and the effect of the whole scheme of distribution of seats is the imposition of a crushing brake on the progress of reforms and the attainment of responsible government.

The tests by which the Committee's scheme of reforms must be judged are the following :—

Does the scheme hold out any prospect of attaining Dominion Status even within a generation or a period of thirty years?

Does it hold out any prospect of the assumption by India of the responsibility for her own defence?

Does it provide India with the power and the means of utilising her slender financial resources for the development of her nation-building services?

Does it confer upon India sufficient freedom for the development of her industries and economic life to the fullest limit of her resources?

Does it tend to prolong or practically perpetuate the dictation of administrative policy by the Secretary of State and his

control and interference in Indian administration?

It would require no little hardihood to assert that the scheme of constitutional reform recommended by the Joint Committee satisfies these tests. It is worthy of note that the Joint Committee have scrupulously avoided any reference to Dominion Status as the goal of India. It may perhaps be said that the expression 'Dominion Status' is not a term of art. But the report is not a statute and there is no reason why it should avoid the use of the term. People in this country are familiar with the subtle distinction between responsible government and Dominion Status drawn in the Legislative Assembly during Lord Reading's time and one can also understand the unwillingness of British politicians, in view of the Statute of Westminster, to make any reference to Dominion Status likely to prove a source of embarrassment. But the people of India will not be satisfied with any goal short of Dominion Status and will regard any scheme departing from this goal as the objective of British policy as a breach of the pledge given by H. M. the King-Emperor in his message of 1921, the declaration by Lord Irwin in 1929 made with the authority of His Majesty's Government and the declaration of the Prime Minister at the end of the first Round Table Conference.

It is refreshing to be told that the Committee do not regard the problem of the Indianisation of the Army to be essentially related to the constitutional issues with which they are concerned and that they do not regard it as self-evident

that complete self-government must be indefinitely deferred so long as the officer ranks of the Army are not fully Indianised. Constitutional orthodoxy has hitherto treated this view as an axiom. It is noteworthy that the Committee have refrained from expressing the view that the control of the Army and Defence could be handed over to an Indian minister even if the officer ranks were not fully Indianised. The example of Australia is beside the point. Like India, Australia may not be able to defend herself fully against external attacks. But there is no analogy between the two countries, as Australia does not maintain an Army officered by non-Australians. We should indeed be glad to be assured that the view of the Joint Committee is correct and that the subject of defence could be transferred to an Indian ministry even before the officers' ranks are fully Indianised. The scheme introduced in 1931 for the Indianisation of an infantry division and a cavalry brigade with all its implications has failed to satisfy Indian public opinion. We have not been told by the Military authorities how long it will take to judge of the success of the experiment and when, if it is proved to be a success, the remainder of the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army may be expected to be Indianised. The success of the experiment now initiated will not enable the Government to find men to fill all the officers' ranks immediately after its completion. Assuming that the Government are prepared to stop all British recruitment at the end of the first stage,

it would require twenty-five or thirty years for the training of Indian officers in the various grades and for the elimination of the existing British personnel by a process of retirement. The fact that the Committee and the British Government are unwilling to commit themselves to any definite programme, whatever length of time it may be spread over, justifies us in inferring that the Indianisation of the officers' ranks of the Army cannot be expected within any measurable distance of time. And having regard to the unwillingness of British officers to serve under Indian officers, it is equally impossible to foresee any time when the complete control of the Army or the subject of defence will be transferred to an Indian minister. The subject of Indianisation is of importance not merely from a Military point of view, but also from the financial, as postponing the possibilities of any considerable retrenchment of Military expenditure.

In view of the poverty of the people, India desires to build up her own industries including a mercantile marine of her own and she therefore desires to have the same freedom that is now enjoyed by the British Dominions. If she desires full control of her commercial and fiscal policy and of her system of currency, it is not for the purpose of injuring British commerce or interests, but for the purpose of developing her own industrial and economic life. The restrictions on commercial discrimination form the most odious feature of the report. It would be absurd to require that if India desires to build up her own shipping or a heavy chemical industry by the grant of subsidies, she should

be obliged to grant the same encouragement to the British India Steam Navigation or to the Imperial Chemical Industries. It may be urged that she is liable to commit mistake and should be protected against the consequences of such blunders. No country in the world can claim to have successfully avoided mistakes of policy in these matters. Even Great Britain has been obliged to change her currency policy to counteract the evils of the currency policy adopted by her after the Great War. The United States and other countries have also been obliged to alter their currency policy from time to time according to national requirements. It is not necessary to express any opinion upon the question whether the currency policy of India requires any alteration or not. But we regard it as an essential right that this country should have the same freedom to control her own fiscal or currency policy in the same way and to the same extent as the British Dominions. The numerous restrictions and safeguards recommended by the Joint Committee are even worse than the provisions of the White Paper and are bound to shackle the growth of the industrial life of India.

The changes made by the Joint Committee in the White Paper scheme are generally of a retrograde character and are intended to tighten the control of the Secretary of State over Indian administration. While the White Paper scheme recommended a review of the question of the recruitment of the all-India services by the Secretary of State after the lapse of five years in the inauguration of reforms, the Joint

Committee decline to fix any period for the examination of this question and recommend the continuance of recruitment by the Secretary of State. The Joint Committee have enlarged the sphere of special responsibilities of the Governor and the Governor-General and consider it unwise to define them with any meticulous accuracy. While the present Government of India Act requires the Governor to be guided by the advice of his ministers in transferred subjects, the Joint Committee consider it undesirable to impose any obligation upon the Governor to be guided by the advice of the ministry in the absence of sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion.

It is neither necessary nor possible to refer to all the objectionable features of the report, and I will confine myself only to some of the most glaring defects of the scheme proposed. Though the Committee recognise that the Indian constitution must contain within itself the seeds of growth, it is difficult to hold that this object has been carried out. The device of the instrument of instructions to the Governor or the Governor-General is no doubt calculated to secure flexibility as compared with the rigid provisions of a Statute. But it is obvious that the growth of the new constitution cannot be automatic, but will depend upon the successive interventions of the British Government and Parliament. We have just been told by Lord Eustace Percy that the safeguards were not attempts to prevent misuse by ministers of their powers, but were the frontiers beyond which the Governor-General or Governor could not share with his ministers the powers which

were vested in them. In the face of the express provision in the proposed Statute, the transfer of full responsibility to the ministry will not be possible in the Central government.

The proposal for the constitution of second chambers in Madras and Bombay runs counter to public opinion in these provinces and to the frequently expressed opinions of the provincial governments concerned. The argument that there is no reason for differentiation between the provinces for which a bicameral legislature was recommended in the White Paper and the provinces of Madras and Bombay is most feeble and will convince no one of the necessity or desirability of the creation of a second chamber in these provinces.

The proposal of a scheme of indirect election for the Federal Assembly is another reactionary feature of the report which will be condemned by public opinion. The Committee recognise the strength of Indian opinion against this proposal. They are mistaken in supposing that the objections to a system of indirect election are of a theoretical character. If the system of indirect election is open to review in the light of experience, there is no reason why the existing system of direct election should not be continued, leaving it open to review, if necessary, in the light of further experience. Taking the case of Madras by way of illustration, about 19 seats in the Federal Assembly will be filled up by election by about 152 members of the provincial legislature and the seats in the Federal Assembly assigned to other

communities and interests will be elected by an even much smaller Number. The fact that the members of the provincial legislature are elected on issues of an entirely different character from those which arise in the Federal Assembly and that under a system of indirect election there will be no contact between the members of the Federal Assembly and the people who will thus be deprived of the opportunity of being educated in the larger questions of policy that affect India as a whole are sufficient to outweigh the disadvantages pointed out by the Joint Committee.

Another glaring defect in the report of the Joint Committee is that they refuse to make any proposal for enforcing the collective responsibility of the ministry. The argument of the Committee that the collective responsibility of ministers is the outcome and not the cause of ministerial solidarity cannot be regarded as sound. In a country where communal representation has to be accepted as inevitable, it is all the more necessary to enforce the principle of collective responsibility. It is the only way of ensuring co-operation between the representatives of different communities or the states and provinces and preventing intrigues among the ministers.

The Indian members of the Governor-General's Council under the existing constitution have the right to discuss questions of Military expenditure and policy and it is very doubtful whether under the scheme of dyarchy proposed by the Joint Committee, they will continue to

have the same power. The Committee no doubt refer to the system of joint deliberation between the counsellors in charge of the reserved departments and the ministers in charge of the transferred departments. We doubt whether the principle of joint deliberation on the reserved subjects will be adequately provided for in the instrument of instructions.

The scheme of the Joint Committee confers enormous powers, both legislative and administrative, upon the Governor and the Governor-General. In the administrative sphere, it confers upon them exclusive discretion in certain matters, special responsibilities over a large sphere, inherent legal powers to act on their own responsibility and emergency powers. In the legislative sphere, they have a right

to pass Acts and temporary Ordinances on their own responsibility. It is urged that these large and varied powers are necessary for the purpose of securing the independence of the executive. The burden imposed upon the shoulders of Governors and the Governor-General is simply stupendous. The powers conferred upon the Inspectors-General of Police are also enormous. It is too much to expect that such vast powers could be safely entrusted to any individual authority without the risk of misuse. Nor can a sense of responsibility be created in the legislatures and the ministry under a system of what has been described as autonomy in leading strings. India has had to pay a heavy price for the constitutional reforms to British commercial interests, to the ruling Princes of India, and to the Mahomedan community.

ii. MR. C. V. CHINTAMANI

Editor, "The Leader", Allahabad

WHAT can I say of the Joint Select Committee's Report which I did not say a hundred times of its White Paper parent, unless it be that the offspring is some shades darker than the parent? Whatever was obnoxious to Indian opinion and Indian sentiment in the White Paper, has been retained in the Report, while in some places the proposals have been made still more objectionable. There is not a single redeeming feature that has been introduced in the Majority Report. I am grateful to the Labour

Members for their dissentient report. There is much of value in the latter. But it has not the ghost of a chance in the present Parliament. It is my deliberate conviction that India will be better off without these unwelcome reforms than with them. Still, the cry of rejection has no meaning on our lips, powerless as we are to produce result. Therefore I can but say that if the whole scheme be rejected by Parliament, I at least shall not have a tear to shed.

iii. MR. G. A. NATESAN

THERE is no doubt that some of the suggestions in the Report are even more reactionary than those adumbrated in the White Paper. Indirect election to the Central Legislature is a most objectionable feature. The introduction of Second Chambers in some provinces and the tightening of safeguards had already been objected to by Indian politicians of all shades of opinion. These are calculated to rouse much more serious opposition to the New Reform Bill than had hitherto been contemplated.

To me, the acid test of the Reform Bill for India should be how soon it will automatically lead us on to Dominion Status. With the proposals under con-

templation, the Reform Bill will hardly stand that test. If India is further alienated from the British, the fault will entirely be on the heads of the Diehards and on those who are unwilling to redeem the promises and pledges of generations of British statesman. Already thoughtful Indians have begun to ask whether it is worth while having the new Reform Bill at such a frightfully heavy cost to the taxpayer and with absolutely no corresponding benefit in real constitutional advance.

We have now reached a stage when it is absolutely necessary that leaders of all progressive parties should confer together to decide upon concerted action. I hope, ere long, this will be done.

CHRISTMAS

By MARY MODAK

Again the brooding wonder comes from far
Beyond the hills: the smooth, still eastern star
With wistful longing yearns to earth once more;
Lift, lift, my heart, thy silent ecstasy!
And meet the star above. . . . the glinting star!

Long echoes of the angels' joy-filled song
Fall softly on the earth and blot out wrong
Of unharmonic deeds and memories;
Ah, stay with us, God-dreaming melody!
And wipe away all wrong all dark'ning wrong!

As in a jewel sunlight captured gleams
And lights the stone with prismic, glittered dreams,
So Love is caught in this cold world of ours;
And God smiles from His starry-studded skies,
And has His dream, perchance, . . . His lonely dream!

Trevelyan's Great Work

BY THE HON. SIR FRANK NOYCE, K.C.S.I.

WITH this,* the third volume of his "England under Queen Anne" Professor Trevelyan completes the most



THE HON. SIR FRANK NOYCE

brilliant piece of historical work this century has yet given us. One lays it down with a feeling of deep regret that the drama is over. Queen Anne may be dead but Professor Trevelyan has brought her very much to life and, in so doing, has rendered her no more than her due. For the reign of the Queen whom he describes as "the last Stuart to rule this island and for all her simplicity, the wisest and most triumphant of her race" marks a turning point in English history. It was during the dozen decisive years of that reign that "the

* ENGLAND UNDER QUEEN ANNE The Peace and the Protestant Succession. By George Macaulay Trevelyan, O.M., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Longmans Green & Co. 21 Shillings net.

stormy and heroic life of Seventeenth Century England, constantly giving birth to new and wonderful things, was transmuted into the classic calm of Eighteenth Century Britain. Henceforth our country appeared to her neighbours no longer as an incalculable island of warring factions, sometimes a volcanic and sometimes a negligible force in the world's affairs, but as the steady, sole mistress of the seas, a power coequal with France, and the seat of an ordered freedom admired by continental philosophers of the coming era."

The three individuals to whom, more than to any others, this tremendous change was due were the Queen herself, Marlborough and Bolingbroke. If a historical work can be said to have a hero, Marlborough must be regarded as the hero of Professor Trevelyan's first two volumes. The hero—perhaps it would be more correct to say the villain, but certainly the outstanding figure—of this one is Bolingbroke. Wars like economic booms and slumps seem to go in cycles and it is a curious coincidence that the opening years of the last three centuries should have seen European wars on the grand scale. The War of the Spanish Succession and the Napoleonic Wars were the greatest of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Whether the War of 1914-18 will prove the greatest of the twentieth remains to be seen. It is devoutly to be hoped that it will. Be that as it may, the second decade of each of these centuries has witnessed the signing of a great Peace, in negotiating which Great Britain played a

pre-eminent part. From the British point of view, the first of these was much the most satisfactory. Thanks in no large measure to Marlborough's military genius, Bolingbroke's skill in diplomacy and the steadiness of the Queen, Great Britain was relatively more important in 1713 than in either 1815 or 1918. "Bolingbroke settled the terms of Utrecht to a far greater degree than Castlereagh those of Vienna or Lloyd George those of Versailles. But whereas Lloyd George negotiated the peace with his allies and dictated it to the enemy, Bolingbroke negotiated it with the enemy and dictated it to the allies. Broadly, his peace was a good one, whatever we may think of the methods by which it was obtained." It was because it was a good one that it left no bitterness behind it and France, though her power of aggression was removed, was not provoked to think of revenge. "The fortunate Eighteenth Century was well launched upon its reasonable and civilized course." But the fact that the Peace had been negotiated with the enemy and dictated to the allies led to the entanglement of Bolingbroke and the other Tory negotiators in a close intimacy with the French ministers through the medium of French Jacobites and into corresponding hostility to Holland and the German Princes including George of Hanover. "The Whigs denounced the Peace and stood up for the (Protestant) Succession; the Tories defended the Peace and in so doing half of them were drawn to desire a Jacobite Restoration. They assumed that James would please them by turning Anglican. He refused, and so left them

without a policy, a great host divided and distraught, when the news of the death of Queen Anne sounded in their ears like the tramp of doom."

That is the dramatic story told in his own masterly fashion by Professor Trevelyan who hopes that he has been able so to tell it that the wood may be observable in spite of the trees. He has triumphantly succeeded in his aim. His studies of the personalities of the age, the brilliant but profligate and treacherous Bolingbroke, the easy-going and intriguing Harley, the enigmatic Shrewsbury, the termagant Duchess of Marlborough and her rival Abigail Masham and the great literary figures, Swift, Addison and Steele, are of absorbing interest. It is hardly necessary to add that Professor Trevelyan has not neglected aspects of the period other than the political and military. As in the previous volume, there is an excellent chapter on the condition of Scotland, suffering for a time from disabilities resulting from the Union. And there is another very good one on Queen Anne's Empire, in which Madras appears in the days of Governor Pitt who drew £200 salary and £100 gratuity "from which he certainly could not have saved the 48,000 pagodas that he gave for his famous diamond" and who once threatened to "whip and hang" a Member of his Council who had gone into opposition. In taking leave of this magnificent performance, one cannot help wondering to what period of history Professor Trevelyan will next turn his attention. Whatever it is, he can rest assured of an ever widening circle of readers.

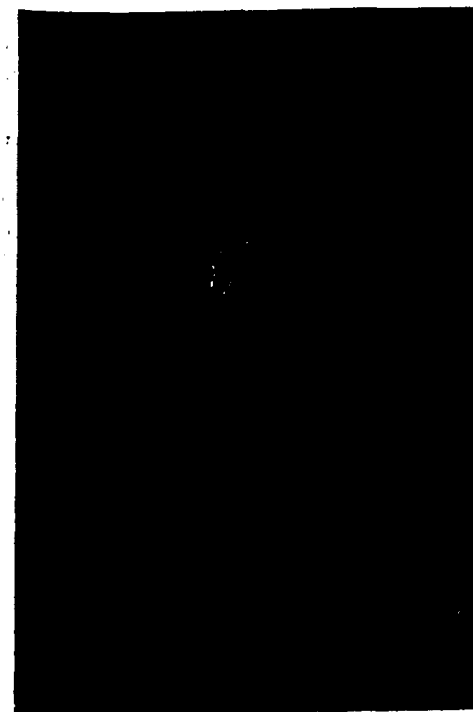
UNIVERSITY REFORM IN INDIA

BY PRINCIPAL P. SESHADRI, M.A.

(Principal, Government College, Ajmer, Member of the Punjab University Enquiry Committee).

I

It is matter for gratification that the subject of University reform is rousing the interest of the Indian public to-day, in spite



PRINCIPAL P. SESHADRI, M.A.

of its absorption in politics and schemes of constitutional development for the country. There was an awakening all over India some years ago with the publication of the report of the Calcutta University Commission, though the province of Bengal did not treat the document with much consideration. A similar wave of enthusiasm seems to be passing over the educational world of India to-day bearing various schemes of University reform on its crest. If the present writer had not been a member of the recent Punjab University Enquiry Committee, he could have attributed at least part of this increased interest to the ideas put forward in their bulky report, but in any case, it

would seem worth while at the present juncture to take note of the present trend of University reform in India and also to indicate the directions in which it is likely to proceed in the near future. It will be the aim of this note to draw attention to the leading features of the present discontent in higher education in India and to the solutions which are either under consideration, or possible of accomplishment, with the help of wise and far-seeing statesmanship.

II

The acute unemployment among the uneducated middle class in the country has drawn attention to serious evils in our present educational system and pressed for consequential reforms. The tragic waste in the educational system of a number of young men embarking on university courses and not emerging with a degree at the other end has roused considerable public attention, though educational experts have been familiar with the fact for several years. It may not be generally known that out of the total number of students who enter the portals of Indian Universities in any year after passing the High School or Matriculation Examination, less than a fourth are able to reach the goal of a University degree, the large majority dropping off at various stages unable to follow college instruction and bear the strain of periodical examination, or for other reasons. When it is realized that the education of each student at college may cost anything up to even a thousand rupees a year to the taxpayer, which is the figure at some of the university centres, it will be seen that we are perpetuating a kind of waste of money and effort which will not be tolerated in any civilized country of the world. This is in addition to the large sums, spent by the parents themselves which may also go up to a similar amount and which has been showing a continued tendency to rise in recent years. There is now therefore a

desire that university education should be confined only to those who are likely to benefit by it and the indiscriminate admission of all kinds of students should be stopped. It would not be much of an accomplishment if only the standards of admission examinations were stiffened without its being accompanied by other reforms, such as the improvement of university education itself, which would prevent such waste and also provision for the diversion of students into other channels when they are not fit for university work.

It was for this reason that the Punjab University Enquiry Committee recommended a reorganisation of the entire scholastic system, stopping the High School standard with the present Ninth Class or the Fifth Form as it is called in the Madras Presidency and beginning diversion from there either to the University or to the technical professions. Students who aspire to enter University classes will be trained for three years in special Higher Secondary Schools, while others will go through the courses which may be provided for industry, commerce, agriculture and other technical professions. The average boy who enters the university, at present, is not properly trained to benefit by college lectures or to pursue independent methods of study which are so essential for the success of all true university education. It is much better that the young student should be looked after carefully in a Higher Secondary School than that he should be thrown upon his own resources in a college which is part of a university system. It is interesting to note that this idea has already been taken up in the United Provinces where the Government has definitely invited public opinion on the subject with a view to adopting the scheme.

It must not of course be imagined that the moment this scheme is effected, Indian parents will all become so wise as to send only such students as are fit for higher education into the universities and will be content to seek technical courses for others. The evil is more deep-rooted and

unfortunate. Considerations of caste often make a doting father imagine that his son can only enter one of the learned professions whether he is fit for it or not. He is often apt to imagine that it is more dignified to be a low-paid clerk in an office than earn double the salary as a driver or a mechanic or even as a foreman in a workshop. It is also a fact that the mere opening of technical classes will not automatically furnish the necessary employment for all those who may flock into them, but after all, an educational system can only provide for the necessary facilities and leave it to the common sense and co-operation of the community to make it a success. In any case economic considerations seem to be driving many parents in India into the right perspective in these matters.

This also implies an expansion of the university system itself so as to provide for technological courses which may be useful avenues to those who wish to take part in the industrial advancement of the country and add to the national wealth, besides finding a career for themselves. It cannot be said that the absence of adequate facilities in technological education in the past has been due entirely to the prejudice against such education on the part of University leaders, though some of them nursed on the old ideals of liberal education, perhaps entertained adverse feeling at least in some measure. Economic limitations should come in for a considerable share of the responsibility and perhaps also the feeling in some quarters that the country had not reached the industrial advancement and prosperity necessary for making technological education possible and successful.

It is clear that the next few years will see considerable expansion in this direction. The magnificent bequest of the late Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Narayan—a Madrasi settled in the Central Provinces—to the University of Nagpur which now amounts to about forty-five lakhs of rupees will enable the university in the near future to run a high-class technological department. The

Bombay and the Andhra Universities have opened these new subjects with the current academical year and the Osmania University is also preparing plans for a Technological Institute. The Punjab and the Benares Hindu Universities have had successful departments of Applied Chemistry for several years and almost every university in India, except the purely affiliating ones, is contemplating similar development. It is only necessary to sound the warning that in this anxiety to provide for bread-winning education, the interest of true university culture should not suffer eclipse.

III

The recent proposals adumbrated by the Government of India for the introduction of the principles of a Federal University in Delhi point to a different kind of University reform affecting the larger question of university legislation. The recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission put a premium on the establishment of unitary and residential universities which came into existence in large number soon after the publication of the report. It is, however, being recognised at present that whatever the advantages of a unitary and residential university, it does not represent the last word in university creation and there may be circumstances necessitating preference to other types, if not to a purely affiliating university, at least to a university which may consist of several units forming into a Federation.

Here again the Punjab University Enquiry Committee may take credit for the fact that it has put forward detailed proposals for the federation of some of the leading colleges in Lahore on the lines of recent development in London. In the case of an affiliating university with a large jurisdiction, the outlying colleges cannot combine into a federal scheme and are bound to remain practically outside, content to prepare students for the examinations conducted by the university. But there is no reason why the disadvantages of the affiliating system cannot be reduced at least in the case of colleges situated at the headquarters and why they

should not be provided with the benefits of a unitary university system without destroying their individuality and the *esprit de corps* of their college life. A Federal University implies the coming together of several colleges usually situated in the same neighbourhood, in a scheme of co-operative teaching, the colleges being raised to the position of active partners of the University without being merely subordinate as at present preparing students for an external authority however eminent. While it postulates a certain amount of control by the University, it also ensures absence of interference in all that constitutes college life and atmosphere. There is the inestimable advantage in the scheme of institutions being able to pool their resources, avoid overlapping and work together for the proper standards of academic efficiency, thus reducing chances of different levels in the same university organisation. The stroke of good luck which the Delhi University has just had of receiving the extensive estate of the old Viceregal Lodge for its new habitation will enable the scheme to be worked to great advantage, if only the colleges concerned will forget their own individual differences and rise to a determination to become real, vital parts of a university worthy of the Imperial Capital. It will be seen easily that the scheme is also applicable to the University of Madras with reference to the colleges situated at the headquarters.

IV

Another direction in which new aspirations are expressing themselves in our universities is in the desire to make them self-contained, so that the need for young men to go to foreign universities for their higher education may be gradually eliminated. The increasing political responsibilities dawning on the country render it essential that the universities should rise to standards of efficiency comparable to those of some of the best universities in the West. Let us remember that the future administrators and statesmen of the country who will shoulder

responsibilities heavier than those of their predecessors will be nurtured at these university centres and nothing should be lacking to make them as efficient as possible.

While the universities are undoubtedly proceeding in the direction of adding to their educational facilities and strengthening their departments of teaching and research, it is also necessary that they should be relieved of the enormous burden of the lower work represented by the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations. There are still universities in India which groan under the weight of conducting Matriculation Examinations for thousands of candidates, thus doing a duty which all over the civilized world is recognized only as school work. To those familiar with the Intermediate Examinations and possessing an understanding of its actual intellectual level, it will not be difficult to realize that its proper place is also outside institutions professing to cater to the higher academic standards and to make contributions to advance human knowledge. Indian universities have numerous handicaps in the shape of want of resources and advanced facilities, but is it not cruel to burden them with school work and expect them to radiate old and new knowledge to all the corners of the world?

V

It is matter for regret that the recommendations made by the Calcutta University Commission to separate High School and Intermediate Education from the University and put them in charge of separate Statutory Boards established for the purpose have not yet met with general adoption in the country except in the United Provinces, Rajputana and C. I. and Dacca. Economic reasons have stood in the way of giving effect to the reforms as colleges often live on the profits of the Intermediate Classes. Vested interests have also opposed it owing to the general unwillingness of authorities to part with influence and power, but there is no chance of our universities rising to a high level till they are not on

their feet as universities in the real sense of the word and are enabled to pursue their paths of progress without being clogged by the heavy and burdensome machinery of what is really an elaborate school-system. After the lapse of several years, the Punjab University Enquiry Committee has backed the recommendation, though with some modifications and there are already signs that the suggestion is being taken up even outside the Punjab.

It would be difficult to say if this should not be necessarily accompanied with an educational reform which has been pressed for several years—the raising of the B. A. course to three years. Examinations are an unfortunate, though perhaps an inevitable, feature of educational systems all over the world, but there is nothing more blighting and more injurious to the cause of higher education than a system of biennial examinations. They prevent independent study on the part of the student and do not afford the necessary time for the development of what may be called the right university habit in mental work. It is now conceded by almost all the universities in India that a course of three years should be the proper system for those working for the degree, but unfortunately no action has been taken in the matter as the universities feel that they should move jointly in a reform of this type, lest individual universities should become unpopular by a one year's extension to their courses. There are objections in some quarters to the adoption of such a step—it is argued that in a poor country like India, the addition of an year to the degree course would be a serious burden on the average parent and candidates who aspire to appear at various competitive examinations, for the services will be subjected to a handicap by this delay. In any case, these are not insurmountable obstacles and there is also the possible solution that the saving of an year may be effected in the lower stages of instruction by a reorganisation of the educational system.

My Impressions of Japan and China

BY RAJA JAI PRITHVI BAHADUR SINGH OF RAJANG (NEPAL)

If any one should ask me to point to a country which is intrinsically artistic in every phase of its life, wherein not only the handiwork of man, but even the creations of Nature are supremely suggestive and inspiring, I should have no hesitation in pointing to Japan. What a sublime sense of grandeur and beauty is aroused in our heart when we behold that

Nikko and Mt. Chuzenzi, some hundred miles north of Tokio. The hills were all draped in a mass of foliage of glorious tints—rich gold, deepest crimson, and emerald-like green. Could it not be, I wondered, that this display of colour in which Mother Nature indulged herself had unconsciously suggested these many-coloured and charming *kimonos* worn by the women of Japan.

A cable-car takes one to the top of Mount Chuzenzi, a summer resort of the foreign ministers and holiday makers. The enchanting lake Chuzenzi, set like a large emerald amidst mountain peaks, greets the visitor with its gently lapping waves. There are quaint temples on the mountain, where the devotees, according to the Japanese custom, throw a coin and clap to invite the attention of the deity. The beautiful historic temple of Nikko is below, at the foot of the mountain, in a village of that name. No one who has travelled by a Japanese boat will have missed seeing a picture of this magnificent shrine, on the beautiful *menu* cards.

Perhaps nothing appeals more to the visitor than the highly developed sense of courtesy and hospitality of the Japanese people for the foreigners. There are indeed few countries in the world where the visitor finds himself more at home and more courteously and hospitably treated than in this Far-Eastern land. Visitors returning from Japan have nothing but the highest praise for this feature of the Japanese people.

In spite of the increasing adaptation of Western culture and the rapid acquisition of Western methods, the unique characteristics of the Japanese people have suffered little change. When two Japanese meet, they greet each other with a polite bow, bending half-way down. The women dressed in picturesque *kimonos* make an even politer and deeper bow to men, a thing which is so becoming in the women of Japan, who still hold themselves inferior to men. However much modernity and



MOUNT FUJIYAMA

The most symmetrical mountain in the world.

masterpiece of the Creator—Mount Fujiyama, rising at once from a level plain to a height of more than 12,000 feet, pyramid-wise, with its symmetrical and smoothly sloping sides and snowy crest, like a crowned king of mountains. I once asked a Japanese the exact height of this mountain. He readily answered,—12,365 ft. I wondered how he was able to summon up this number so readily. It was easy, he explained, you have only to remember the number of months and days in a year and you have the figure.

Nowhere in the world does Nature deck herself in more gorgeous colours than she does in Japan. The glories of autumn in that land of the rising sun are beyond all description. What an unforgettable scenic beauty opened up to me, as one autumn day, I took an excursion to the temple of

feminism may have invaded Japan, the traditional ideals of womanhood are still zealously preserved. Of course, this does not mean that women have not entered into vocational life. They certainly have, and in some respects, much more so than in the West. Nowhere in the West does one find women doing the job of a bus-conductor, but in Japan, the bus-conductors are invariably women. Needless to say the Japanese women are doing all those jobs that their Western sisters are doing—as shop-assistants, telephone operators, waitresses and so on, but in all these places the Japanese woman has preserved her unique charm and indigenous grace of manners.

To illustrate these beautiful characteristics of the Japanese womanhood, I should like to mention one or two instances. On my first day at Yokohama, I had tea at one of the restaurants, and in accordance with the usual Western custom, I left a tip to the waitress after paying the bill. What was my surprise to see the girl running after me as I was leaving the restaurant to return the coin I had left for her! She must have thought that I had left the money by mistake. There is no tipping system in Japan and it is considered below one's dignity to accept tips.

As a bus-conductress, the Japanese woman is particularly courteous. When a passenger is set down she thanks him for patronizing the bus with the words, "arigato gozaimas". Once I alighted from a bus and asked the conductress the direction of my hotel, but as she could not make me understand it, I tried to explore it for myself when after a little distance I found a man following me showing me the direction of the hotel. Obviously, the kind conductress did not leave me to myself to find out the way, but had sent this man to put me on the right track.

As Buddhism is the religion of Japan, the influence of India on Japanese culture is very remarkable. The Buddhist temples all over the country bear a striking resemblance, in many respects, to the Hindu temples. The custom of leaving one's shoes

at the door in entering a temple or house is remarkably similar to the Hindu custom. Owing to the coldness of the climate, however, one has to wear socks on and walk indoors with special slippers.

The best skill of the artists of Japan from ancient times has been spent in casting or carving wonderful images of



KAMAKURA BUDDHA

Buddha, in bronze, wood or stone, and in building magnificent temples of wood and metal. There are two colossal images of Buddha in Japan—one at a sea-side town called Kamakura and the other in the beautiful deer-park of Nara. These images are termed "Daibutsu"—"The Great Buddha". They are of such gigantic proportions that before their presence man looks a puny little creature. Thrice the tide has washed away the enormous shelter that covered Kamakura Buddha and to-day he stands unsheltered. It is but fitting that this colossal Buddha should have no other roof than the sky overhead to fully suggest his grandeur.

There is another type of Buddha at Kyoto, quite different from these two,

This image is of ordinary size, but the artist who cast this bronze has brought out something of that divine compassion on the face of this image, and by a hidden arrangement, drops of water are seen constantly trickling down from the eyes of the sorrowful Buddha. This image is called "Amitabha Buddha" or "Buddha of the boundless compassion".

In Japan, I addressed on my World Fellowship of Faiths Mission at several institutions—the Asia Club, Japan Women's University, Religious Conference and Nishi Hongwanjee temple. Here I adopted a novel method. I had my speeches translated into Japanese and took down the Japanese version in Sanskrit characters and read it out to my audience. This experiment proved very successful and encouraged me to advocate the use of Sanskrit characters in place of the complicated and numberless Japanese alphabet. It is said that each word is an alphabet by itself so that in order to write or read Japanese, one has to know as many letters as words.

The city of Tokio is very-modern like any Western city. There are gay and fashionable streets, profusely illuminated at night, known as Ginza and Shinjuku. One of the theatres I visited known as Shimbashi Embujo had a very attractive programme, the beautiful item I remember being a dance known as the "Spirits of the Chrysanthemum" in which girls clothed in chrysanthemums performed rhythmic dances on a revolving platform. The most gratifying of all things about the city of Tokio is its perfect cleanliness, even in its most secluded lanes and by-lanes. A thing even more wholesome is the entire absence of beggars in the city.

After affectionate biddings of "Sayonara" to my friends in Tokio, I left for Kobe, visiting the idyllic towns of Kyoto and Nara on the way.

With its many cloistered temples and monasteries; rivers and waterfalls; hills and parks, glinting with the tender beauty of cherry blossom in Spring, and glowing with

the flame of maple-leaves in Autumn, Kyoto is the brightest jewel in all Japan. And Kara which is less than an hour's journey by train from Kyoto has charms all her own. Here is an earthly paradise where deer roam, unafraid and at will, fed on rice-cakes bought in the park, at ten a penny, offered by the merry crowds. The quiet beauty of the Deer Park of Nara, with its thickly wooded walks, shrines and places of fun and frolic—and all presided over by the benignant influence of the colossal Buddha of 23 feet, seated on a lotus flower, weaves a strange spell of enchantment over the visitor.

And at last when I embarked for China, leaving the fair island of Japan behind me, I carried with me many good and lasting memories.

There is a world of contrast between Japan and China. Though neighbours, they are, in many respects, as far removed from each other as the poles. For a visitor coming from Japan, the very speech and manners of the people appear jarring. As you land amid the rush and turmoil of the Shanghai port, you miss all that calm and orderliness of the Japanese ports. Coolies come and surround you and fight over your luggage and then it is the turn of the taxi-men. Instead of courteous greetings and low, polite bows, you seem to see people exchanging hot words and coming to blows. The visitor is warned by friends against becoming an easy victim to the nefarious rickshaw-men. We are told that there have been cases where some unscrupulous rickshaw-men have taken the unwitting traveller into some bye-lanes and rid him of all his possessions. This, of course, is by no means a common occurrence.

Chinese towns are as unclean as the Japanese ones are clean. But this is only one side of the picture. There are many great and wonderful things in China that draw the admiration of a visitor. I have not seen the Great Wall but I can imagine its grandeur from the great Nanking Wall, so high and broad, encircling the city, creeping

its weary length over mountain, valley and plain, for a distance of thirty miles, reminding one of the grandeur of what was once a mighty empire. Amongst the modern creations, the most picturesque and the most inspiring is the magnificent mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the father of the Chinese Republic. A very lengthy flight of steps, vast and superb, interspersed with beautiful structures and ornamental gardens leads one from the road outside Nanking Wall, upto the top of the hill where in a magnificent domed structure reposes the embalmed body of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, which is allowed to be seen only twice in the year. At other times one sees only the marble statue of the great dead leader, enshrined within the tomb.

For the beautiful porcelain and pottery the world must still look to China, and her silks are stronger, better, and cheaper than those of Japan.

The time-honoured custom of Chinese women cramping their feet is fast disappearing. In Shanghai, you hardly see any woman with bound feet. In the old city of Nanking you see them occasionally, particularly the old ones hobbling along with a crutch. The modern Chinese woman is as gay and fashionable as her Western sister and cares little for old conventions.

I addressed meetings both in Shanghai and Nanking and one of my addresses was broadcast. My special appeal to the Chinese people was to become united, to eradicate narrow factional spirit, and subordinate selfish motives in the interest of the growth of the nation as a whole, so as to develop peace at home before seeking peace outside. Just as I was preaching my message the alarming news was announced in the papers of a rebellion in South China, and the proclamation of a separatist Government in the province of Fukien.

Youthful soldiers, still under their teens, marched through the streets of Nanking, weighed down with the burden of arms and ammunition, to the Front. An inhuman slaughter on both sides was expected. I

was deeply moved to see the suffering and misery of the innocent millions due to the callousness of a few selfish diplomats. I announced at a meeting that if it was in my power, I would do anything to mediate between the two rival parties, and as a proof of my sincerity, I promised to plead for peace, even in the midst of drawn forces. Nanking Government sent me a message sympathising with my interest in China but dissuading me from my proposed visit to Fukien. The rebellion, however, was subsequently quelled without much bloodshed.

On the eve of my departure from China, the Mayor of Shanghai gave an official dinner party in my honour, and Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, in token of my peace mission to China, sent me a cloisonne tripod incense burner of exquisite Chinese workmanship, which I treasure in remembrance of my visit to the mysterious land of China, the mother of a great and mighty culture of the past.

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Modern Reinsurance

BY DR. HANS SOMMER

AN insurance company has the task of forming out of as many persons as possible one unit, or group which acts according to the proverb: "All for one and one for all." "All for one" in-as-much as everybody has to contribute by payment of a small share to bear the damage done to one member and "One for All" in so far as this very share of the single individual adds to the safety of the whole group.

In this way, all the people, insured with a single company and guided by the same, form a unit with a readiness for mutual help. And in the same fashion also insurance companies, either of their own accord or under the guidance of a special reinsurance company, have for long formed similar units for mutual help.

Just as an individual person believing that the loss of a house property could not be borne by himself without any compensation from outside, seeks protection by insuring his property with a good company, exactly in the same way, an insurance company may be of opinion that a certain risk cannot be covered on its own responsibility alone and hence, therefore, secures the help of some other companies to bear this risk conjointly. This is known as *Reinsurance*.

ORIGIN OF REINSURANCE

Some reference to the history of reinsurance will, perhaps, be of interest.

The oldest reinsurance contract, known to scientific research, originates from the year 1370. In this contract one assurance company for marine insurance, having covered the journey of a boat going from Genoa to Sluys in Belgium, reinsured the special dangerous part of this journey from Cadiz to Sluys with another company. In those days, of course, reinsurance was a very rare thing, because the very idea of insurance was still in its infancy.

In the 18th century, reinsurance was nevertheless already very well known and

frequently made use of in England. About 1825, we find in Germany reinsurance contracts made obligatory among assurance companies. They entered into mutual contracts with one another and thus if one company transferred a certain amount of its risks to another, this second company had the right to retransfer a similar amount out of her risks to the first one. Reinsurance of this kind was effected without the medium of special reinsurance companies. In order to avoid an over-accumulation of risks in one company and at the same time not to allow a competitive company to have an insight into one's own business, one preferred to enter into such mutual contracts mainly with foreign companies. In this way, reinsurance has from the very start fostered and nourished the idea of international connections.

FIRST COMPANY

It was in Germany that the foundation of independent reinsurance companies was started in the year 1842 in the Rhineland. The reason for this was that such an independent reinsurance company would never be a competitor with the direct working companies, so that these would gladly transfer parts of their risks to the Reinsurance Companies.

The year 1880 saw the birth of the biggest Reinsurance Company of the world, namely, the Munich Reinsurance Company, Munich, Germany. This Company, which has now a yearly premium income of about Rs. 25 crores, is known to be closely connected with the Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank, Limited, the biggest direct working Life Office on the Continent.

GERMANY LEADS

An article which appeared some time ago in the *Review*, London, about the distribution of reinsurances amongst the reinsurance companies in the world states that there are only 27 reinsurance companies having a yearly premium

THE INDIAN IDEAL IN HISTORY

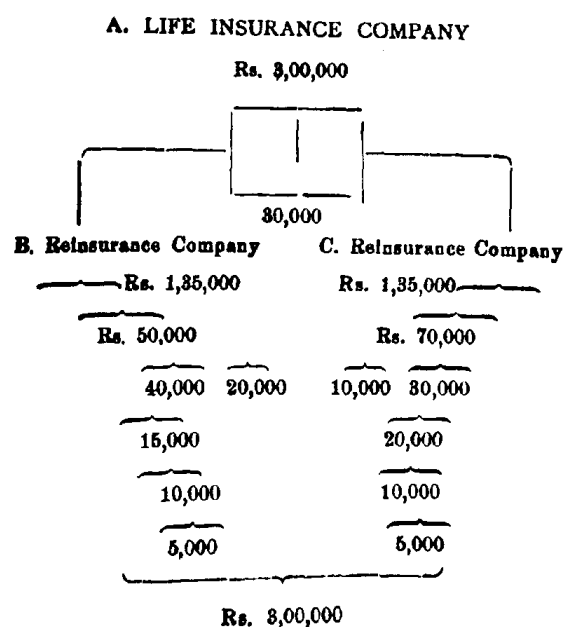
By MR. SHISHIR COOMAR MITRA

(Visva-Bharathi)

income of at least £5,00,000 (at par) in the world, out of which 6 are German. These 6 companies covered in 1930-31 not less than 35.7 per cent. of all reinsurances transacted in the world. Next follows Switzerland with a share of 26½ per cent. As one can see from these figures, both Germany and Switzerland covered two-thirds of the reinsurance market of the world. American, Danish and English Reinsurance Companies followed at a great distance, sharing altogether one-third of the business.

SAN FRANCISCO FIRE

Some people will probably still remember the terrible conflagration of San Francisco in 1906. It was only this fire reinsurance system in the world that enabled the direct working insurance companies to fulfil their obligations even when crores and crores of rupees were involved and the Munich Reinsurance Company, being already at that time the biggest in the world, took a foremost part in this task. To render the system of reinsurance as clear as possible, the following table is given which, I hope, will enable even laymen to understand the wonderful mechanism of reinsurance:



HOW IT WORKS

The sketch shows that one Life Insurance Company may have insured a single person for, say Rs. 3 lacs. This company after having scrutinized this risk very carefully, deems it proper to reinsure the major portion of this risk with two reinsurance companies, keeping for itself only Rs. 30,000. The reinsurance companies B and C are accepting each a risk of Rs. 1,35,000 which is distributed in the following very interesting way:

The reinsurance company B keeps for itself an amount of Rs. 50,000 and transfers to 4 other direct working insurance companies Rs. 40,000, Rs. 15,000, Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000. But the company, which accepts from the reinsurance company B the amount of Rs. 40,000, reinsures again Rs. 20,000, keeping back for itself only Rs. 20,000.

What does the reinsurance company C do? It keeps for itself Rs. 70,000 and distributes the rest also to 4 other Life Insurance Companies in instalments of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 5,000. The company which takes Rs. 30,000 keeps for itself only Rs. 20,000 and reinsures Rs. 10,000 again in another company.

In this way we have the picture of a carefully balanced distribution of the risk according to the financial strength of the different companies.

Should now something happen to the person, who is insured for Rs. 3 lacs, the burden of paying this amount does not lie on the shoulder of the first company alone but through this first company 12 other companies will participate in the loss. That means that the first insurance company, acting as an attorney for the other companies, is in a position to say the amount at once without feeling the burden of this heavy loss. This picture, it is hoped, provides quite a good example even for a layman to understand this outstanding feature of Life Insurance business in general.

THE key-note of the Indian mind is its peculiar conception of cosmic unity which like a golden thread runs through every phase of Indian life. The purpose of this article is to disabuse our mind of the erroneous notions we have been taught to hold about the intrinsic value of the historical traditions of Indian culture that lie embedded in various sources which, if studied in their proper perspective, will show to what a high degree of excellence India had attained in every realm of cultural activity.

Indians were no doubt indifferent to that aspect of history in which it is appraised in the West. Since the dawn of her civilization, the West has steadfastly adhered to the view that political advancement is the only criterion of a nation's greatness: and that a nation will be esteemed in the measure it has been able to evolve new forms of government, new systems of political and social organisations, and to develop its own resources by exploiting weaker nations. It is not so much the thoughts or the expressions of its creative soul, as the material prosperity and the political institutions of a nation which are considered in connection with the assessment of its contribution to the world of culture. The whole history of Europe is a glaring testimony to the fact that political glory has always been acclaimed as the highest watermark of national ambition. But India cherished an altogether different outlook which is very nearly the reverse of what is held in the West. It was her peculiar idea of the purpose of human life, the broad catholicity of her vision that could not conceive *dharma* but in its universal (*Sanatana*) aspect, which inspired all her aspirations for fulfilling the destiny of her soul. That is why she stands through the ages triumphant over the exploits of time and man and could yet hope to regain her lost glory. It was on sand that they built, but India built on the solid rock of her spirituality and faith.

As such she endures even under so many oppressions from outside, while the brilliance that once shone through the civilizations of other nations, has vanished like the meteor never to dazzle again. Where are the empires of Europe that were so full of arrogant life only a score of years ago? Where are the empires of Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Ottomans? Where are the traces of Assyria? Where are the glittering spires and gilded scene of Babylonia? Where are the overwhelming might and the ruthlessness of the Medes and the Persians? Vanished is the splendour of Egypt; the hundred-gated Thebes is a legend; the halls of the Pharaohs have disappeared in the bowels of the earth! Where shall we look for the glory that was Greece, the pomp and pride that was Rome? The records that history keeps of the rise and fall of these empires bear out the vanity of man and the utter futility of his ambition for material possessions and political supremacy. They could rarely suggest any clue to the interior workings of the human mind that actuated these gigantic changes. The outer court of life is exposed in all its ghastly hollowness, the inner court remaining a sealed book to humanity. As a matter of fact the best of the historical records not only of the ancient world but of those also which have received the so-called scientific treatment of modern times cannot claim to have achieved anything more than merely narrating the rise to power for a period, and then the break-up, of dynasties one after the other cyclically, as it were, till some severe catastrophic shock arrests, however temporarily, this sequence of history, and shows things in their proper perspective, bringing home to the involved human mind the necessity of a deep heart-searching in the light of the new values that the violent external changes bring about. It is common experience that the historical method has profited very little by such revolutionary changes due, probably, to the fact that the historian who is conscious of his limitations, is

not prepared to deviate from his conservative standpoint, and will not, because he cannot, owing to his lack of vision, look beyond the exterior of events and happenings to discover their inner motive in all its connotative implications. History should not therefore be a mere narration, as it has hitherto been, of political happenings only. Its supreme function is to unravel the mystery that lies behind all external phenomena, a task which in the West they have signally failed to perform to the satisfaction of even their most indulgent admirers. The reason is not far to seek. The West love mastery over others, and their innate passion for political ascendancy debars them from exercising their imaginative power which is necessary for interpreting the political events in their inward significance. Their materialistic outlook on life does also stand in the way. The last War which has been aptly termed the gigantic mutual massacre, has to some extent awakened them to the need of a proper understanding of the true spirit in which history should be written. India on the other hand has always been wide awake to the real function of history. She believes that the external changes are mere shadows of the Changeless Reality, and has, therefore, in the words of Dr. Hans Kohn, never been able to reconcile herself to the Maya of History. Otherwise the vicissitudes that have stormed India from early days would have provided her thinkers with ample materials for volumes; but studious silence has all along been maintained, and whatever of them is handed down to us, has to be gleaned out of the vast range of her sacred literature. The modern mind does in its sheer ignorance of the true Indian viewpoint, accuse the ancients of India of their indifference to the immense historical importance of these events. But, as we have already said, India never cared for what she lost or achieved politically; her chief concern has always been to fulfil the spiritual and cultural possibilities of the race, and propagate

them not through annals and narratives, but by building up traditions, the imperishable traditions of her art, literature, religion and philosophy. Further, India did not cherish any narrow conception of nationality; she was not inclined to stick to the idea of a country with well-defined frontiers as her home which should have an exclusive claim on her highest regard and best attention. She extended the sphere of the geographical idea of her national habitation to the wide earth as vast as man can conceive. She worshipped *Narayana* as the incarnation of humanity which, according to the Hindus, is the great and complex organism that holds together individual humans and the different human groups and communities of men. True to the spirit of her *Narayana*, ideal India is the very first in history to visualise a world-empire broad-based not on the might of the sword, but on the power of love and fellowship. And she gave the first internationalist in history. For who would deny to Asoka the credit of making the first attempt in history to give a concrete shape to the ideal of world-fellowship as has so often been proclaimed in the earliest religious literature of India? Before and after Asoka, there were other ways in which this Indian ideal found expression. By *Bharata* which is mentioned in the epics as also in the Puranas was meant the entire world as known in that time, and not India only. There are in the Upanishads abundant references to *Visva* the universe, to whom the Rishis addressed their messages. Peace and goodwill for every being was their supermost concern; and nothing was encouraged which might detract from this noble ideal. It will be evident from the oft-quoted definition of history that India aspired after propagating through her history her great ideals of the conduct of life which suggest the inmost desire of her soul for the all round well-being of humanity. The sloka runs:—

धर्मार्थकाममोक्षानां उपदेशसमन्वितान् ।
पूर्ववृत्तकथायुक्तं इतिहासं प्रवक्षते ॥

History is past record combining the lessons of *dharma* (righteousness), *artha* (sincere concern for the wellfare of humanity), *kama* (earnest longing to achieve that end), and *moksha* (spiritual unfoldment).

The mission of history cannot indeed be nobler. The accounts that are embodied in the texts mostly scriptural covering over an unbroken period of more than three millenniums as to how India endeavoured through the ages to achieve that fourfold end of life constitute her contribution peculiar in every way to the science of history, specifically called "historiography" or literary composition as applied to history. Instead of preparing any particular class of literature which may be characterised as historical in its modern sense, India chose to bequeath to humanity marvellous records of unparalleled literary excellence—of the Godward aspirations of her soul, records that are most of them poetry of the highest order and which without being burdened with dates and chronologies, possess the unfailing virtue of suggesting the very fundamental ideas about the psychic processes through which man passes to reach the spiritual summit of his life, and with this new-found illumination, to help in founding on earth the kingdom of love and peace. The *Vedas* subtly symbolise this upward march of human soul. The Upanishads reveal the sublime wisdom of this spiritual transformation. The epics, specially the *Mahabharata*—suggest master ideas about the sociological expressions of this inner movement. The vast range of Puranic literature is a more popular interpretation of this lofty idealism. It may not be out of place here to mention that due to the efforts of great scholars like Dr. H. Roy Choudhuri, Mr. Jayaswal and Mr. Pargiter, the Epics and the Puranas are beginning to be recognised as sources of authentic materials with which can be re-constructed not only many so-called dark periods, but also the entire Hindu period of Indian history in a new light and from wholly different standpoints. In the literature of the subsequent ages

references are not rare to this kind of historical introspection. In many of the poetical narratives the fourfold ends of life are emphasised as the basis of human conduct.

The value to society of the Indian ideal in history is beginning to be appreciated by many Western thinkers. History as a record of men's 'gold-hunger, commodity-hunger and earth-hunger' has no longer any appeal for them. Marvin tries to revive in its practical application Kant's theory of universal history as the growth of a world-community. Croce seeks synthetic unity in history. Ratzel would refuse to accept as history any account of what has happened. Since the world is guided by one law, the very fact of happening is, in his opinion, the essence of history. True history, Wells would like to believe, is not a chronicle of dates and dynasties, but the unfoldment of a common ideal that inspires the different units of the entire human race to find out the missing links wherewith to unite themselves for building up the synthesis of cultures as the bedrock of his vision of world-government. There are other thinkers who hold the view that the historian must be a philosopher, a prophet, so to say, who would always look beyond and look longer, and instead of merely recording facts, would unravel and interpret the invisible forces that transform through external events the regional vestures of humanity. The prophet in the historian is also to indicate like the ancient Indians the path that might lead humanity to the achievement of its common goal. Thus is rising in the ashes of the old the new thought in history which it has been India's special privilege to keep alive for so many centuries as one of the lamps of her soul only perhaps to make of it, as of so many others, her supreme gift to modern nations who are in sore need of it.

MODERN BENGALI NOVEL

BY MR. BUDDHADEVA BOSE

IN literature we have Bengal's best. Whatever its achievements in other fields of culture, in science, in politics, in public action, it is in the pastures of imagination that the sweetest fruits are gathered. A land of sun and rain, of green and golden fields, Bengal is primarily a country of song. Perhaps the heterogeneous quality of our racial blood has played some part in stimulating the imagination almost excessively. Ever since Bengal ceased to be a marshy swamp and made its appearance in the cultural history of India, the lyric fervour never seems to be absent from it. We have been brought up on Vaishnava lore, we have fed on *kirtan* and *tappa*, simple songs of devotion have moved the lips of rude peasants, village folk have been moved to tears by some broad emotion portrayed in homely *jatras*. The music and colour of Jaydev is ours; ours is the swinging rhythm of Bharat Chandra. And this our rich inheritance has brought us down through the centuries upto Tagore: the native lyric genius has blossomed into splendour as it has come into contact with European culture.

Bengal's genius is essentially lyrical, but it would be far from truth to suppose that Bengali literature has not developed on other lines as well. Our poetry is our greatest glory; but, with our contact with Europe, a prose literature had also come into being which, as the years have rolled, has grown richer and more varied. The earlier stages of all literatures of the world are marked by the absence or comparative poverty of prose; Bengal had no prose till the time of Raja Ram Mohun Roy who was virtually our first prose-writer. The nineteenth century was Bengal's golden age; it saw the re-birth of a nation. And it was at that time that the first flowers of Bengali literature, as we understand it now, came into being. Bankim Chandra turned out his romantic novels, Madhusudan blew forth his grand epic, and the drama became a powerful instrument of social

satire in the hands of Dinabandhu Mitra. These three masters are still holding their sway over the mind of Bengal's reading public; it is with them that Bengali literature, as we understand it now, began its course.

The romantic tradition of Bankim had held its own for a good length of time in Bengali fiction. The earlier novels of Rabindranath are very much influenced by Bankim; and Rabindranath, in his turn, inspired several novelists of lesser magnitude. It was an age of story-telling and romancing, of homely sentiment and 'poetic' fancy. Stories were woven round mere physical accidents, and a chain of small events would ultimately culminate in the final union of lovers. The scenes were almost invariably laid in Bengal's villages; and the courtship of the young, bespectacled graduate and his thirteen-year-old bride would serve as a favourite theme. The stories were geometrically flat, simply and broadly told, without any of the psychological conflict with which we modern readers are accustomed.

Uninterrupted this tradition remained till, roughly, the twenties of the present century when there rose a group of young writers who brought about a real break in the smooth flow of story-telling. This group of writers has been much maligned and not a little praised; and it is them that it is my purpose to discuss in this article.

I shall confine my scope to the novel only, as the novel is the chief contribution of the modern group. The development of the novel indicates the maturity of a literature: and specially in the modern age it is through the novel that a country's hopes and failures, aspirations and ideals are best expressed. Ours is a highly complicated age: the simplicity of poetry or the vivid concentration of the drama can no longer serve us completely; we require space, we require a criss-cross pattern that can serve as a vehicle for psychological conflict. And that is why

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MODERN BENGALI NOVEL

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the novel is the literary form finding most favour with modern writers.

It has been the fate of Bengali literature to be moulded by Western influences. The modern Bengali novel started its career as a direct product of continental—particularly Russian—literature which, during the last decade, had become the fashion with Young Bengal. It cannot be denied that at the beginning the new movement in Bengali fiction was mainly derivative, if not imitative: the young writers—very young, indeed, at that time—produced stories in which problems and situations were dealt with that had no real bearing on Bengali life, but were virtually transplanted from the pages of continental authors. So, at first, in the earlier twenties, the modern group produced on the mind of the reader a sense of unreality and futility. And yet the critical eye could discern even in those immature outpourings a distinct impress of power—power latent, undeveloped, but unmistakable. Those who, at that time, had hoped for better and more real things from the modern group have not been disappointed. Later years have proved that the course of the modern novel has at last taken a definite turn, and something of considerable importance has happened, or, at any rate, is going to happen.

The word realism inevitably comes up in connection with the modern Bengali novel. It is a dangerous word, and should be used with caution. But unfortunately, it has no substitute; and it is the only word that can suggest the essential spirit of the modern novel.

But what is realism, really? It is nothing but that clear sanity of imagination in the light of which the patterns of our human emotions are brought forward in sharp relief—pure and shining, without any admixture of sentimental longing or infantile make-believe. Now, this clarity of vision is the chief characteristic of the modern group of authors: they are analytical, they are contemplative, they are hot after the pursuit of truth—the real nature of things. Out of a welter of books and authors, about half-a-dozen authors can

be chosen who may be considered as more or less significant. Considering their age, they have produced quite a large number of books, and there are distinct indications that most of them have yet to attain to the height of their powers. Yet what they have given us uptill now is enough to judge, to praise and to appraise. One thing becomes clear: that our Bengali novel has at last outgrown the Peter Pan stage. Over is its adolescence, it is approaching maturity. The modern authors have each individual characteristics, they are different from each other in purpose and in technique: and yet they have, most of them, one thing in common—they are awake to the complexities, inconsistencies and contradictions of human life, and admit of all its facts. Gone are the fond mid-Victorian illusions in which the Bengal novel of the last age wallowed; gone is the complacent philosophy which believed this to be the best of possible worlds; we have no more of the Peter Pan-ish desire of eating the cake and having it too. But the best in modern fiction is not tainted by cheap cynicism; it shows a firm and deep-rooted faith in life—life that is not all that we may wish it to be, but yet is worth living—and enjoying, too.

This fundamental change in attitude has naturally brought about an entire revolution in the structure and purpose of the novel. Firstly, while the novel of the Bankim tradition set out to blend 'entertainment with instruction', the modern novel wants nothing more than to represent the stream of human life—or, better still, the stream of human consciousness. Entertainment and instruction, as commonly understood, are both equally remote from the modern novelist's purpose. He can very aptly say, with Montaigne: 'I merely portray.' Comments he must make: either implied or in so many words, but those are more in the nature of thinking aloud—of clearing up to himself the tangles of his own thoughts—than of any moral illumination.

And then, of course, the scope of the modern novel has grown considerably wider. The novel is no longer confined to the

upper middle classes or to rural fields and cottages. If we have lost the pastoral flavour and the sleek smoothness of upper class associations, we have gained in a wider range of vision and in a firmer hold on the facts of contemporary life. The centre of interest has shifted to the city; fashionable urbane life is depicted in all its glitter and shallowness, nor is excluded the life of the slums, the sordid misery that industrialism produces. Characters and situations are taken from all classes, sympathies have broadened, no aspect of life is considered too mean or trifling for literary presentation. We have now that most interesting product of the modern age—the psychological novel. It is the mind—the infinite-shaped human mind that is engaging the attention of the modern novelist. He finds little of interest in the external world, in the world of mere physical incidents—it is the depths of consciousness that he probes and digs. The picaresque and the romantic type of novel has yielded place to the novel of thought; adventures of physical plane have given way to spiritual adventures. Consequently, the characters have grown extremely complex; the dark sources of their thoughts and speech are revealed; whole souls are bared, the amazing spectacle of subtle psychological intricacies is spread out before us. The characters not only act and say; they feel, and what is most important, they *think*. At last we have gathered the courage to admit the fact that men and women are thinking beings, and when we write about them we must necessarily write about their secret thoughts without being content with that part of their lives which is open to general view. The supreme advantage of this method is that nothing is insignificant—even the raising of an eyebrow or the slight twitching of a lip becomes pregnant with meaning. There is one risk, however, which cannot always be avoided: the author may make the characters mouthpieces for pouring out his own thoughts. But we cannot object to that so long as the

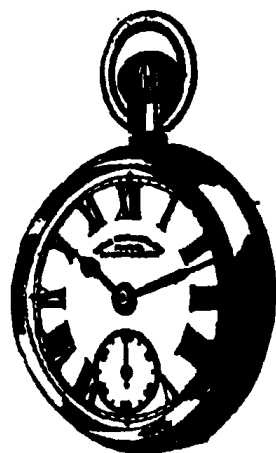
digressions and dissertations are in themselves fraught with significance, even if they have no direct bearing on the *story* of the novel. The conception of the novel has changed altogether: the solid architectural structure has grown obsolete; every looseness of form is admitted; we are satisfied so long as what the author has to say is provoking and stimulating.

This, at present, is the position of the Bengali novel. The period of transition is not yet completely over, much yet lies in the laps of future. Yet the tendencies I have briefly outlined are unmistakable, and we can clearly see the course which the novel will take in the coming years. It will grow yet more complex, the thought-element will occupy yet more space: and the novel will become the perfect instrument for expressing all the intricate subtleties of this our distressingly complex age.

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E. May '35.

Recent Tendencies in Indian Fiscal Policy

BY PROF. KRISHNA KUMAR SHARMA, M.A., B.Com.

(Sanatana Dharma College, Calcutta)

THE industrial revolution in England gave her an immense advantage over other countries in the development of large-scale industries. She became an exporter of manufactured goods and an importer of raw materials and food products. It was, therefore, to her advantage to pursue the free trade policy propounded by Adam Smith in his well-known book "The Wealth of Nations". He was so pessimistic about the adoption of the *laissez faire* policy that he was constrained to remark that it was as difficult to achieve free trade in practice in England as to bring an utopia upon earth; but this achievement was made possible in his own life-time.

This policy was suitable for England; but not for other countries whose economic conditions were far different from those in England. In spite of this, the influence of the writings of Adam Smith made other writers like J. B. Say, etc., believe in the universality and immutability of economic doctrines. The hypothetical character of the laws of political economy was forgotten and the universality of economic doctrines as propounded in popular English text-books became the order of the day. Because free trade was good for England, it began to be urged that it must necessarily be good for other countries also.

During the greater part of the 19th century, Government policy in India also was unduly doctrinaire and was sought to be guided by the universal principles of political economy as expounded in English text-books of the day. In the judgment of many thinking people, Government policy in economic matters did not serve the best interests of the country. The politicians accused the Government of sacrificing Indian national interests for the sake of Imperial or British interests. The late Mr. Justice Ranade led the attack from the economic point of view "with his accustomed erudition and in words unmatched,

at least by any other Indian writer, in respect of vigour and brilliance". He drew his inspiration from the writings of List and he set himself the task of proving that economic laws were not universal and immutable and that the fiscal policy in India could not ignore the peculiarities of Indian economic conditions, if it was really to be beneficial for the economic development of the country.

The War gave a natural protection to Indian industries. The Indian Munitions Board was established in February 1917 "to control and develop Indian resources, with special reference to the needs created by the War, to limit and co-ordinate demands for articles not manufactured and produced in India and to apply the manufacturing resources of India to war purposes with the special object of reducing demands on shipping". Departments of industries were established in all the provinces as recommended by the Industrial Commission. The War-time stimulus was, however, temporary in character and in course of time Indian industries were subjected to foreign competition in the absence of any protective duties. Under these circumstances, the long-standing demand for a revision of tariff policy became more insistent than ever before. The Montague-Chelmsford Report rightly emphasised that Indians should have full liberty of deciding their own tariff policy and that Government had no right to force their free trade convictions on them. The recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill 1919, in favour of the establishment of fiscal autonomy strengthened the case for protection. The Indian Fiscal Commission was appointed in October 1921 in response to the suggestion of the Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council of 1920 which was to report on the feasibility of Imperial Preference

and the future fiscal policy of the Government of India.

The Indian Fiscal Commission recommended discriminate protection and laid down the following principles subject to which protection was to be applied :—

Firstly, the industry must possess some natural advantages, such as an abundant supply of raw materials, cheap power, sufficient labour supply, and a large home market.

Secondly, it must be one which cannot at all develop or develop as rapidly as desirable without protection.

Thirdly, the industry must be suffering from the effects of foreign competition and in course of time, it should be able to face foreign competition without protection and would thus be able to stand on its own legs without any artificial prop.

The creation of an expert body known as the Tariff Board was recommended. Its duty was to enquire into the case for protection of different industries on application from them to that effect. The Tariff Board was created in 1924 and since that time protection has been granted to a number of industries.

Thus it may be said that all these steps implied a departure from the traditional policy of *laissez faire*. They also show that much could be done in India in the sphere of industrial development with the active co-operation and assistance of Government. The policy of indifference of the State towards the industrial development of the country has thus been definitely abandoned and efforts are being made to proceed along sound lines. Non-official opinion, however, would favour even greater activity than is being displayed by the Government to bring about more rapid industrialisation of the country. With proper State guidance, the country can go a long way in the matter of industrial development within a measurable distance of time.

The progress of the fiscal policy in India has, however, not been as it should have been.

Instead of a policy of "discriminate protection", the steps taken as a whole justify the remark that Indian fiscal policy is one of discriminate free trade. In place of protection, the policy has definitely become one of imperial preference to which non-official opinion in India has never subscribed as being in the best interests of the country. The Steel Protection Act of 1927 provided for an imposition of differential rates on certain iron and steel articles with a basic duty on articles of British manufacture and an additional duty on those of non-British manufacture. The opposition in the Assembly did suspect that the Bill contained the principle of preference to British steel to which they were opposed. The protection granted to the iron and steel industry in 1934 definitely provides for preference to British goods and the levying of the excise duty is in no way conducive to the best interests of the country in the case of the industry. Further, the Cotton Industry Protection Act of 1930 embodied the principle of imperial preference. It raised the general *ad valorem* duty to 15 per cent. and a minimum duty of 3½ annas per lb. is to be levied on plain grey goods. A special protective duty of 5 per cent. was also imposed, the scope of which was limited to non-British goods. The interest of the consumer was the stock argument of the Government; but when the Bill was introduced in the Assembly, the Government took the extraordinary step of announcing in advance, that they would accept only Mr. Chetty's amendment, and no other. The threat of the Government to withdraw the Bill, in case any other amendment, for example Pt. Malaviya's amendment, which proposed a uniform rate on all goods was passed, led the mill-owners to vote for the Bill and this fact did amount to a negation of the fiscal autonomy convention which India is supposed to be enjoying even at present.

It is true that the mill-owners had asked for protection only against Japan and this they

obtained in an adequate measure. But in spite of the declaration of the Government that the preference to British goods was wholly accidental, many people suspect that it was deliberate. The cause of Imperial Preference cannot be helped by a policy of getting it through the back door. It has been argued that the preference will be interpreted in England as a friendly gesture from India and will have a distinct political value. The counter reply is that the gesture has not been spontaneous. Its spontaneity would have been definite if the official bloc were neutral and the majority of the non-official elected members had voted for the imperial preference policy that was embodied in the Bill. Further, even if it is granted that the endorsement of imperial preference policy by Indians would win the confidence and goodwill of British business interests and would help India in her constitutional advance, then it may be said that in practice it has not been so. The Ottawa Agreement has been endorsed by the Assembly in spite of the non-official opposition. The imperial preference policy is inconsistent with a true policy of protection. But the endorsement of the Ottawa Agreement has not brought any real change in the attitude of British business interests, who insist on impossible financial and commercial safeguards in the future Constitution of India. These safeguards "will act like so many millstones round the neck of a Minister trying to foster indigenous industries. Besides, foreign capitalists establishing factories in the country behind its tariff walls are to be protected by these safeguards against any discrimination in favour of national enterprise". Thus the endorsement of the imperial preference policy has not shown any modification in the attitude of British business interests for the constitutional advance of India.

The Mody-Lees Agreement is essentially based on imperial preference according to which the Indian side is not to press for the re-imposition

of the surcharge on British goods if the same is removed and in return the British side recognises the right of India to protect her industries and is also to secure colonial markets for India's produce. The concession from the Indian side is definite, but that from the British side is problematical. The Government should not have been in a hurry to give its seal of approval to the agreement to which a large majority of Indian business community is opposed. The representatives of India at the Imperial Economic Council of 1923 expressed the view that "from an economic standpoint India has something, but not perhaps very much, to offer to the Empire, that she has very little to gain in return, and that she has a great deal to lose or to risk." That view still holds good and nothing has happened in the economic condition or of the nature and direction of the foreign trade of India which should warrant a change in her attitude towards the imperial preference policy.

As a matter of fact the whole imperial preference policy deserves a careful examination by a competent body of economic experts to see if it is really to the advantage of India. Indian economic interests must be given preference to Imperial economic interests. Before ratification by the Assembly, the Ottawa Agreement should have been examined by the Tariff Board or by some other standing or *ad hoc* body of economic experts to see if the same would be consistent with the protective policy in India.

In some cases the protection accorded has been neutralised to a great extent by some subsequent action. In the budget for 1934-35 excise duties were proposed to be levied on matches and white sugar. This was directly against the intention of the recommendations of the Tariff Board which regarded the recommended protection as necessary and the levying of excise duties does imply inadequate protection. Either protection is necessary or it is not. If the former, the excise duties are bound to neutralise it and the consumer

suffers without any advantage to the country. In the latter case, the consumer is unduly penalised. Whatever the reasons which actuated the Government to propose the excise duty on sugar and matches, there can be no denying the fact that it must interfere with the policy of protection.

India by international recognition as expressed through the League of Nations is one of the eight principal industrial countries of the world; but her industries are at present small in relation to the future extension which they are likely to achieve. This development must be along the lines pursued in other countries. There should be an improvement in agricultural production with the simultaneous enlargement of industrial and commercial activity. Nothing should be done which may check the evolution of industrial development in India. In this development the active assistance and guidance of Government and the official machinery must play a very important part. Under these circumstances, two criteria are of great importance. Firstly, the Government should have for its guidance the benefit of the best expert opinion; and secondly, the interests which may be adversely affected by any proposal must be represented directly or indirectly. A careful plan of economic development must therefore be prepared, which should *inter alia* include within its purview the whole fiscal policy of the Government. Trade pacts like the Ottawa Agreement, the Indo-British Trade Agreement, the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, etc., can become very useful if they are made part and parcel of a carefully prepared and well-thought-out economic plan.

It is necessary for this purpose that there must be some machinery to guide the Government. In Western countries, such advisory bodies are expert bodies and representative bodies. In India also some central organisation must be created. There can be a Central Advisory Economic Council representative of all possible interests

supplemented by Provincial Advisory Bodies to prepare a careful economic plan for the country. Its duty will be to draw up in main outline a general plan of India's economic and industrial development for the next few decades which would provide some guide to the direction of State policy. It would also review periodically the steps taken and the progress made in connection with the realisation of the economic programme. The whole work would be done in collaboration with the Provincial Economic Advisory Councils. Sub-Committees could also be made a subsidiary part of the economic advisory council system. This machinery could make enquiries and surveys on its own initiative and submit recommendations to the Government from time to time. This would replace the present piecemeal investigations and would lead to an orderly development of the economic resources of the country consistent with her best interests. There is a tendency in almost all countries for some sort of economic planning to meet the needs of the situation and India cannot afford to be only an indifferent spectator. There is a vast scope for the increase of the national dividend in the country if the necessary steps are taken in time.

In this respect it should be emphasised that fiscal policy must play a very important part. Even England, once the home of free trade, has become definitely a protectionist country under the regime of the National Government. In the U. S. A. wide powers have been conferred on the President under the N. R. A. system to regulate fiscal policy in the best interests of the country. The colonies and the British Dominions have, in spite of the ratification of the Ottawa Agreements, been pursuing their fiscal policy to suit their own interests and many of them have levied very high protective duties on British imports. India should also regulate her fiscal policy to suit her own economic interests and must protect her industries in an adequate measure.

The Philosophy of Radhakrishnan

BY MR. M. A. VENKATA RAO

(Mysore University)

THIS work* consists of a presentation of the thought of Sir S. Radhakrishnan with particular reference to its bearing upon the problems of the contemporary West. Mr. Joad has made a close study of all the books of Radhakrishnan, has focussed attention on all the fundamental issues raised by him and has here presented them against the background of the classics of the West, Plato and Aristotle, Bergson and Bertrand Russell, Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells. The Prologue is a vivid sketch of the contemporary crisis in Western culture and civilisation and the Epilogue points the moral, showing how the wisdom of the West is backed by the spiritual insight of the East. The book presents Radhakrishnan in the double role of ambassador of Indian culture to the West and of Western creative enthusiasm to the East. Joad is impressed not merely by the metaphysic of Radhakrishnan but also by his personality, compact as it is of forceful, quick-glancing thought and of a rare charm and persistent reasonableness. He gives vivid sketches of his author as lecturer, conversationalist, thinker and even as listener. He refers to an interesting dinner party in H. G. Wells' flat where amidst continuous and eager talk on themes close to Radhakrishnan's thinking, he was remarkably silent deliberately absorbing the atmosphere. Radhakrishnan is a master in the delineation of contemporary trends of thought and of exposing their inadequacy. Joad begins with his counter-attack on the modern criticism of religion and carefully summarises all the counts on which Radhakrishnan turns the tables upon scientific scepticism and agnosticism. There is a necessary subjectivity and relativity in all human apprehension which need not imply absence of objective reference. Radhakrishnan carries the war into

the enemies' territory and affirms the validity of the religious consciousness on the analogy of artistic and scientific intuition. This part of his thought is a definite contribution, and Joad is very full upon it. Radhakrishnan is a notable bridge-builder not only between East and West but between different aspects and activities of the spirit: perhaps he is enabled to be the former because of his success in the latter. Joad follows the thinker he is expounding into his metaphysic and sets down in essentials the various aspects of his spiritual idealism, without necessarily subscribing to all of it. He is a dualist and pluralist by deliberate persuasion; all the more remarkable therefore is this effort of his in the way of sympathetic understanding. One cannot help feeling that if most philosophers tried to enter into the heart of each other's speculative ventures in this spirit of intellectual sympathy and willingness to see each other's point of view, much of the dust of controversy will be lifted and we shall be the better able to realise the substantial measure of agreement that has been achieved in the history of philosophy. Radhakrishnan's view of God and the Absolute is recognised by Joad to be what it is—an original and fascinating effort of synthesis in which Western dynamism and Indian absolutism, progressiveness and *nirvana*, adventure and *santi* are sought to be reconciled. It is strongly reminiscent of Hegel and Bradley in the West, and of the ideas of Nirguna and Saguna, Brahman or Vishnu and Chaturmukha Brahma in Indian philosophy. This is another growing point in Radhakrishnan, and Joad does full justice to it. Joad then passes on to the realm of ethics or the way of life. He sets forth Radhakrishnan's exposition of the Hindu way of life—Varnaashramadharma—in the context of European philosophy, Plato and Aristotle, and stresses the unique contribution of the Indian tradition. He is particularly attracted by the values of the

* COUNTER ATTACK FROM THE EAST. By C. E. M. Joad. George Allen & Unwin, London. (Available of G. A. Nallasani & Co., George Town, Madras. Rs. 5-10)

vanaprastha and *sanyasa* stages of life as embodying a spiritual use of leisure. He sketches in biting terms the inane futility of retired millionaires and others on the Riviera and elsewhere. He closes as he began, with Radhakrishnan's view of religion or life in the spirit as alone capable of generating a world consciousness which is the only remedy for the present chaos.

To us in India this book of Joad is of particular interest. Some of us are inclined to dismiss all new thought, whether that of Rabindranath Tagore or that of Radhakrishnan as mere imitation of the West, while others are lazily satisfied with the increment of national self-respect that world recognition of their work is bringing. This book is an example of the way in which our leaders of thought must be studied before they are appreciated, followed or condemned. The West is asking for proof of the Indian renaissance. J. S. Mackenzie and others have asked for further indications. If we could present the thought of Vivekananda, Bhagavan Das, Anurobindo Ghosh, M. K. Gandhi and others who are expressing themselves in the various vernaculars of India, a very necessary work of taking stock as well as of evaluation will have been accomplished. We must put our own house in order before we could with any modesty assume the role of world teacher. Real stimulus and creative awakening emerge from the impact of different stages of culture and different symbolism expressing similar values at the same level. The contact of races and cultures are effective only as means to this end. The real contrast is not so much between East and West as between medieval and modern. Platinus, St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas have a family likeness to Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhava. Further, in every epoch of culture there are different layers and levels of thought and life. Each of them has an appropriate mental currency of its own. All other notation is unintelligible and sometimes revolting.

Now, Radhakrishnan is intelligible to and the vitality of his thought can be appraised only by those who are bred in the diction and atmosphere of absolute idealism and the spiritual and mystical literature of India and Europe. To the pure pandit, he is only a fashionable decadent; to the realist or Marxian materialist he is one more defender of class morality. But to the young Indian educated in the school of Kant and Hegel, Caird and Green, Bradley and Bosanquet, Radhakrishnan is a veritable genius bringing order out of chaos into the immense mass of Indian religious philosophy and traditional speculations. With this background it is possible to see with what unerring penetration this metaphysical leader of Indian thought has fanned into living flame the dying embers of our culture and civilisation in the field of technical philosophy. Interpreters like Joad are therefore of invaluable service in putting into circulation such important systems of thought and sources of inspiration beyond their 'natural frontiers' as it were and thus help this distracted generation to see identities behind different notations of Truth and unify its inner life. The book is written in a vivid, clear and straightforward style, often crystallising into wit and epigram, suggesting a close affinity between expositor and subject.

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LOCUS STANDI: A Story

By IVY SOUTHERN

"THE whole secret of peace in this household," said Mrs. Elsie Carlton, placidly sewing a button on her spouse's shirt, "is that I always allow Harry to rule as master of it."

To which her visiting cousin replied with a mild uplift of the eyebrows—the afternoon being altogether too warm for energetic conversation.

"At least," continued the mistress of Ivydene, "he thinks he does. I never allow the children to contradict him, and seldom even argue with him myself. Harry's word is law. "But then," raising her eyes from her work, and gazing speculatively out of the French windows, "there are more ways than one of getting a man to say the things you want him to say, provided that you know the way to set about it."

Out in the garden the late August sunshine beat down in all its splendour, and the very grass looked parched and thirsty. A strip of soil on either side the lawn showed dahlias and budding chrysanthemums, drooping with the heat, and hollyhocks sprawling untidily in a vain endeavour to escape from their bass tie-ups. Harry Carlton liked to have big, hardy plants in his garden. They did not require as much attention as smaller and daintier flowers, and attention was out of the question at Ivydene what with Harry and Elsie at work every day, and the twins boarding from Monday to Friday at the Twilson High School. It was unfortunate, of course, but what else could be done, when the weekly payments on the house (plus rates) amounted to thirty shillings a week, and the fees at Twilson for day-pupils alone were too high for all but the most select families; and, at any rate, dahlias and hollyhocks did stop the Fortescues next door from seeing all that went on at Ivydene.

Under the rustic arch (which would one day be covered with rambler roses) in his canopied deck-chair sat Harry Carlton, with the Sunday

newspaper in his hand. He was reading intently, but this time it was neither the State of German politics nor the week's Court cases that absorbed him. He was deep in an article entitled—

"THE CHAOS OF THE MODERN HOME"

which was described as being—

"A Stirring Article on the Problem of present-day Family Life, by Locus Standi."

Harry Carlton began to read it for the simple reason that he always read the Sunday paper from cover to cover. The first paragraph interested him. It told of a family well known to the author, a family of the working-class type, comprising a mother and father, and three children. After the birth of the third child the mother, feeling no doubt that she had done her duty to the State, and was therefore entitled to a little recreation, had found herself a job in a small, but flourishing hotel. The job kept her occupied from nine a.m. to six p.m. The housework (as much as was done) was fitted into the other waking hours (what there were of them). A woman came twice a week to do the washing and heavier work. Another woman took charge of the youngest child for a few shillings a week. The mother earned (with wages and tips) two pounds a week. Result, satisfaction all round.

So far, so good! Now the author veered round to the other side. What of the husband? No longer was he the bread-winner, the pillar of support which kept the roof over the heads of his family. His money paid for the mere necessities of life; mother's bought the luxuries. He took his principal meals at tea-shops, and arrived home at night to find a weary wife and a home which could barely be termed comfortable. That was the husband's point of view.

Again, what of the children? The sweetest influence in their lives had been removed, etc. etc.

So read Harry Carlton, from the seclusion of his deck-chair, and the farther he read, the deeper grew the frown upon his brow. This was really rather disturbing. Of course, there were plenty of people who said that a woman's place was in the kitchen, but this chap Standi did more than say it, he went on to prove it. Mother and father at work, children left to their own devices—what could one expect but chaos? Self-governed children made lawless men and women. Lawless men and women made civil discord. Civil discord.

Carlton put down his paper and stared ahead at the ungraceful hollyhocks. For once in a way he felt seriously disturbed. What a ghastly thing it would be if he, a Churchwarden and Chairman of the Twilson League of Friends, should be harbouring in his bosom a pair of young snakes! Nasty name to give Jill and Jimmie, to be sure, but he could not deny that they were modern children, ergo self-governed, ergo lawless men and women of the future. Alarming thought! And he, according to this article, was no longer indispensable to the home—a mere figure-head, paying the bills and asking no questions.

Yes, he had never looked upon the matter from this angle before. Rather had he gloried in Elsie's heroic offer to swell the family exchequer by going back to her old post in the printing office. Elsie was capable and efficient—they had been glad to pay her her former wage, ignoring the rust which might have gathered on her mental hinges during the six years which had elapsed since she left. Supposing, after all, that her acquiescence should be nothing but the selfishness of a woman who had found that she could earn—and save—and hoard!

Nevertheless, without Elsie he could not hope to keep up the payments on the house; neither could they keep the twins at the High School. Carlton rubbed his head and sighed noisily. Here, as owner (to be) of his house, he had imagined himself lord and master of it; the man

in the paper said it was a fallacy. Which would be the more dignified course—to keep up the house, or keep up his prestige? Baffling question for any man on a hot summer afternoon.

The soft crunching of gravel told him that Elsie had come out into the garden. With an effort Harry Carlton arose: slowly he went to meet her. He'd have to discuss this matter properly with Elsie. He'd have to let her see that he was still the man she had admired and revered in the days of long ago.

"Elsie," he called, "a word with you!"

She sauntered across the lawn. A look of surprise, tinged with anxiety, came to her face.

"Anything wrong dear?" she asked.

He cleared his throat and straightened his shoulders.

"I've been thinking," he said, "where's Edith?"

"I've just persuaded her to lie down and rest. We can talk undisturbed. What is it?"

"It's about our affairs. Elsie—your work and this house and all that. I'm not very satisfied with the present arrangement."

"No?"

"No. I've come to the conclusion that I should never have allowed you to go back to work, Elsie."

"Not allowed me—? But we couldn't carry on without my money, could we?"

"That's just the point." Harry Carlton paused a moment, to make his next remark seem even more emphatic. "I'm afraid we should never have attempted to carry on like this at all. This house is beyond our means. We should have known it."

His tone held a rebuke. But Elsie ignored it and gave her mind to the main theme.

"What do you mean to do, then?"

"I am seriously thinking of giving up the house."

This time her surprise was evident.

"But Harry, you thought such a lot of this place! You always said that it was worth the

inconvenience to live in a neighbourhood like this—".

"I know I did. Now I've changed my mind. You've got to consider the children, Elsie. They're growing wild. They need a mother's help and sympathy. Keep that in your mind, and perhaps it won't be such a wrench when you have to give up your office friends and your pocket money, and all the things that two years' independence have brought you."

"You definitely mean me to leave then?" she parried.

"I do. It is the only way to get our lives adjusted. We'll have to give up this house, of course; I'll start looking round straight away for something smaller—and cheaper. Think it over, Elsie. I am sure you will see in the end that I am right."

"But what of the school fees?" she asked. "They'll be out of the question, too."

"So be it. The children will have to go to a cheaper school. It won't hurt them, Elsie. In fact, I think it will do them good."

"Don't do things in a hurry," Elsie begged. "I'd hate to feel that you have sacrificed so much, and regretted it afterwards."

Harry Carlton's chin rose an inch higher.

"I never speak without thinking," said he. "We'll leave this place as soon as we can conveniently do so, and you will see for yourself the happiness that the change will bring."

Slowly and majestically he turned and walked back to the deck-chair. Perhaps, in the circumstances, it would be best to destroy that Sunday paper before Elsie had a chance to read it. Elsie, too, turned away, and walked back into the house.

Her cousin looked up from her nest of sofa-cushions and blinked owlishly.

"Solemn interview on the lawn," she remarked.

"What's in the air?"

A peep over the shoulder to see that all was safe, and Elsie Carlton leapt across the room with all the grace of her twenty-eight years, and landed on the sofa like a thunderbolt.

"News, Edie! Wonderful news! We are moving!"

"Moving?" Edith blinked again. "You're crazy! Harry's not moving from here."

"Isn't he? Well, I know differently. We're leaving this highly select neighbourhood where you daren't be seen in an overall for fear of social ostracism; we're leaving this beautiful villa with the fires that don't light and walls that you daren't cover with a picture; we're leaving that squatty garden to the lynx-eyed neighbours, and those ghastly hollyhocks, and ear-wiggy dahlias."

"Wait, wait!" cried Edith, in bewilderment. "Who says you're going? How did you persuade him to give up all his precious schemes? Do explain."

Elsie regained her breath, and took pity.

"I merely happened to know," said she, "that when my husband reads his Sunday paper he reads every word from the first page to the last. Acting on that and my locus standi—"

"Locust what?"

"It's a Latin phrase meaning 'a right to interfere'. My right was the happiness of my family."

"Then it was your idea and not Harry's?" Edith demanded, with puzzled brows.

"Oh, the idea was Harry's," said Elsie gravely. "Otherwise it would never have matured." She paused a moment, then smiled. "All the same, it's a good thing Harry never learnt Latin at school, or he might have disapproved of my *nom-de-plume*. You have to be so careful when you're dealing with a man, my dear."

ART-CRAFTS IN SIND

BY MR. G. VENKATACHALAM

PEOPLE living in deserts love bright colours. It is a natural æsthetic reaction to environment. The blazing white heat of the sun and the burning-gold of the sand cause an unconscious craving for the blues and purples, the reds and greens of the sky and earth. This inner urge expresses itself in creative efforts like coloured toys, painted potteries, glazed tiles, coloured cloths and cotton-prints. This is specially noticeable in the every-day attire of the people, especially of the women, who delight in wearing the most astonishing coloured costumes, bringing beauty and joy to their otherwise dull and drab lives.

The textiles produced in such countries, mostly by and for the use of the people themselves, are exceedingly attractive in their texture, colour, design and ensemble. Every piece of cloth thus made is a real work of art, the result of age-long tradition, inborn artistic sense and manual skill. They are one hundred per cent. *swadeshi*: locally grown cotton, hand-spun yarn, woven in pit-looms and dyed in natural vegetable colours. Nowhere in the world, not even in the most fashionable *salons*, do women have such an innate colour-sense and colour-choice and make such bold experiments in colour-combinations in their daily dress as do the women of Rajputana, Cutch and Sind. The most up-to-date Futuristic patterns and Impressionistic colour-schemes of the modern dress designers in Paris, London, New York and Hollywood, pale into insignificance before the untutored æsthetic taste of these fashion-ignorant peasant women of India.

Sind is for the most part a desert country, practically an extension of the deserts of Rajputana, with no high mountains or verdant valleys to relieve the monotony of the landscape. The purple hills of Baluchistan form a distant background in the north, and the blue sea washes its coastlines. The capital city is Karachi, with

its thriving sea-port, clean broad roads, improved town planning and a modernised municipality. Hyderabad is a more picturesque town, with narrow streets, flat-roofed houses and the quaint sail-like "wind-catchers". The people are more cosmopolitan, the result of mingling and mixing together of three distinct cultures: the Hindu, the Arab and the Persian.

In its long chequered history, Sind had been under the Hindus, Greeks, Scythians, Muhammadans, and is now under the British. In the dim past it was the connecting link between the Hindu and Hellenic worlds; and the Indus Valley Civilisation of Mohenjo Daro takes its history far back into the Night of Time. Sind's two choicest gifts to the world in the past were: the Sufi Mystics and the Great Moghul Akbar. The Sufi singers of Sind were and still are its cultural interpreters, and in them the soul of Sind speaks. Its villagers and peasants toil, spin and weave to the tune of their songs, and as they sing and work lovely objects of art and utility fill their humble cottages and delight their hearts.

Sind weavers must originally have come from Pattan in Gujerat and its dyers from Arabia or Persia. The soft red silken wedding *lungis*, the striped *susis* and *kthesis*, the mirror-worked *cholis* and *padthas*, the embroidered *phulkaris* and the multi-coloured *bandanas* are some of the beautiful fabrics native to Sind. Their texture is fine and soft to the touch; their colours are rich, harmonious and pleasing to the eyes. A kind of dark-red is the prevailing tone, while yellow and green blend beautifully at the touch of their magical fingers. The cotton-prints are of various kinds, mostly of Persian-patterns and do not come up to the level of either Farrukhabad or Masulipatam chintzes. The silk products, especially from Rohri side, are of a fine quality and excel the Chinese silk in texture and durability. The

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ART-CRAFTS IN SIND

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camel hair rugs, bags and saddles are other interesting textiles of Sind.

Painted and glazed potteries have been one of the oldest industries in Sind. The pre-historic city of the Mohenjo Daro has yielded some remarkable specimens of hand-painted potteries, of various shapes, sizes and designs of flowers, animals and human beings. Even to-day the villagers in Hala turn out finely shaped and beautifully finished glazed goblets, vases, plates, dishes, bowls, cups and other potteries of "bell-like beauty, blue and lovely".

The glazed tiles of Sind were world-famous. Though their origin can be traced to Persia and China, yet they have played an important part in the architecture of Sind, especially in the exterior embellishment of mosques and tombs. What marble was to the Mughal builders, the glazed tile was to the Mirs of Sind. The old cities of Tatta and Hyderabad contain the remains of a number of beautifully built tombs whose surface are completely covered and decorated with these tiles. Both from far and near the effect is wonderful. Blue, yellow, green and brown form the main colour combinations, and the designs are chaste and beautiful. The lavish use of these tiles indicates the existence of large factories for their manufacture under the patronage of the Mirs and their predecessors. The art is still alive, though discredited and discouraged, and it can easily be revived into a thriving industry with a little more appreciation and patronage from the public and the Government.

But it is for its exquisite lacquer ware that Sind has been and still is famous. It is known as Hala work. Hala is one of the major taluqs in Sind and has been an industrial centre from a very long time. Hala glazed potteries, Hala silk fabrics, Hala lacquered furniture were and still are the most famous of the art-crafts of Sind. They are essentially cottage industries, mostly in the hands of the poor illiterate peasants. Lacquered wood-work is done in several parts of

India, in Chennapatana, in Surat, in Moradabad, but *hala* lacquer work is about the most beautiful and the best finished, which can easily bear comparison with the best in China or Japan.

Hala lacquer is an exceedingly fascinating art. All kinds of articles are made: swings, sofas, chairs, teapots, mirrors, goblets, vases, trays, toys, bowls, candle-stands, powder-boxes and jewel caskets. They are things of beauty and utility. An average Indian home is dull and colourless; its living apartments are generally bare, with no furniture but dust and cobwebs, and if furnished at all, furnished with no taste, beauty or meaning. This is an all-India phenomenon. And yet what wonderful transformations could be effected in the present dismal surroundings by the introduction of a few pieces of *hala* furniture and one or two Farrukhabad printed curtains. I saw recently at Karachi, in the sitting room of a Sindhi friend, an old *hala dole mancha* (swing-cot) of exquisite workmanship, which thrilled me through and through. And how positively hideous and out of place were the other imported European chairs and sofas in the room!

The wood used is from the *babul* or *neem* trees which grow abundantly in Hala and round about. The colours are also obtained locally from vegetables and minerals. Lac mixed with resin and wax is a common technique adopted by these workmen. Blue, green, yellow, purple and red are freely and cunningly used to bring about effects like mottled, marble-veined or striped surfaces. The finished product is smooth as a glass and shines resplendently in rich, warm, luminous colours. Being a cottage industry, and mostly in the hands of uneducated village folks, there is a dearth of originality in design and experiments in colour combinations, but this can be remedied by supplying these craftsmen with new designs by trained artists. Let us hope that the recent stimulus given to *swadeshi* will give the art-crafts of Sind a big push and that the educated public will more and more appreciate and patronise them in a greater measure. India has beauty if we will look for it.

First Durbar of Shah Jehan : The Magnificent

By MR. KHAN ABDUL HAMID, B.A. (LONDON) BAR-AT-LAW.

THE most magnificent Diwan-i-Am one hundred feet in length and sixty feet in breadth was originally plastered with chunam and overlaid with gold. Even to-day its engrailed arches add to its lustre. Twelve pillars were entirely covered with pearls and rubies. The roof of the chamber was so richly worked with sapphires that it looked as if the whole of it was on fire. In the centre was placed a tall artificial tree made of gold and silver. Its leaves were of emeralds and looked quite fresh.

In the back of the hall in the recess the famous peacock throne used to stand. It was so named because the figures of two peacocks were standing behind it. Monsieur Tavernier, the French jeweller, who visited Delhi in 1665, and had an audience of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor describes it of a shape of bed six feet by four feet. The throne had four golden feet which were 30 inches each in height. On the throne was a canopy supported by twelve columns set with diamonds and rubies. The throne was set with 108 large rubies, 116 emeralds, 189 diamonds and 230 pearls all of which were of the most superior quality. The tails of the peacock expanded were set with precious sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls and diamonds and other precious stones.

Around the throne there was a gold railing four feet in height and on the other side of it magnificent seats were for princes of royal blood and maharajas. At a distance of three feet there was another railing of silver and seats for ministers, plenipotentiaries, viceroys, ambassadors, governors, nobles, tributaries and subsidiaries were fixed according to rank and file. On the right hand of the Emperor on a raised platform sat the Cabinet. In the inner arches were sergeant-at-arms, gorgeously dressed, guns covered with red velvets in their hands and they looked as if they were statues. In the outer arches

chamberlains, privy seals and registrars with necessary records and documents were ever ready to execute an order. At a little distance of them stood African soldiers with drawn swords, the glitter of which dazzled the eyes. Outside was the ministerial staff and was guarded by regular armies of Turks, Afghans and Rajputs with beautiful multi-coloured uniforms. From the Hall to the outer gate soldiers on the either side were nicely arrayed.

At eight in the morning all privileged to attend had to be present at the Chamber. They must sign their names in the various registers and show their admission cards to the officer concerned. At nine every one was in his seat and salute of 120 guns was fired. At the proclamation of the criers everybody with down cast eyes stood up and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor took his seat on the throne. Presents were presented and court business was being conducted when all of a sudden the Courtier observed flowing tears on the cheeks of the Emperor. Every one was curious but none dare ask the reason for it. The Emperor raised his hands for prayers and said : "Behold, ye all present. Pharaoh, when he ascended the throne made of ebony and ivory, out of sheer vanity and pride termed himself God. Be witnesses that with million submissions and thousands prostrations I declare myself as a mortal man. I glorify myself in calling me His creature and proclaim His Omniscience."

The Emperor then got up, said his prayers and prostrated.

Every one was touched and perfect calmness prevailed. The Emperor then again got up and resumed his seat on the throne. The poet laureate sang panegyric. Honours were distributed and pearls were showered. The Prime Minister was honoured with the order of seven thousands and the Shiekh-ul-Islam Moulana Abdul Hakim, one of the greatest scholars of the Eastern World and a resident of Sialkot, was weighed against gold which was distributed amongst the poor. Prisoners were released and it was ordered that none in the metropolis should cook his meal at his residence. Every one should be a royal guest for a week. The Emperor dismissed the court and the money on him was showered like a pouring cloud.

Dr. Johnson and the Law

By MR. V. SRINIVASAN, M.A.

"I ought to have been a lawyer," said the great Cham of literature once. But he was poor and could not become one. His circle however did not lack legal talent and he counted among his intimate friends several students and practitioners of the law. There was for instance a Vinerian Professor at Oxford, Sir Robert Chambers, who was destined to occupy high judicial office in India, a friend whom Johnson has described to be a man of vigorous mind and of great purity of manners. The Doctor had also in his fellow collegian Oliver Edwards a lawyer whom he liked much. "You are a lawyer, Mr. Edwards. Lawyers know life practically. A bookish man should always have them to converse with. They have what he wants," he told his friend once. There was then his biographer Boswell himself, a lawyer by profession besides being the son of an eminent Edinburgh advocate.

Though rather critical of mankind, Dr. Johnson considered all knowledge to be of some value and seldom indulged in or encouraged any censure of any profession. He was always willing to allow a due share of merit to the various departments necessary to life and he thought well of the study and practice of the law. Writing to Boswell in 1766 on the occasion of his enrolment to the Scottish bar, he referred to the study of law as something 'copious' and 'generous' indeed. And he added : "In adding your name to its professors you have done exactly what I always wished when I wished you best." The world knows however that Boswell had no marked propensity for the law.

In Boswell's *Life* we come across several incidents which shed precious light on the opinions Dr. Johnson held about law and matters appertaining to it. When asked once, if, as a moralist, he did not think the practice of the law hurt the nice feeling of honesty, Johnson said : "Why no, Sir, if you act properly. You

are not to deceive your clients with false representations of your opinion. You are not to tell lies to a judge."

Boswell had great respect for the judgment of his burly friend who always wished him well. In 1781, having had to appear in an Ayrshire election dispute, he stated his points to Johnson who, after seeing them through, dictated the following note upon the registration of deeds :

All laws are made for the convenience of the community. What is legally done, should be legally recorded, that the state of things may be known and that whenever evidence is requisite, evidence may be had. For this reason the obligation to frame and establish a legal register is enforced by a legal penalty, which penalty is the want of that perfection and plenitude of right which a register would give. Thence it follows that this is not an objection merely legal : for the reason on which the law stands being equitable makes it an equitable objection.

In Johnson's view "all laws are made for the convenience of the humanity". In his famous letters to Boswell in 1776 relating to the law of entails, he expressed himself thus :

Laws are formed by the manners and exigencies of particular times and it is but accidental that they last longer than their causes; the limitation of feudal succession to the male arose from the obligation of the tenant to attend his chief in war.

He maintained strong views regarding the legal aspect of the dissolution of the marriage tie and was conversant with the salient features of ecclesiastical and secular law. As to precedents he held they would outlive their utility in course of time ; "but the more precedents there were, the less occasion is there for investigating principles".

On the occasion of the election suit mentioned above, he made the following exhortation :

This (*i.e.*, the note) you must enlarge on, when speaking to the Committee (of the Commons who tried the case). You must not argue there as if you were arguing in the schools; close reasoning will not fix their attention; you must say the same thing over and over again in different words. If you say it but once they miss it in a moment of inattention. It is unjust, Sir, to censure lawyers for multiplying words, when they argue; it is often necessary for them to multiply words.

These sentiments of the learned Doctor are of perennial interest to the novice in the art of advocacy.

Boswell enquired some other time what he thought of supporting a cause you know to be bad. Johnson : "Sir, you do not know it to be good or bad till the judge determines it." The

facts should all be stated fairly and every argument advanced.

An argument which does not convince yourself may convince the judge to whom you urge it and if it does convince him, why, then, Sir you are wrong and he is right. It is his business to judge; and you are not to be confident in your own opinion that a cause is bad, but to say all you can for your client and then hear the judge's opinion.

Asked on the same occasion if it is not dishonesty and dissimulation for one to affect warmth in a court when really lacking it and if there was not danger in putting that self-same mask in ordinary intercourse outside the court, Johnson observed that when a client pays for affecting warmth there is no question of dissimulation and as for the other danger referred to by his interlocutor he considered it an improbability.

Sir, a man will no more carry the artifice of the bar into the common intercourse of society than a man who is paid for tumbling upon his hands will continue to tumble upon his hands when he should walk on his feet.

Discussing authorship once he was asked to give his opinion as to whether treatises on law could be written by persons without practice. "Why, Sir," he said, "in England where so much money is to be got by the practice of the law most of our writers upon it have been in practice, though Blackstone had not been much in practice when he published his *Commentaries*. But in the Continent the great writers on law have not all been in practice. Grotius indeed was, but Puffendorf was not, Burlamaqui was not."

Johnson ridiculed the idea that every man of a learned profession should consider it incumbent on him to appear, for his credit, as an author. When Boswell suggested that eminent people devoid of literary distinction may be nervous of their posthumous reputation he cried out: "Alas, Sir, what a mass of confusion should we have if every bishop, every judge, every lawyer, physician, divine were to write books." He shuddered at indiscriminate multiplication of books and held it an evil (vide his *Idler* for December 1, 1759).

He had no good opinion of the Law Reports. "The English Reports, in general, are very poor; only the half of what has been said is taken down, and of that half, much is mistaken." He thought well of the practice in Scotland where, he said, "the arguments on each side are deliberately put in writing, to be considered by the Court. I think a collection of your cases upon subjects of importance with the opinions of the judges upon them would be valuable".

During a visit to Oxford, conversation turned round the value of an extensive city connection to a lawyer and if that might not in fact prevent his giving sufficient attention to his business. "Sir," said Johnson to Boswell, "you will attend to business, as business lays hold of you. When not actually employed you may see your friend as much as you do now. You may dine at a club every day and sup with one of the members every night; and you may be as much at public places as one who has seen them all would wish to be. But you must take care to attend constantly in Westminster Hall; . . . and to shew that you want to have business. And you must not be too often seen at public places that competitors may not have it to say: "He is always at the Play House or at Ranelagh and never to be found at his chambers. And, Sir, there must be a kind of solemnity in the manner of a professional man."

They got into an argument as to whether judges may, with propriety, engage in private trade, the reference being to those working in India at that time. Johnson warmly maintained that they might. "For why," he urged, "should not judges get riches as well as those who deserve them less?" He was reminded that regular salary is sufficient consideration for their devoting undetracted attention to administering justice. "No judge, Sir," came the reply, "can give his whole attention to his office, and it is very proper that he should employ what time he has to himself, to his own advantage, in the most profitable manner." Hale was a perfect judge but attended to many things besides law and left a great estate.

No, Sir, there is no profession to which a man gives a very great proportion of his time. It is wonderful when a calculation is made how little the mind is actually employed in the discharge of any profession. No man would be a judge, upon the condition of being totally a judge. The best employed lawyer has his mind at work but for a small proportion of his time; a great deal of his occupation is merely mechanical.

The anecdotes gleaned show the man and his mind. The crotchets embedded in Boswell's rambling pages illustrate the deep consideration Johnson brought to bear on the subjects he touched. While they furnish abundant proof of his solicitude for the advancement of his satellite in the profession of his choice, they have also an abiding interest as being the outcome of the clear judgment of a man whose varied talents, wisdom and virtues have compelled the reverence of posterity.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST".

A Disappointing Report

THERE is not one progressive political party or politician in India who has a good word to say of the Joint Committee Report on Indian Reforms. We look in vain through all this ponderous document for any trace of that spirit which imbued the first R. T. C. If the White Paper itself was a reactionary document, the Joint Committee Report is even more reactionary still; and well might even cautious politicians of the type of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru deplore that "the Conservatives have been given a heavy price for their support".

The report is throughout marked by a spirit of distrust and timidity where one should have looked for a "bold and generous gesture" in Lord Willingdon's happy phrase. No wonder there are people who consider the safeguards and reservations as further tightening the stranglehold on India. They have multiplied and embraced every conceivable sphere of the administration that even Moderate opinion that centred its hopes on "a Federation including Central responsibility and reservation of safeguards in the interests of India" is thoroughly disappointed.

At the first R. T. C., the Prime Minister definitely declared:

In such statutory safeguards as may be made for meeting the needs of the *transitional* period, it will be the 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.

Thus safeguards which were devised originally as temporary expedients for the protection of certain special interests are now to become a permanent and integral part of the New Constitution.

Perhaps the most objectionable features of the Report are the introduction of bicameral chambers for Provinces and indirect election to the Central Legislature. As has been observed, the rejection of the Lothian scheme of direct elections deprives the original White Paper scheme of its one merit,

namely, its educative influence on the masses. Indirect election to the Central Assembly, besides becoming a source of intrigue and corruption, would, as the *Madras Mail* rightly points out,

eliminate one of the most powerful factors making for the unity of India, and thus help to defeat the principal object which the Committee had in view. For, if election to the Central Assembly is through the Provincial Assemblies, the Provincial voter will scarcely, if ever, be brought into direct touch with All-India issues, and national unity will be increasingly subordinated to a growing provincial patriotism. The centrifugal forces in the proposed federation will, as the Committee recognise, be very great, and anything calculated to increase their effect is to be avoided. The reason given by the Committee for advocating indirect election, the unwieldiness of constituencies, is wholly insufficient to justify so drastic a change from present practice.

As it is, not one of the Premier's declarations at the R. T. C. embodying the Gandhi-Irwin pact is fulfilled in the J. P. C. Report. Federation is nebulous; Central responsibility is shadowy; while safeguards, commercial and otherwise, are abundant—safeguards not "in the interest of India", but in the interest of the British trade and the Services. Unless therefore the Reforms Bill is modified substantially at least in the direction indicated in the modest Memorandum of the British Indian delegation, we fear there is little chance of its acceptance in the country. And then we shall be in for a hectic time of deadlocks in the Councils and endless strife and agitation in the country—all of which could be avoided by timely concession to the very legitimate and universal demand for a measure of real responsible government.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar

We are glad that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has given an extension of three years to Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar as Dewan of the State. Sir Krishnamachariar has had rich and varied experience as administrator, and His Highness has done well to retain his services at a time when problems of grave constitutional import are pressing for solution.

The Lesson of the Elections

Those who have felt distressed at the symptoms of communalism in the country will heave a sigh of relief at the decisive manner in which the people of this Presidency in particular have expressed themselves at the recent Assembly elections. The triumph of the Congress was no doubt due to skilful organisation and a direct appeal to the electorates on the two vital issues before the country—the repressive policy and the White Paper—but the people have also had an opportunity to express themselves unequivocally on the folly of communalism. In the face of grave national issues they have declined to be made a cat's-paw of narrow communal interests. In all the eleven Constituencies in the Madras Presidency, the Congress has come out with flying colours. In some cases it was able to secure no less than 98 per cent. of the votes and the opponents had to forfeit their deposits. The Justice Party put up its best candidates but they were nowhere. Personally, Sir Shanmukham Chetty and Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar are estimable men who in intellectual equipment and record of public work are in no way inferior to their opponents. But the support of a Party which has made itself obnoxious by its narrow and communal outlook proved disastrous to them. One would think they should have fared better without the embarrassing help of the Party. The lesson of the elections is thus clear: the people are sick of the eternal wrangle of caste against caste and creed against creed, and they have realised the folly of such artificial distinctions pressed into service for narrow and dubious ends. Hereafter measures must count, not men. And Congressmen by laying stress on principles and policies as opposed to mere personalities have scored. That accounts for their thundering majorities.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's daring and astuteness in putting up a Brahmin for the city (Madras) constituency, supposed to be the stronghold of

the Justice Party, and a Christian for Malabar—the scene of the Temple entry controversy—are abundantly justified. Over seventy-two per cent. voted for Mr. Satyamurthi in Madras, while Mr. Samuel Aaron annexed a majority of 9,011 in a poll of 10,801. That is eloquent testimony to the fact that appeals to narrow communalism have failed, and Mr. Rajagopalachari's optimism and faith in the sound instinct of the voters stand vindicated.

A Great Address

Sir Radhakrishnan's Convocation address to the Allahabad University is a characteristic pronouncement as thought provoking as it is trenchant and vigorous in expression. Sir Radhakrishnan has always something fresh and stimulating to say on such occasions. He rightly pleaded for a drastic revision of our educational system and proceeded to discuss the sinister portent that we are witnessing to-day—the failure of parliamentary democracy and the decay of freedom in the West.

The obvious incompetence of governments to deal in a just and effective way with the problem of economic inequality is the cause of the discontent with democracy and this discontent has carried dictators to power.

Turning to India, Sir Radhakrishnan contrasted this ruthless militarism of the West with Gandhiji's message of peace on earth and goodwill among men. Compared with the war cries and the emotional outbursts of political agitators of to-day, said Sir Radhakrishnan, "the parting message of Gandhi to the last session of the Indian National Congress is like a ray of heavenly light let into a world of deep darkness—'I shall never accept self-Government brought about by violence'".

His appeal will be reckoned not only by the side of great national leaders like Pericles and Cicero, Washington and Lincoln, but also of great religious reformers, as that of one of the immortal voices of the human race in all that relates to the highest efforts of men and nations.

Lord Willingdon's Plea for a "Big Move"

That Lord Willingdon has been consistent in his plea for a generous treatment of India is borne out by Mr. Lloyd George in his *WAR MEMORIES*. The liberal statesman publishes two letters from Lord Willingdon, then Governor of Bombay—letters which, he says, were the first communications I received from any authoritative source in India which definitely indicated that the time had arrived when Great Britain should contemplate an advance on the lines of self-government for the Indian people.

The first letter, which is dated 22nd January 1916, opens with a profound regret that he had written to various British leaders on this subject and either "got no answer or no encouragement". During the three years he had been in India, says His Excellency, he had acquired the profound and certain belief in the necessity for a big and generous move in the way of legislation both in economic and administrative matters by the Home Government.

Lord Willingdon goes on to declare boldly that the advance of the Indian, means the gradual disappearance of the great Civil Service, "but that if the Indians are given a *real* chance to progress, it is inevitable." Writing eleven months later to Mr. Lloyd George on his accession to the Premiership, Lord Willingdon recalls his last letter and urges that British policy should be conceived in a really generous spirit.

It is, I am certain, a magnificent opportunity for securing the faithful loyalty of India for all time, to give her substantial advance and give it generously. We must run a certain risk in so doing, but I believe the risk should be run and I am confident the result will be satisfactory.

Need it be said that the declaration of August 1917 was in part at any rate the result of this significant move of Lord Willingdon's? Eighteen years have elapsed since those historic words were written and we are still as far as ever from that "big" and "generous" move that is to take us to the haven of self-government.

The New Governor of Madras

Lord Erskine has taken charge of his high office as Governor of Madras at a time of exceptional interest. His predecessor Sir George Stanley has had an easy time of it, having for the most part given a loose reign to his Councillors and Ministers. Sir George had hardly any real grip of affairs, content to play his social and decorative role with more or less success. The result has been far from satisfactory. The fact that not one representative of the party in power has succeeded in the recent Assembly elections in this Presidency—though not directly concerned with the provincial legislature—is an undoubted indication of public opinion of a ministry that has certainly overstayed its time. A constitutional Governor like Lord Erskine has it in his power to infuse a spirit of sympathy and broad-mindedness for national aspirations. In the trying days ahead of him, His Excellency will have need of all counsel he can obtain, refusing to be confined to narrow and well-worn paths.

His Excellency has already begun well by getting into touch with leaders of different political parties in the Presidency.

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WORLD EVENTS

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

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

MORE and more the annual meeting of the British Association of Scientists is followed with great interest throughout the world. People generally want to hear reports of the latest findings of expert investigators in the realms of physical, natural and mental sciences. The president this year was Sir James Jeans who is already famous because of his studies in physics. He said in the course of his presidential address:

The Victorian scientist's objective and material universe is proved to consist of little more than constructs of our own minds. To this extent, then, modern physics has moved in the direction of philosophic idealism. Mind and matter, it not proved to be of similar nature, are at least found to be ingredients of one single system. There is no longer room for the kind of dualism which has haunted philosophy since the days of Descartes.

Referring to more pressing economic problems, Sir James holds that unemployment is due in part to the lack of balance between labour-saving inventions and fundamental discoveries of science which will absorb great numbers of workers in new industries. Our ability to mark labour-saving machinery has outrun our scientific inventors in creating new industries by their new discoveries. What is needed is a balance between the two.

THE SAAR QUESTION

Already preparations are being made for considering two major problems that will come up for decision early in 1935. They are: the future government of the Saar, and the problem of the Japanese naval strength; they will both be up for settlement early in the next year. The Saar question is—who shall control the Saar country, Germany or France? France at present has the advantage; she has sunk a lot of capital in the country, but Germany has the larger number of nationals in the country. The idea is to take a vote on the question of the future government, and if the vote were taken fairly and without compulsion, that should determine the question. But Germany is resorting to all kinds of

propaganda which seem to be forcing the issue unduly. France wants compensation too for the capital already spent there; so that altogether there are elements in the question which may be difficult to settle fairly and squarely. The three possible results are—to remain as at present—an international territory, to be given to France, or to revert to Germany. The large majority of the people are Germans, so that on vote it seems pretty certain that Germany will get the Saar.

WORK OF THE LEAGUE

It is usual at the annual meeting of the League to summarise the work during the year. This was done recently by the outgoing Chairman of the League Council, Dr. Benesh, the Czecho-slovak Foreign Minister, in what he called a balance-sheet to show the debit and credit sides of the League's work. The present position in the Far East, he said, must be placed to the debit side of the League's account.

The situation between China and Japan, the question of Manchukuo, and the prevailing tension between Japan and the Soviet were facts the exceptional gravity of which no one could dispute.

But though the activities of the League might not have yielded all the results that might have been expected, it had been proved that if in the future any Power were to provoke similar events in any other part of the world—for example, in Europe—it would inevitably lay itself open to direct sanctions applied by other members of the League or else assume the responsibility for the disappearance of the League and the outbreak of a general catastrophe.

Though the debit side was rather discouraging, Dr. Benesh said that on balance there was some gain to report on the side of credit.

We might hope to be successful if we were firmly resolved to prevent war and to sustain in every way the positive and constructive forces.

EXPANSION OF JAPAN

A policy of expansion always means sooner or later conflict with some one in the way; Germany has experienced that result already, Japan will probably be the next State to pass through the same ordeal. A statement was issued a short time back from Russia to the effect that "two

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aggressive wars on the mainland of Asia" are in the programme of Japanese expansion; they are a war with Soviet Russia and a war with China. That Japan is rapidly preparing is the firm belief of Russia, the only question to be decided is which war is to begin first. There is evident discord in the Far East, and though one must not allow himself to be too scared, it is pretty plain that Russia fears Japan and her policy of expansion in Asia. To meet this danger, Soviet Russia is also preparing. A Riga Correspondent has written saying:

Articles in the Soviet Press proclaimed that after five years of preparation the Far Eastern Red Army had now entered its second five-year period ready for action, ready to defend the Far Eastern territories of the Soviet Union, "which are menaced with military invasion."

The chief matters involved are the need for an outlet for Japanese over-population and surplus products, the problem of Manchukuo, and the settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway question. Japan has withdrawn from the League of Nations to give her greater freedom to do what she wants to do; while Russia has just joined the League evidently for the purpose to get the support of the League against Japan. But Japan is doing wonderful things in Manchuria; she is building up there a bulwark against Soviet Russia, and it will be a strong base for operation when the clash comes.

WASHINGTON NAVAL TREATY

The preliminary talks on naval policy between Great Britain, America, and Japan were called to try and arrive at some understanding, so as to facilitate the more formal conference next year. The Washington Conference of twelve years ago did really good work, for it set a ratio which has been kept and so saved the three big naval powers from a wasteful competition in naval construction, and at the same time relieved the tax-payers from heavier taxes which would have been necessary to support an extensive warships construction. The latest information from the talks is that Japan if she is not allowed equality

with United States and Great Britain will refuse to continue as a party to the Washington Treaty. If that should take place, it will mean a naval race between the U.S. and Japan, which is pretty sure to drag in Great Britain also in a naval construction. It looks as though both the Disarmament Conference and the Naval Conference will result in a failure to stop a mad rush towards another war.

ELECTIONS

The United States have recently held their National Elections for State Governors, Senators, and members of the House of Representatives; the results have been an overwhelming victory for the Democratic Party and the policy of Mr. Roosevelt. The Democrats have won 24 State Governorships, giving them now a total of 38 Democratic Governors out of the grand total of 48 for the whole nation. The meaning of the tremendous victory thus scored is that President Roosevelt's policy has now the almost solid support of the whole country. It is not anticipated that any drastic change will be made in the "New Deal"; Mr. Roosevelt will now carry on his programme with a feeling of confidence and support.

FRENCH POLITICS

Another French Government has fallen. M. Doumergue has resigned, and his colleague and late Minister of Works—M. Flandin has accepted the Premiership. The change was necessitated by the Radicals withdrawing their support from M. Doumergue over the question of granting credits for three months on account. M. Doumergue refused to carry on without the support of the Radical Party which had promised to stand by him. The late Premier has accused the Radicals of selfishness for their own ends in opposition to the good of the country. The new Cabinet is assured of success for a while being supported by the Right and Centre parties and the Radicals, while the Socialists and the Communists make up the opposition.

Trade and Finance

BY "SRIVAS"

PRICE OF GILTEDGE

THE most important feature of the period under review is the sensational rise in the prices of giltedge in both London and India. From the level of about Rs. 92 at the end of last month, 3½ per cent. rupee paper has moved up to over Rs. 95 by the third week of November. 3½ per cent. sterling Paper went likewise up to £98½. The markets were somewhat taken by surprise. While people were still thinking of the time in and about the Pujals, when it was suspected that speculative operators had quit the stage of giltedge, strong London advices continued to pour in, and all that the Indian market did was to follow London with alacrity. Deeper causes and forces have, undoubtedly, been at work and still continue to have free play. And it is, therefore, necessary to take a more comprehensive view of international trade and finance in order to understand the giltedge position to-day. The first point to note is the complete loss of faith in the expansion of trade to its former proportions. The World Economic Survey from 1933-34, recently published by Mr. J. B. Condliffe under the auspices of the League of Nations, shows that the forces of economic nationalism continue to hold sway, and have so far advanced that the readjustment of national economies to the requirements of the international trade regime of earlier days will present almost insuperable problems for each country. Even the Bank for International Settlements confessed lately that "as world economic conditions stand to-day, it may well turn out that the shortest, though hardest, route back to the healthy and stimulating financial and economic nationalism, which existed almost unnoticed in so widespread a degree before the War, will be found to pass first an area of nationalism in which each country endeavours to liquidate the past by its own efforts and strives for national reconstruction by isolated endeavour".

The examination of economic policies during the last year confirms this reading of the situation. And this shows clearly that there will certainly be persistence of easy money and the downward trend of international interest rates.

Months ago, Mr. J. M. Keynes brought these facts to the notice of the world in his address at the annual meeting of the Insurance Company of which he is the Chairman. He expressed his confidence that interest rates would go down to the level of 2½ per cent. The trend of events since that time has confirmed the correctness of Mr. Keynes' forecast. But what brought these facts inescapably before the attention of the world is the breakdown of the Clearing Banks agreement to keep bill rates pegged. It is well known that this agreement broke down, not because of the sheer pressure of plentiful money and increasingly scarce bills. The obvious result of this breakdown has been the fall in Treasury Bills discounts to ¼ per cent. which is an effective advertisement of the easy money conditions in the London market. It has served to turn the eyes of investors to the necessity of catching up the giltedge market before it rises to even more unremunerative levels.

In such a position the rise in giltedge has become inevitable. The British Government securities were the first to experience the effects; and 3½ per cent. War Loan rose to £107-12. The Government of India sterling securities more than followed the securities of the British Government. And the most important change to note is that London financial opinion no longer discountenances the rise in Indian sterling securities.

SOUTH INDIAN RUBBER QUOTA

The question of South Indian Rubber Quota has not been referred to till now in these columns. But it may now be, as it has passed the realm of controversy, the facts having been accepted to be

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indisputable. The principal points which the South Indian growers have been urging are, that the figures on the basis of which the quotas were allotted were wrong; that the exports from Alleppey were omitted; that the acreage was underrated, and that consequently the quota accorded requires South India to effect much more of restriction than other producing countries. The Indian Rubber Licensing Committee was first inclined to dispute these points. But they ascertained from the Rubber Growers' Association how the quotas were calculated and found for themselves the facts. They now allow every contention that has been made against the quota settlement. They acknowledge what has been a matter of common knowledge for a long time that the exports from the port of Alleppey were omitted, and that the official acreage figures which, according to the Indian Rubber Statistics for 1932 are 70,986, are actually 127,058 acres leaving a shortage of over 56,000 acres. The Ex-gratia allowances are stated to be 4,500 tons over the period of restriction. The following is the acreage revealed by assessment with dates of planting :

		Acres.
Before 1925	...	64,551.21
1925	...	20,657.00
1926	...	19,795.34
1927	...	13,777.48
1928	...	5,545.84
1929	...	1,523.25
1930	...	667.93
1931	...	465.04
1932	...	74.61
Total	...	1,27,057.70

Considering these material defects of the data, it is well to give here the calculations now made out by the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee.

The allowances for the immature areas from 1925 at the crop rates included in the rules of the Government of India Bill for estates without proved figures are as follows :

1926 Planting or earlier	per acre	230 lbs.
1927 Planting	"	150 "
1928 Planting	"	100 "

This gives the following allowance for immature areas :

	Tons.
1934	5,824
1935	6,008
1936	6,269
1937	6,359
1938	6,397

The quota rates based on exports and immature areas only should therefore be :

		Tons.
1934	(a) Average exports from British India 1929-1932	4,170
	(b) Average exports from Alleppey	1,108
	(c) Allowances for immature area	5,824
	Total	10,602
1935	(a)	4,170
	(b)	1,108
	(c)	6,008
	Total	11,286
1936	(a)	4,170
	(b)	1,108
	(c)	6,269
	Total	11,547
1937	(a)	4,170
	(b)	1,108
	(c)	6,359
	Total	11,637
1938	(a)	4,170
	(b)	1,108
	(c)	6,397
	Total	11,675

It should be noted that these figures do not include any amount on account of Ex-gratia allowances. The Committee have at last come round to the view that the large drop in exports in 1932 makes the period chosen very unfavourable to South Indian interests and they now acknowledge that a fair and reasonable quota for South India would be :

	Tons.
1934	11,000
1935	12,500
1936	12,500
1937	12,500
1938	13,000

The Government of India are now asked to redeem the promise made by Mr. Bajpai on the debate on the Rubber Restrict Bill.

Diary of the Month

Oct. 27. H. E. The Viceroy convenes an All-India Conference to consider the question of the preservation of Wild Life.

Oct. 28. Bombay Congress concludes.



H. E. LORD ERSKINE

Oct. 29. Lord Erskine, Governor-designate of Madras, leaves for India.

Oct. 30. Babu Rajendra Prasad forms the new Working Committee of the Congress.

Oct. 31. Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement re. the changes in the Congress Constitution.

Nov. 1. Governor of Ceylon invites Ministers to a Conference to discuss Reforms.

Nov. 2. The Director of Information issues a Press Note re. the origin and terms of the Communal Award.

Nov. 3. The British Sedition Bill passes the third reading in the Commons.

Nov. 4. Japan presses her demands at the London Naval Talks.

Nov. 5. The term of the U. P. Legislative Council is extended for a year.

Nov. 6. Germany protests against French action about the Saar.

Nov. 7. Nassim Pasha becomes Premier of Egypt.

Nov. 8. The Nobel Prize for Literature is awarded to the Italian Dramatist, Pirandello.

Nov. 9. Signor Mussolini inaugurates the Corporative Council at Rome.

Nov. 10. Bombay Women's Conference meets under the presidency of Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

Nov. 11. India celebrates the Armistice Day.

Nov. 12. Lord and Lady Erskine arrive in Bombay.

Nov. 13. Sir S. Radhakrishnan delivers the Convocation address at Allahabad.

Nov. 14. Reduction in Imperial Air-Mail Postage is announced.

Nov. 15. Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, takes charge of his office.

Nov. 16. Parliament is prorogued.

Nov. 17. Mr. P. C. Colvin, Member of the Railway Board, relinquishes office.

Nov. 18. Yugoslavia charges Hungary with responsibility for the Marseilles murders.

Nov. 19. The sixth death anniversary of Lala Lajapat Rai is celebrated.

Nov. 20. The King opens Parliament.

Nov. 21. Mira Ben returns from her tour.

Nov. 22. J. P. C. Report is published.

Nov. 23. The Lord Mayor of London makes the first official visit to Buckingham Palace.

Nov. 24. Mr. Phirozshaw Dorabji Saklatwala, former partner of the Tata's, is dead.

Nov. 25. Mr. B. N. Sasmal, M.L.A. (Elect.) from Burdwan is dead.

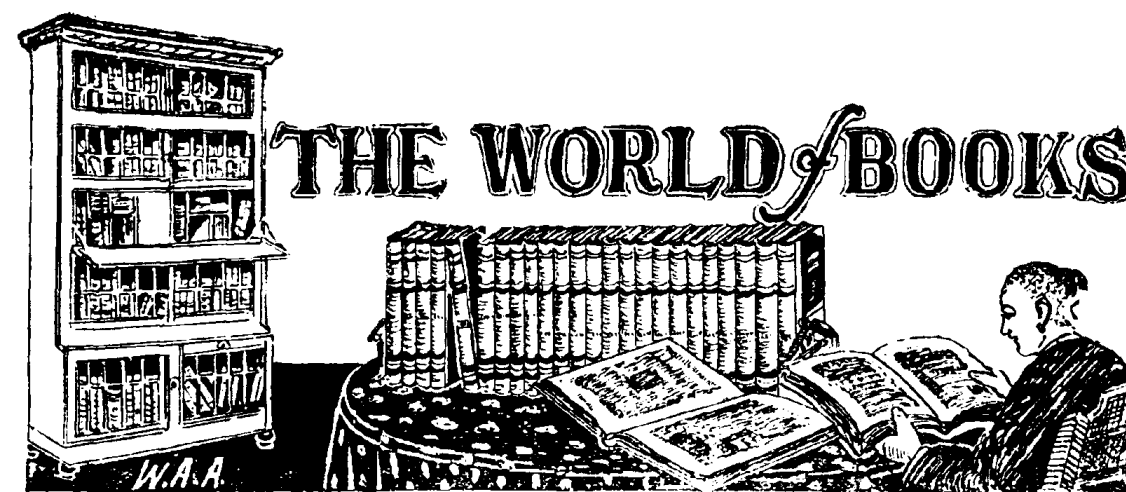
Nov. 26. Viceroy opens the Conference of Inspectors-General of Police in New Delhi.

Nov. 27. The Cochin Harbour Conference meets in New Delhi.

Nov. 28. The Maharajah of Benares opens the Sixth All-India Music Conference at Benares.

Nov. 29. The Wedding of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina takes place at the Westminster Abbey, London.

Nov. 30. Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar issue a joint statement on the J. P. C. Report.



THESE MEN WERE MASONS. By Hubert S. Banner. With a Preface by the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Amptill. Chapman and Hall, London.

The series of biographies begins with Hogarth (1697-1764), who was one of the earliest English masons after the constitution of the United Grand Lodge of England. Sincerity, generosity, intolerance of sham—these are the masonic virtues brought out in the life of Hogarth. The other lives treated in the volume are those of Benjamin Franklin, Mozart, George Washington, Sir Stamford Raffles, Goethe, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Kitchener, and King Edward VII. Masons are not ideal figures of legend, but very human beings with very human foibles; witness the failings of Burns and the amours of Goethe. But through it all, they never swerved from their loyalty to the masonic ideal; the lamp of the Brotherhood was their one source of cheer in their darkest days; they were faithful to it, worked for it, sang its praises or framed its ritual. Poet, painter, soldier, king, novelist, ambassador—what a brilliant galaxy to illustrate this "peculiar system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols"! What a mighty brotherhood! What breadth of vision! There is much wisdom, and no chaff in this little volume which deserves the attention of all—mason and non-mason alike.

RELIGION IN VEDIC LITERATURE. By P. S. Deshmukh, M.A., D.Phil. Oxford University Press, London.

This is a book of over three hundred and fifty pages in which the author tries to investigate the problem of the origin and development of religion in Vedic Literature. There is a short foreword by Prof. A. B. Keith of the Edinburgh University, who is one of the foremost Sanskritists of Europe to-day.

The book is divided into four parts. The first part deals with the definition and origin of religion in general. In the second part the author deals with the Indo-European religion, also the Indo-Iranian religion. The third part is devoted to a detailed consideration of Vedic religion and the last part, a short one of a single chapter, deals with Brahminism.

The work reveals a wide range of painstaking study and the foot-notes are profuse and scholarly. The points raised in the book are of an extremely controversial nature, especially in the first part. It is next to impossibility to give a correct definition of what is meant by religion acceptable to all. No less impossible is the task of giving an acceptable explanation of how religion arose among men. All the works of this nature can at best serve only as a help to those who want to study the problem. A final conclusion is not possible. As a help to those who want to study the problem, the present book is certainly invaluable.

A HISTORY OF PALI LITERATURE. 2 Vols. By Bimala Churn Law, Ph.D. With a Foreword by Dr. Wilhelm Gieger. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., London.

We agree with Dr. Gieger that "there can be no doubt that a new and ample treatment of the Pali Literature is a great scientific want felt by all the scholars who are working in that field". Sanskrit studies, both in India and abroad, have been generally handicapped by the absence of such a treatment. The history of Sanskrit Literature from Panini to the fourth century A.D. cannot be accurately described if the history of the development of Pali Literature during the same period also is not pressed into service. Sanskrit studies in Indian universities are seriously handicapped on account of the absence of facilities for the study of Pali and its Literature even at the preliminary stages. Dr. Law has admirably summed up the importance of the study of Pali in the following words:

"The study of Pali is essential for the reconstruction of the history of Ancient India. Pali Literature is vast and rich in materials which render an invaluable aid to the systematic study of ancient Indian history. . . . The Pali Commentaries furnish us with a great store-house of valuable information regarding the literary, linguistic, social, economic, political, architectural and religious history of Ancient India. . . . To a student of the Ancient History of India, the study of Pali is as important as that of Sanskrit and the Prakrits, and in a sense more important as furnishing reliable data on Chronology."

We therefore congratulate Dr. Law on his splendid achievement in presenting the history of Pali Literature in two volumes, characterised by thoroughness of research and broad outlook on the many intricate problems connected with the Pali Language and Literature—an achievement which is doubly welcome as this is the first occasion that an Indian of outstanding eminence has brought out an authoritative exposition of the studies that have been engaging the serious attention of European scholars for over two centuries now.

BEYOND THE WHITE PAPER. By Philip Cox. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. 2-10.)

Of the making of books there is no end, and we have yet another apology for the White Paper scheme from the pen of Mr. Philip Cox. One wonders why the brilliant author of the "Rani of Jhansi" should engage himself in this propaganda. For his book is no more than a compilation from the evidence largely of Sir Samuel Hoare before the Joint Committee. There is hardly any discussion worth speaking; it is all a mere reaffirmation of the Secretary of State's assertions. The purport of this book is to reassure the more timid sort of British people that really no far-reaching or drastic change of responsibility for the governance of India is intended. For the authority of the heads of Government remains as autocratic as ever, while Indian ministers are expected to carry out their behests as subserviently as before. This is, of course, confirmed by the Report of the Joint Committee since published. Mr. Cox has unwittingly strengthened the Indian case against the White Paper that it is really a retrograde measure and not worth considering as it is.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL HISTORY. By Mr. W. J. Claxton. Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., Madras.

This valuable book gives a simple and logical outline of the commercial history of Great Britain together with an account of development of agriculture throughout the centuries. As British history forms part of the curricula of studies in Indian high schools, the commercial history may with advantage be used in Indian schools also. The book is profusely illustrated and there are several plans and maps. A chart showing the main movements in industry, commerce, transport and agriculture, and the London Chamber of Commerce Examination questions are appended to the volume.

TREATY REVISION AND THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIERS. By R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt., Ph.D., F.B.A. Eyre and Spottiswoode (Publishers), Limited.

This little book deals with the problem of the revision frontiers of the newly formed Post-War States in the Slavonic world with special reference to Hungary. In every point the revision touches the problem of the Slav people, Jugo-Slavs, Poles, Czechs, Slovacs, Lithuanians, etc. The paper is specially concerned with the four frontiers of Hungary. It is categorically laid down here that Hungary was not dissected by the Peace Settlement in any vindictive spirit. It is attempted to be shown that a clean frontier on ethnographic lines is impossible to be drawn between Hungary and her neighbours, and that the troubles of Hungary, particularly economic, could not be solved by a mere rectification of our frontiers and that none of the present States affected would consent to such rectification. The Hungarians, it is said here, continue their old process of Magyarisation of the minorities still included in their States. Ruthenia cannot be restored bodily to Hungary, nor is such a thing possible with Transylvania or Croatia. Thus the conclusion is put forward that frontier rectification is no solution for the Hungarian problem and that the remedy to be effective must be sought for elsewhere.

AFGHANISTAN: A BRIEF SUMMARY. By Jamal-ud-din Ahmed and Muhammad Abdul Aziz. With a Foreword by Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Daruttalif, Kabul.

The last few years of Afghan history have been packed with events. It is unnecessary to go with the details of the various civil wars and the fall and rise of dynasties. But it has also been a period of rapid development in constitution, administration, education and communication. The country has since been admitted into the

League of Nations. The authors have done well to provide up-to-date and authentic information on all matters connected with the present administration. For much misconception still prevails regarding the people and the government of Afghanistan and this authoritative publication must dispel many an erroneous notion about the Afghans and their country. One notes with pleasure the happy lot of a neighbouring people of whom it could be said:

Afghanistan has never seen a famine, the potential wealth locked up in her soil is immense and though the proportion of highly educated people is low, her percentage of men and women who can read and write, and are cultured in the real sense of the word, is far higher than is generally presumed.

Dealing with Modern Afghanistan, the authors naturally devote considerable attention to the great work of the soldier-statesman—the late King Nadar Shah—whose genius infused a new life into his people. The book which is adorned with a number of portraits and maps, opens with a fine Foreword from the pen of Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal.

BRHATI OF PRABHAKARA MISRA. Edited by S. K. Ramanath Sastri, Junior Lecturer in Sanskrit, University of Madras, and published by the University of Madras. Price Rs. 5.

Mimamsa studies have not been so popular as other Sanskrit studies either with our Pandits or the research departments of Indian Universities. The Madras University, therefore, deserves to be congratulated on its pioneer work in this direction. It is more than six years since Pandit Ramanatha Sastri began his research work under the auspices of the University. The first fruits of his labour are now available in his edition of the Brhati (First Part only) before us. There is ample material for a critical and scholarly exposition of the contributions to Mimamsa Literature by Prabhakara Misra and Salikanatha. We hope the learned Pandit will deal adequately with this aspect in his promised Second Part.

Hyderabad

REMARRIAGE OF WIDOWS

The Hyderabad Legislative Council passed by 9 votes to 7 the Hindu Remarriage Bill introduced by the late Pundit Keshav Rao. The Bill seeks to legalise the remarriage of Hindu widows. Mr. Narayana Rao opposed the Bill.

In the course of the discussion, Rajah Bahadur Rai Bisesahernath said that to arrive at an impartial decision, the House should not rely on mere sentiment, but should consider what was laid down in the Hindu Dharma Shastras. He observed that there was nothing in the Shastras that was opposed to Hindu widows remarrying of their own free will, and that the vast majority of Hindus interpreted the Shastras in favour of remarriage.

Continuing, he remarked that the present Bill was supported not only by Arya Samajists and Brahmo Samajists, but also by some well known Sanatanists like Pundit Gopal Rao and Rajah Bahadur Dhonday Raj.

STATE COURTS' SUPERVISION

The appointment of an Inspecting Officer of State Courts has been under consideration by the Nizam's Government for some time. It was thought that the officer to fill this post would be selected from North India, but the choice has fallen on a local man, and the Nizam has issued a *firman* appointing Mr. Mir Alam Ali Khan, Sessions Judge of Aurangabad, as Inspecting Officer of Courts on a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month.

TRIBUTE TO SIR AKBAR HYDARI

The Hyderabad Civil Service Association have decided to collect Rs. 1,000 and to institute a medal to be awarded to the student of the Civil Service class who obtains the highest number of marks. They have quite appropriately decided to name the medal after Sir Akbar Hydari in appreciation of the services rendered by him to the State.

THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad Bahadur, Chancellor of the Osmania University, inaugurated the second annual conference of the Osmania Graduates' Association at the Town Hall on 5th November. Nawab Mir Akbar Ali Khan, M.L.C., presided.

The Chancellor, in his inaugural address, hoped that the graduates of the Osmania University would solve the unemployment problem by turning to agriculture and commerce and industries. He exhorted the young men to consider necessary social reforms and to serve the state and the ruler.

Baroda

BARODA OFFICIALS' CONDUCT

In the course of an official note, His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad deprecates the habit of the people of flattering officials by presenting them with addresses, or by feasting them, instead of thanking the Government for their kindnesses. The impropriety of such conduct, which entails an expenditure of money, becomes manifest when it is indulged in by persons who receive some concessions counteracting some loss which they may incur or have actually incurred. That money can be used in other ways for the good of the district or village. The officials ought not to encourage people in these flattering demonstrations, and they are expected to forget their private individuality while discharging State duties.

SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO GAIKWAD

In the death of Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwad, Baroda has suffered a great loss. Brother to His Highness the Gaikwad by birth, he was educated along with the Maharaja, and after being called to the Bar served the State in various responsible positions. Like His Highness, Shrimant Sampatrao, says a Contemporary, was a lifelong student, had travelled in different parts of the world and had wide interests. He was devoted to the promotion of Marathi literature.

Mysore

MYSORE GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Regarding the administration report of Revenue Survey and Settlement for the year ended June 30, 1934, the Government of Mysore observe that the work of the department showed an improvement during the year. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,68,000 a slight increase over the previous year. The report enumerates in detail the activities of the department and the progress made with the scheme for the compilation of the Record of Rights.

The Report of the Mysore Government Stationery Depot for the year ended June 30, 1934, shows that the value of purchases made amounted to Rs. 1,16,087. The value of articles manufactured in Mysore was Rs. 3,894 and of articles manufactured in the rest of India Rs. 72,974.

MYSORE SUGAR FACTORY

That considerable progress has been made by the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya, in which the Mysore Government held 60 per cent. of the shares, is evident from the figures now available.

Up to the end of August 1934, we are told, 3,917 tons of sugar have been sold and a sum of Rs. 10,44,616 realised. For the crushing season of 1935-36, arrangements have been made to plant a total area of 7,416 acres on the ryots' fields. Including the lands cultivated by the Company, it is anticipated that there will be 8,901 acres under sugar-cane during the coming year.

The plant for manufacturing distillery products has arrived and is being erected. It is expected to start work from January 1935. In the meanwhile the Sugar Factory has undertaken the manufacture of alcohol in the Government Distillery at Bangalore.

Travancore

A CIVIL MARRIAGE LAW

The Draft Bill, proposed to be introduced by Mr. Kottai Kunjee Krishna Pillai in the Travancore Representative Assembly, enables members of each of the communities in the State to contract a civil marriage among themselves. This is what is understood by the statement that "marriage may be celebrated under this Regulation between persons neither of whom professes the Hindu, Christian, Buddhist, Jain, Jewish or the Mahomedan religion, or between persons each of whom professes either the Hindu, Christian, Buddhist, Jain, Jewish or the Mahomedan religion". From the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it appears that the main points in the Bill are the introduction of divorce and provision for intestate succession in accordance with current ideas. In the case of the four non-Hindu communities, there is provision for divorce in their personal law and in the case of three of them, succession is regulated by the Indian Succession Act.

SIR C. P. R. AIYAR ON TRAVANCORE

"It has been my lot to visit States throughout India, and without exaggeration I may say that very few rulers, indeed, can approach His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore for his innate patriotism and complete dedication of his life to the welfare and interests of his people," said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer presiding over the 37th Anniversary of Travancore Vidyavardhini Sabha recently. Sir C. P. R. Aiyar continued:

"The revenues of Travancore amount to nearly 2½ crores, and there are rulers with a fraction of that revenue who take double of what His Highness does, as privy purse. The fact is that the daily life of His Highness and family not only affords an inspiring example of domestic harmony but an object-lesson in freedom from extravagance or even pomp."

Kashmir

KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

October 18th was a memorable day in the history of Kashmir when the first Praja Sabha or Legislative Assembly was inaugurated by H. H. the Maharajah.

The Proclamation inaugurating the Assembly, read by the Prime Minister, stated :

"To acquaint themselves with the needs of their people, the kings of old caused to be formed and maintained bodies from village *panchayats* up to Assemblies of this nature composed of representatives of the various interests in their kingdoms. Our own records bear witness to this."

The Proclamation warned the members against impassioned utterances so much in vogue to-day and advised them to devote their energies to creative and instructive work, which alone could help to ameliorate the lot of those whose interests they represented.

Patiala

PATIALA AND FEDERATION

Speaking at the farewell banquet, on October 23, in honour of Sir James Fitzpatrick, A. G. G., Punjab States, and Lady Fitzpatrick, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala said : "It has never been my intention, and I can say with some confidence, it has not been the intention of the great majority of Princes to withdraw from or modify the position they have adopted all along on the question of Federation."

Continuing, the Maharaja said :

"The position has been that they are prepared to enter Federal Constitution if guarantees for their internal sovereignty, which they consider essential for safeguarding their future, are provided and if in the Government of the Federation

they are given authority and influence proportionate to their political and historical importance. Whether the proposal, as they finally emerge from Joint Parliamentary Committee, will satisfy these conditions is a matter on which it is not possible to prophesy.

For myself, I assure you, I shall keep an open and sympathetic mind and study with care the proposals when they are officially placed before me for my consideration. It is a matter of the utmost regret to me when these important questions will come up for discussion and decision, I shall not be able to turn to the valued and friendly advice of Sir James Fitzpatrick."

Bikaner

VICEROY IN BIKANER

Replying to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner who entertained Their Excellencies at his State on November 8, H. E. the Viceroy said :

"I should like to reciprocate very warmly a certain remark of yours. You referred to your old and valued friendship. May I reciprocate that in the very warmest degree? You and I have known each other for a great many years now and I hope that our friendship may very long continue."

The Viceroy added that he and his staff had several opportunities of enjoying His Highness' generous hospitality and kindness and on their behalf and on his own, he expressed very grateful thanks for everything that His Highness had done for them whenever they had been in Bikaner. His Excellency, in conclusion, observed : "I can only say once more that our friendship will prolong itself till the end of our lives" and expressed the hope that when his term of office was over in this country and when His Highness came over to His Excellency's home in England, he might be able "to repay you in some way the extraordinary kindness you have showered on me since I have been in India".

Indians Overseas

South Africa

UNION DOMINION PARTY

A Union Dominion Party has been formed led by Colonel C. F. Stallard, M.P., Mr. J. S. Marwik, M.P., and Mr. C. W. A. Coulter, M.P., who have broken away from the South African Party. One of the main planks of the South African Party, which was to uphold British institutions and British tradition, they contend, has been violated by the Party by its recent actions by the passing of the Status Bills. One of the items of the programme of the new Party is that there shall be no racial discrimination of any kind. But that high principle is to be practised only between people of British and Dutch descent. Other non-European races do not come into the scene at all, comments *Indian Opinion*. Asiatics are specifically mentioned in the programme, which states that "we stand for the maintenance of restrictions on Asiatic immigration to the Union".

INDIAN PROSPERITY IN NATAL

Statistics recently published in South Africa showing the value of registered property owned by members of the Indian community in Durban make interesting reading. In 1924-25, the value of such property was estimated at £1,191,360. The figures at two-yearly periods thereafter were :—

1926-27	... £1,237,430
1928-29	... £1,482,540
1930-31	... £1,624,860
1932-33	... £2,010,040

It is stated that between the years 1930-31 and 1932-33, Indians owned £385,180 more property in Durban purchased from Europeans.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN AGENCY

The suggestion that the office of the Indian Agent-General might be withdrawn from the Union in the event of further anti-Asiatic interference was made by Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh in the course of an address to the Indo-European Council.

He said India was unable to take a stronger line in dealing with such measures in South Africa.

He pointed out that India had a small navy and that the balance of trade with the Union was in favour of India.

He pleaded for a greater reciprocity on the part of Europeans of Indian hospitality and appealed to Europeans, especially those who accept invitations from Indian clubs, to ask Indians to come to their homes. The Europeans would not suffer any loss of prestige if they did so. Sir Maharaj added that a start in that direction should be made now.

Malaya

INDIANS IN MALAYA

The total Indian population in Malaya at the end of 1933 was approximately 515,000, says the latest Report of the Agent, notwithstanding the excess of departures over arrivals during the year. Indian labour forces were slightly on the increase at the end of 1933, being 187,589. This was due, the Agent presumes, to the number of persons who have been relegated to the position of dependants during the worst of rubber slump having been re-employed.

Malaya, like other countries, has been passing through difficult and anxious times and no improvement in the economic position of Indian labourers in the country was apparent till the second half of the year. There is a growing appreciation of the necessity of having efficient and contented labour forces and of the necessity of improving the conditions of worker and of assuring him a reasonable standard of living.

The cost of living in Malaya is high and the total amount spent by labourers on toddy is estimated at more than 3,000,000 dollars during the year. The Agent thinks that a system of local opinion in the sale of liquor was desirable and necessary in the Indian population.

Fiji

INDIANS IN FIJI

Though the proportion of the Indian to the European population is 16:1, it does not hold good in regard to the number of electors. These number 1,558 in the case of Europeans and 1,717 in that of Indians. Besides the Governor who is its President, the Legislative Council consists of a membership of 25, 13 of whom are officials, 6 elected Europeans, 3 nominated natives and 3 elected Indians. One of the three seats allotted to the Indian community has remained vacant, no nominations having been received for it. This is deplorable and must be stopped anyhow. If even the very meagre representation allowed to our brethren is not fully availed of, it is easy to see that the community places itself at a serious disadvantage in making its voice heard in the councils of the colony.

Ceylon

INDIAN WORKERS IN CEYLON

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, in his report on the State Council motion urging the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other country, observes:

"The policy of the Government is to give preference to Ceylonese labour provided it is efficient. If private employers will adopt the same policy no further measures are required. It is not in the interest of the country to prefer inefficient labour to efficient labour."

The report adds that any extension of the present system of control cannot be recommended.

Discriminatory legislation against Indian subjects, says the report, will antagonise Indian opinion. The report adds:

"It will be inconsistent with the long established economic relations between the two countries and will involve a risk of grave loss to Ceylon without any corresponding gain.

Ill-considered action, which will provoke retaliatory measures and close the Indian market to

Ceylon products, will be against the interests of Ceylon."

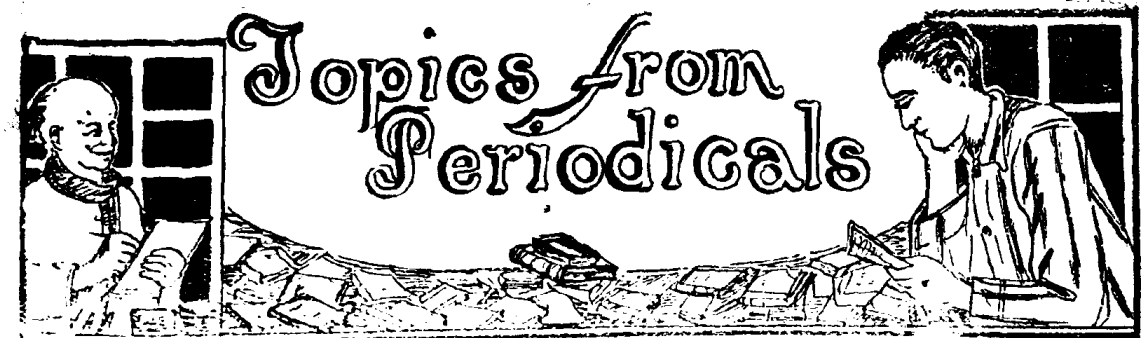
Referring to Indians, who have found employment in Ceylon other than on estates, the report states:

"The Indian has established a reputation for himself as a steady and reliable worker, and a private employer naturally prefers a man who could be trusted to give good value for the wages paid."

Kenya

INDIAN EDUCATION IN KENYA

The number of Indian children attending school in Kenya has been constantly increasing. In 1933, the number of Indian pupils in the thirteen Government schools increased from 2,469 to 2,536. The number of pupils in private schools, including Goan children, also increased from 2,713 to 3,298. The Government complain that owing to this increasing number, it is becoming more and more difficult to make provision necessary for effective instruction in Government schools and to meet the demands for grant-in-aid. Consequently, after consulting the Advisory Council on Indian Education, some steps to retrench expenditure have been taken. The European staff in the large secondary schools has been reduced to one at each school. The Director of Education observes: "The reduction is one which can only be regarded with great anxiety. It is to be hoped that the Indian staff will be able to maintain the present level of efficiency." The Kenya Government have also reduced the salaries of new teachers and have reduced the grant-in-aid payable for schools in areas where Government facilities are available. This reduction affects the sectarian schools. The Advisory Council on Indian Education, though dissatisfied with the provision made for Indian education as a whole, has been, says the Director, helpful in its criticisms and suggestions.



LIBERAL DEMOCRACY

In the course of an article in the November number of the *Twentieth Century*, the Hon. Pandit Prakash Narain Sapru urges the need for a new outlook. The aftermath of the War has been a period characterised by "high protective tariffs, imposition of import quotas, passage of restrictive immigration laws, organisation of buy-home product campaigns and invention of new forms of economic discrimination and retaliation". Chaotic conditions in the international world have had their inevitable reaction on the social and economic life of the world. The result is an economic crisis unprecedented in history. In its train have followed dictatorships, attacks on free institutions, free speech and association, conflict between employer and employed, agrarian and labour troubles, and unemployment on a scale unknown before.

"The trouble with our civilisation is that while knowledge has increased, humanity has not increased and science threatens to become a real engine of destruction. All our institutions continue to be founded on the possessive instinct and we have done very little so far to control or guide this instinct. The political structure in the free countries of the world has not kept pace with the advance in the economic structure, and thinkers are not wanting who emphasise that liberal democracy cannot serve the needs of a dynamic world."

A wider diffusion of economic power is necessary both in the interests of social stability and of social justice. What is wanted in the State is the provision of conditions affording equal

opportunities to all classes. But this cannot be done at once. For an extreme socialism

"which relies upon violence or looks to it eventually for the overthrow of the present system will only lead to organised resistance, more likely to succeed as it will be supported by wealth and all that wealth implies, on the part of the "vested" interests. We are therefore driven to the conclusion that the new Jerusalem will not be built by heroic methods and that short cuts to the goal do not necessarily ensure speedier progress."

Hence the need for "a new faith; a new religion, a new humanitarian outlook" which alone can provide a lasting remedy for our ills. It must supply a corrective for the extreme individualistic tendencies of our time.

"A new interpretation of liberal democracy is necessary, an interpretation which, while not denying to the individual the uniqueness of his own experience and the opportunity for the expression of his own personality, will yet at the same time secure for all classes and not only some, social and economic justice. This is something which Fascist and Nazi dictatorships will not help us to achieve. For dictatorships ultimately depend upon the drive, energy and initiative of one man, or of one class. In either case, too much power is dangerous. For there is and there can be no guarantee that such power will not be used for the ends of the Dictator or of the party or of the class from which he springs up."

"With all its faults then, liberal democracy remains as the only practical polity for civilized communities. The trouble with it is functional and not organic and its reinterpretation is a task to which all who believe in it as the highest expression of man in the political world may well dedicate themselves. And at all events it is the one system which will enable the communities of the world to live in international harmony."

THE CULTURE OF BENGAL

Mr. Dhurjatiprasad Mukherjee writes to the *Calcutta Review* for the current month on the above subject. He admits that the concept of a Bengali culture, as *distinct from the Indian*, is unnecessary and that it is also harmful, in as much as it generates pride and consequently jealousy. The point of view advanced here is that culture is a historical process,

"that Bengal has a culture of her own which is within the *primum mobile* of Indian civilisation, that this culture has been occasioned by the history and the geography of Bengal, and that it is not a static quality inherent in every Bengali the moment that he is born, but a dynamic concept which must be rendered into an instrument of action by his being conscious of it in order that his destiny may be realised. Once this attitude is firmly implanted, the objections to the concept of a Bengali culture will be accommodated. On the other hand, such a concept is necessary at the present moment. The general situation of Bengal, *viz.*, the despair in the minds of her young men, is the effect of a certain constellation of circumstances over which they have no control. But dire events need not make for despair; it is the failure of the will to live well and live better that makes the situation desperate. A vital knowledge of the process of history is an efficient means for restoring self-confidence by conquering this spiritual malaise and for checking its degeneration into overweening self-consciousness alike."

The political history of India is a corollary to her social and cultural history. Bengal is no exception. If there is any difference at all, it is to be found in the early establishment of British rule in Bengal.

"The Bengalis were the first to profit by the English system of education, and it is no disparagement to say that they have acted as catalytic agents between the West and the East, at least in Northern and Central India.

It was in Bengal, therefore, that the first important reaction to Western ideas came with its attendant nationalism. The Bengalis were the first to adopt Anglicanism and they were easily the first to discard it, at least, in manners."

The writer deduces the following conclusions:

"(1) The characteristic feature of Bengali culture has always been an adaptability to circumstances. This is not so much due to any inherent capacity of individual Bengalis as to the momentum of history or the impact of her environment. Other characteristics are questionable. Adaptability is intelligence, probably, its best test. Thus it is that the Bengalis are considered to be intelligent by other people.

(2) This Bengali culture is not yet finished. It will grow as it has grown in the welter of history.

(3) Bengalis are not simply emotional. Their culture is not exhausted by their poetry or music.

(4) The present mood of despair arises from our ignorance of the historical process of our culture. We have to be conscious of it in order to utilise our peculiar trait."

SANTINIKETAN TO-DAY

Mr. C. F. Andrews, before he left for England, spent a week in Santiniketan, the Poet's Asram which has given him some of his happiest experiences of India. "For here is the real India both in the villages and among the students. There is also an immortal spirit manifest in this creation of the Poet's genius." He writes in the *Modern Review* for October:

"The Poet himself, as he sits before sunrise on his verandah, watching the first streaks of dawn, is a symbol of ageless youth. For he remains astonishingly young, and his massive intellectual powers show no sign of senile decay. During his long life of three quarters of a century, he has passed through adversities which would have made the stoutest heart despair; but he remains serene. The analogy with Goethe, as he held his commanding intellect high above the military violence of the Napoleonic Age, has often come back to my mind as I have sat by his side this week each early morning and felt the calmness of his inner spirit."

Santiniketan stands on rising ground with a sandy soil beneath. But the villages near at hand, made up of mud huts upon mud soil, are decimated by malarial pest.

"Into the work of removing this incubus from the land, Tagore has thrown all the indomitable

energy of his tireless spirit. The battle has gone against him, times without number; but still he persists, calling into requisition every latest discovery of scientific skill and economic planning, in order to circumvent the terrible scourge. Some of the noblest of his workers have been driven from the field by repeated attacks of the disease, but still the gallant fight goes on. Only a few months ago, one of the most brilliant of his scientific workers, Dr. Harry Timbres, was so saturated with malaria and kala-azar that he nearly lost his life."

Year after year, Tagore himself on special occasions visits these areas and inspires the workers. In addition, they come to him almost daily for advice and counsel. No problem is too small for him and they go away encouraged.

"Thus the Asram at Santiniketan is not merely a home of music and song, but also a hive of industry. It is not self-centred and wrapt up in its own improvement, but it takes care of the poor and sick at its own gates. It is attempting to solve the wide problem, not only of Bengal, but of India and the Far East, by bringing back to these village populations renewed health, prosperity and peace."

THE YOUTH OF THE ORIENT

It is not an exaggeration to state that the youth of the Orient hold in their hands the destiny of their respective nations, says Dr. Aoumin-El-Ojabri in the *Young Asia*, the monthly organ of the Confederation of Oriental students in Rome. Their mission is to reinstate the reign of the Spirit in order to bring about a moral and cultural renaissance.

"The importance of this delicate mission lies in the reconstruction of a new civilisation suited to modern conditions from the material left by the former civilisations. In all the Oriental countries, a constructive movement founded on their own civilisations is in course tending to accept from the foreigner only that which may serve for the consolidation and the beautifying of their new civilisations. Their unanimous desire to preserve their own civilisation as the basis of a renaissance has been manifest for some years now and constitutes a spiritual link between all the Eastern nations—a link which is strengthened by the fact that its origin and expression are to be

found in their respective civilisations, which have been influencing each other for centuries and become intermingled."

The West has employed all its force in the East with the double object of conquering the land morally and materially. Owing to a lack of spirit of understanding and harmony, the East is plunged in moral torment and intellectual disorder. In view of such spiritual anarchy, says the writer, "the youth of the Orient suffers terribly from the chains which bind them. This oppression has naturally generated in them a burning desire to break their bonds and work for their moral and political liberation".

"It is not to be wondered at if the intellectual youth of the Orient, who have mostly studied in Europe and witnessed the manifestations of liberalism, of justice and of equality among the peoples of the West, have adopted this attitude. In contact with these manifestations the youth of the Orient, thirsting for justice and carried away by liberty, naturally and inevitably feels an impetuous desire to give the same benefits to his compatriots and to his dear ones. This defensive attitude is only loyal on the part of the Oriental youths since they are merely using the arms with which the Occident has provided them. Moreover, the youth of the Orient simply wish to work freely for the good of their own country and to serve her with their minds, enriched by European study, thus indirectly spreading throughout their country the benefits of Western civilisation".

SWADESHI IN ART

"One of the most remarkable phenomenon that I saw during my recent visit to Europe," writes Mr. Kanyalal Vakil in the *Young Magazine*, "was the universal search for the ideal home."

"And India was, at least in the past, influenced by the same attitude. The tragedy is that while Europe has turned to it now, we ourselves have gone astray. For instance, our cities are now being town planned in the Western way, and not designed as civic aspirations. The corrective for it must start from the schools.

Let us use our eyes and hands, not only our memory training books."

THE TRAGEDY OF THE PEASANTS

Mr. B. H. Mehta writes to a recent issue of the *Cavalcade* on the above subject. He says that

"imperialist reactionaries engaged in their international political manoeuvres, and Nationalist demagogues engrossed in their puerile vituperations against foreign enemies and local rivals in order to secure for themselves the prize-goose of political power, forget the real rural India which toils isolated in its ignorance, completely exiled from the social and political life of the nation."

But the true condition of the people is thus seen in an Indian village in the south-eastern semi-forest corner of Gujarat.

"Men, women and children eke out a bare existence. They live on three scanty, unnutritive meals a day which express the fulfilment of all their hopes and desires on the earth.

The people dress scantily but decently and aesthetically. The men wear a *dhotar*, a small shirt and a *paghri* or cap. The lower portion of the woman's body is covered with a *nughre*, and a small piece of cloth is hung over the breasts. The colour of their clothes blend well with the innumerable stone, bead, metal, and bone ornaments they are so fond of wearing.

The huts in which the families live with their goods and cattle are rectangular in shape with a semi-circular rear wall. They are built on a low plinth with *karanthi*, *baru* (shrubs and canes) and bamboos."

This is a typical picture of hundreds of our villages.

"Here is no attempt to colour the grim tragedy of India's vast population. A deeper study of the facts reveals the causes and tendencies of this critical situation where men labour without adequate reward, proper incentives or any glimpse of hope for a better or happier existence."

In concluding, the writer points out:

"It does not reveal the absence of proper education, provisions for medical relief and maternity amenities, cheap transport facilities and, above all, it does not speak adequately of the failure of the State and Society to provide all with opportunities for enabling them to make their best contributions towards the growth of the whole of humanity."

PACIFISTS IN THE NEXT WAR

The next war, if it comes, will mean the end of civilization, writes John Baylis in *Everyman*.

"We shall return to the tenth century. It may last only two days, but in that short time the great cities of Europe will have been wiped out; the world will be in chaos; plague and famine will remove the survivors of the green cross gas. There is only one thing for the reasonable pacifist to do. At the first serious rumour of war, he must retire to some remote corner of the world where he will be safe from the shooting. That is cowardice, you say. Of course it is. Why not? The ordinary man, butcher, grocer or clerk, or even journalist has done nothing to cause a war beyond perhaps voting for an admiral. He has nothing to gain by victory; the war is not fought in his interests. He cannot help to defend his country. Millions of innocent men and women will be slaughtered; but that is no reason why he, who is equally innocent, should suffer the same fate. He may have an occasional qualm, as he eats a pomegranate in the sunbath and imagines the fate of his fellow men. But he can console himself with the thought that he has saved from the wreckage at least one Englishman to carry on the race."

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WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN INDIA

Mrs. A. C. Bose, writing in the *Tisco Review* for October on the above subject, says:

"Education of a true cultural nature alone can lead Indian women to a proper realisation of their rights and duties both in the home and in relation to society and nation, but it is imperative that those who undertake to impart this education should themselves have the education and the qualification to do so. This leads us to one of the greatest and most essential needs of our country, the need for well-qualified lady teachers. We must see that the next generation is given an education which aims not merely at scholastic degrees but true culture. It is therefore necessary to send women abroad to learn the most up-to-date methods."

The writer feels that all primary education should be co-education and from the economical point of view this would indeed be preferable, and at least all primary schools should be conducted by trained women. Special schools or classes for defectives—physical, mental and moral—should be established.

Another custom that needs readjustment is the *Purdah*.

"In *Purdah* Provinces education is very expensive. The cost of bus service and erecting high walls all round the school building are unnecessary expenses. If the system were remodelled according to peculiarities of the environments and placed on a reasonable footing, most of the evil effects, which it has on female education, would disappear, while we should be spared from the situation that is causing a great deal of anxiety in the West."

With regard to Secondary and College education, she pleads for the introduction of the following subjects, which will be of great help to the girls, *viz.*,

"domestic science, social service, handicrafts, architecture, industries and fine arts (music and painting). For those girls who do not intend to take up any profession, our aim should be to give them a practical knowledge of domestic subjects and laws of health with a study of those subjects which will help most to widen their interest and outlook."

In concluding, Mrs. Bose points out that no system of education can be complete which merely aims at the growth of the intellect and ignores the spiritual and the physical sides of a human life.

"While physical culture has been introduced as a compulsory subject in the school curriculum of boys' school, in girls' school it has been totally ignored in most of the provinces. In Europe, the physical and mental welfare of the school-child has been provided for by various educational Acts. Scientific and artistic dancing known in India ages ago could be introduced in all schools."

India is pulsating with a new life and a great awakening has come upon its men and women; let us not forget that in the nation-building process, women have ever been playing a great and glorious part as citizens, wives and mothers."

COLONIAL MARKETING BOARD

The *World* for November, after surveying the work of the Empire Marketing Board which ceased to exist from the end of September 1933, suggests that a Colonial Marketing Board should be established. Major Conrad Walsh says that

"representatives in every Colony should operate from London exploring markets for Colonial produce, pushing the sale of that produce in Great Britain, examining and encouraging the developing of new industries in the Colonies and financing marketing and production research on an organised co-operative basis. Such an organisation could also improve the marketing machinery for the main Colonial crops, maintain a proper intelligence system for the information and guidance of producers and merchants, see that the interests of Empire producers were properly advocated in Parliament, and administer any funds made available on the lines of the Colonial Development Fund for Colonial economic expansion. It is clearly impossible for any individual Colony to set up an organisation which would be competent to perform all these tasks to full advantage. Co-operation of all parts of the Colonial Empire is essential for the success of such a plan. The Colonies, with their 60,000,000 people, represent the real Imperial task of this generation. They are still undeveloped, their products do not compete with what is grown at Home and they need a secure and growing market, fostered by educational publicity in proportion as their resources are small."

INDIAN ART

The November number of the *English Review* contains a very interesting article on "Indian art and the Bombay movement" by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, late Principal of the Bombay School of Art. The general indifference to Indian arts and crafts, in spite of the fact that Indian public opinion has been awakened, is due to several causes. What has delayed or stultified much effort for constructive progress in Indian art, according to the writer, has been the very singular propaganda (which is of European and not of Indian origin) against the so-called deorientalising of Indian art through Western influence. It is better to let the Indian arts and crafts wither from inanition, says Mr. Solomon, than to taint the well of Indian art, pure and undefiled, with the brackish stream of Western influence.

The writer pleads for saving the Indian art from disintegration under the long strain of neglect and prevention of exploitation of the poor but gifted people who produce their beautiful things for the enrichment of astute middle-men. He continues:

"The real artistic strength of the Indian people lies in their decorative capacity. But it would be very rash to urge, as is often done, that because this is the case Indians are unable to handle other more realistic forms of artistic expression, such as portrait and landscape painting, by which many Indian artists are forced to make a living nowadays, or commercial art, which is becoming an obvious field of enterprise for young artists in India. However one's own preferences may lead one towards the more specifically Oriental aspects of Indian art, it is useless to resist the onset of the inevitable. The realistic trend of a good deal of Indian art to-day is founded upon cheap and bad examples from Europe, but this temporary phase may be rectified. . . .

The genuine, distinctive and remarkable gift of Indian artists for decorative composition, space filling, and lineal design, is evidenced in their humblest patterns to-day, as it was two thousand years ago in the mural paintings of the Ajanta caves; and this faculty is the

foundation on which the Bombay school of art has built up its liberal system of training."

The writer disapproves the negative propaganda of the new Bengal school which is trying to ban all facilities for teaching Western methods. The proper course to follow is to improve the standards of training in the Indian art schools and to get good instead of inferior examples of the Western Art.

GERMANY AND THE JEWS

Under the heading "The Nazi Delusion—Aryan versus Semitic," Mr. Cecil Roth contributes an interesting article to the October number of the *Aryan Path*. The Jews who belong to the "Semitic" stock, are condemned as physically and morally inferior to the rest of the inhabitants of Europe who are supposed to be purely "Aryan". The writer disproves this contention as follows:

"Let us assume the validity of the Nazi diagnosis of the fundamental difference between Jews and 'Aryans'. Even upon this assumption it is impossible to carry the theory to its logical extremity for one simple reason, that notwithstanding the current conception, the degree of admixture of blood in the course of the past generations has been so considerable that there can be no German in whose veins Jewish blood does not run, and few Jews who are absolutely free from any Gentile admixture.

. . . an enormously high proportion of the German people—certainly no less than 10 per cent—could boast, if they desired it, some traceable Jewish strain; while, save in the most remote country districts, there can be few individuals in the country who are entirely free from such an admixture. Nature, with her usual quiet humour, reminds us forcibly of this fact by the blond "Nordic" types which abound among the German Jews and by the swarthy, dark-skinned types who may be encountered in the general population of the country even among those who stand highest in the counsels of the Nazi party. General Goering should beware against pushing his genealogical enquiries too far. One of these days it may perhaps be discovered that Adolf Hitler and Albert Einstein have a common ancestor! And what will the Nazi party do then?"

RATIONALISM IN PRACTICE

The October number of the *Calcutta Review* publishes the first instalment of the Kamala Lectures delivered at the Calcutta University by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. The subject of the discourse is *Ahimsa* or non-killing. Dr. Paranjpye traces the history of *Ahimsa* movement which appealed to the Hindus, probably as a result of Buddhist and Jain influences. Dr. Paranjpye says that the doctrine of *Ahimsa*, as practised by Indians at present, cannot bear the test of rational thought.

"The people that talk so much of *Ahimsa* and spend large amounts in feeding monkeys or ants or pigeons or stray cows and bulls are concerned with merely keeping the animals alive. They are not always known for tenderness to animals. Nay, the same person will, if he is a money-lender, heartlessly screw the last pie from his debtor, leaving him and his family to starve or even occasionally to commit suicide while he is donating large sums to *gowsalas*, *pinjrapoles* or temples for feeding cows and monkeys. After all, where human life and human happiness are to be weighed against the happiness or rather the continued miserable existence of some animals, I have no hesitation in preferring the first."

Even in the case of cows which are looked upon with reverence by the Hindus throughout India, the Doctor says that the number of useless ones must be reduced not carrying the *Ahimsa* cult to a ludicrous degree.

"And even if cows could be sterilised by a surgical operation, nobody would keep cows that serve no useful purpose and according to our religious ideas the best gift to a Brahman is a cow in milk along with its calf (*savatsa payasvini*). This irrational sentiment about cows and other animals has flooded India with hordes of useless animals and the number of useful cows and bullocks is not sufficient for the needs of the people. Unless a rational opinion is widely spread, the cattle wealth of India will continue to deteriorate, animals will be half-starved and diseased as they are even now but too often. It is much better to restrict their numbers and have those that remain healthy and strong being good milkers or efficient plough bullocks. The only possibility of improving our cattle wealth thus

seems to be the elimination of surplus cattle. In particular, keeping in continued miserable existence of old, diseased and disabled cattle seems to be neither humane nor rational and the large amount of money spent on *pinjrapoles* seems to be a mere waste."

Finally, Dr. Paranjpye is of opinion that this question should be decided from the human and rational point of view and not from feelings of sentiment or religion.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

"Communal representation and democracy" is the subject of an article by Mr. N. S. N. Kar in the newly started monthly *Federal India* published in Tellicherry. The writer observes that as the hitherto dumb communities of India become more and more self-conscious and vocal, the hostility is bound to get more and more intense, unless each community is given its legitimate share in the public life of the country.

"If we are aiming at establishing a democratic form of government in this country and if democracy means government of the people, by the people, for the people, in the present state of the country, that is, when religious or communal loyalty overshadows every other loyalty, including the supreme national loyalty, it would be an act of wise statesmanship to concede separate representation to communities, provided of course we are unable to come to an amicable settlement between all parties to do away with it. As things are, communal representation, through enlightened representatives, would lead to better approximation to genuine democratic ideals. If, as is feared, a communal electorate elect only the most communal minded representatives, it would only prove the community's confidence in such men and their lack of confidence in others. Their representative character cannot be questioned. It is wrong to say that a communal representative will always be a reactionary. Often he will be a radical, a radical of Ambedkar variety for instance and not of the Acharyan or other Sanathanist variety whose radicalism has always been essentially Kantillian."

The writer agrees with the dictum that communal representation is a negation of all democratic ideals. In a democracy there can be no room for communal representation.

JAPAN'S TRADE AND WORLD PEACE

Writing in *Current History*, Mr. Gardner Harding examines the popular view that Japan's experiences in recent international trade follow a different line from those of other countries and her supposed ascendancy in trade constitutes a menace to world peace. He says:

"Japan is to most business men the greatest danger in the present situation. In the middle of 1933 the report that Japan had increased exports by 50 per cent., when other nations were still counting diminishing returns even in comparison with 1932, sent a thrill of apprehension throughout the world. Essentially, Japan's concentration on exports is somewhat like that in the United States in 1915 when it was said that 75 per cent. of our export trade, except in raw commodities, was in the hands of from twelve to fifteen large firms. Eight family companies led by the big three, Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo are said to command more than 52 per cent. of Japan's financial capital. Manufacturing, shipping, banking and Government aid are more nearly an integrated whole than in any other country. When in 1933, Japan challenged Great Britain's position in textiles and engaged in a trade war with India, the most dramatic commercial conflict of the year, the step was taken in the full conviction that Japan was ready for and could hold this substantial trade conquest in the same sense that Japanese armies could hold Manchuria. Steadily, she is making inroads in Latin America and, indeed, is threatening one field after another of our own home market with cheap manufactured goods."

It is Japan's international policy of adventure and mastery, her vast ambitions in Asia, that make her relatively unaccountable on the side of economic peace or war. In trade she will advance steadily, but under great handicaps. The writer continues:

"But Japan, unlike Great Britain, must buy enormously from foreigners for her basic needs. Forty per cent. of her imports come from and 40 per cent. of her sales abroad are to the United States. Our cotton, iron and steel, oil, wheat and lumber are her necessities. Currency depreciation has produced a comparative boom in Japan's exports. While other nations between 1929 and 1933 were suffering trade losses that

reduced their exports to 40 per cent. of their former value, Japan's trade in yen remained within 86 per cent. of its former peak in 1929. But the figures in gold tell a different story. They cancel the entire increase in trade between 1932 and 1933 and show, in spite of the fears Japan has been causing, that her real loss in export trade calculated on a gold basis has been fully as great as the average for the rest of world, or about 63 per cent. In other words, Japan cannot afford to be out of line with the rest of the world in the depreciation of her currency. The statistics for 1933 showed that the flood of cheap products to the United States amounted to over £100,000,000, less than the products she had imported from the United States. The aggressive trade policy of Japan is, therefore, much less one of the world's present dangers than that of Great Britain."

VEDANTA AND THE WEST

In an article in the *Prabuddha Bharata* on "What Vedanta offers the West", a writer observes:

"To some Western minds it is blasphemy for man to call himself God, but the facts are quite oppsite to this. It is productive of great humility if we realize that we are in ourselves nothing at all; our thinking is God thinking; our loving is God loving; our working is God working. How unifying it is to know that the same Spirit which animates us animates every other human being, so that we are working at the same time where this body is, and thousands of miles away!"

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

THE IMPERIAL TREASURY OF THE GREATER MUGHALS. By Abdul Aziz, BAR-AT-LAW. [Journal of Indian History, August 1934.]

KERALA THEATRE. By K. Rama Pisharotti, M.A. [Journal of the Annamalai University, October 1934.]

SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE WHITE PAPER. By Prof. D. N. Bannerjee. [The Modern Review, November 1934.]

THE PAINTINGS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE. By Ram Chandra Tandon. [The Twentieth Century, November 1934.]

THE MOTHERS OF INDIA'S SAINTS. By Mrs. A. J. Appasamy. [The Aryan Path, November 1934.]

A STUDY OF INDIAN SCULPTURE. By Prof. E. E. Spelght. [Prabuddha Bharata, November 1934.]

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE IN INDIA. By Mr. Naba Gopal Das, I.C.S. [Indian Journal of Economics, October 1934.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was published simultaneously in England and in India on the 22nd November. The essential features of the Report are:

1. Autonomy to be given to provinces.
2. An All-India Federation comprising British India and the States to be established.
3. Federation to come into existence only when Rulers of States representing not less than half the total population of the States signify their desire to join the Federation.

PROVINCES

4. All portfolios to be transferred to Ministers, including Law and Order, but Governor's consent necessary for amendment of Police Acts and Rules.
5. Provincial Franchise to be based on Lothian Committee Report; electorate to be increased from seven millions to 35 millions.
6. List of "special responsibilities" of the Governor recommended in the White Paper approved.

7. New Provinces of Sind and Orissa to be created.

8. Orissa to include a portion of Jeypore estate, the Parlakimedi and Jalantre Maliahs, and a small portion of the Parlakimedi Estate including Parlakimedi town.

9. Bicameral Legislatures for Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces and Bihar.

10. Communal representation accepted as inevitable at the present time.

11. States' representatives to Federal Legislature to be nominated by Princes.

12. Rights of paramountcy over Indian States to be exercised by the Crown.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

13. Governor-General to be assisted by Ministers chosen from the Federal Legislature and three Counsellors to administer Defence, External Affairs, etc.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

14. Indirect election of British India representatives.
15. Muslims to have one-third of seats.
16. Members of the Council of State to be elected by Provincial Upper House or by Electoral Colleges.

SERVICES

17. Recruitment by Secretary of State for All-India Services to cease except for I. C. S. and I. P. S.
18. White Paper proposals of Federal Court approved.
19. No discrimination against British Commercial interests.
20. Burma to be separated from India.

DR. SAPRU ON THE J. P. C. REPORT

The Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, criticising the proposals of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms, says that the Report has been conceived in an over-cautious spirit and that Conservatives have been given a heavy price for their support. "My general feeling is that the spirit which imbued the first Round Table Conference is no longer there," adds Sir Tej Bahadur, and says that the struggle for India's Constitution seems to be degenerating into an issue between the extremists in both countries. He sounds a note of warning to Britain that without the definite objective of Dominion Status, Indian political thought is apt to run into dangerous bye-paths, preventing the pooling of collective energies for the achievement of a common end.

SIR RADHAKRISHNAN ON GANDHI

Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan delivered the Convocation address at the Allahabad University on November 13. He referred to the retirement



SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

of Mahatma Gandhi from the Congress, and his observations on Gandhiji's message to the distracted world are of great interest:

Compared with the war cries and emotional outbursts of the political dictators to-day, the parting message of Gandhi to the last session of the Indian National Congress is like a ray of heavenly light let into a world of deep darkness. "I shall never accept self-government brought about by violence." Eagerly desirous of India's freedom, foremost amongst us in his power to further it, he tells us that dear to him as political freedom is, truth and non-violence are yet more dear. He warns his fellow-workers in the Congress to develop a delicate sense of moral responsibility and respect for one's fellow-men which it would be hard to find equalled elsewhere in political struggles. He commands them to transcend the finitude and relativity which belongs to politics as a natural phenomenon and develop the capacity to apprehend absolute truth and recognise an absolute obligation, all that we include under the names of reason and conscience, truth and love. As we contemplate the stupendous movement across the pages

of history we witness the power of ideas. Here is a great idea which Gandhi is impressing on the mind and conscience of the people. He appeals to rise to new heights, to seek new means of endeavour, to tread new paths towards national reconstruction, greatness and accomplishment to build a new India on moral and spiritual foundations. In placing the interests of universal truth first, and national politics second, he has lit a candle that will not easily be put out. The light of it will have a far penetration in time and in space. It will be seen and welcomed by all honest and sincere people the world over. His appeal will be written not only by the side of the utterances of the great national leaders like Pericles and Cicero, or Washington and Lincoln but also of great religious reforms as that of one of the immortal voices of the human race in all that relates to the highest effort of men and nations.

LORD ERSKINE ON HIS FUTURE TASK

Replying to the civic address of welcome presented to him on 16th November, Lord Erskine, the new Governor of Madras, said:

I am entering on my duties at a very momentous time. Great and far-reaching changes in the government of this province are impending. I keenly realise the heavy responsibility which lies upon me in helping to inaugurate those changes, but it is a task of exceptional honour. Your loyalty to the King-Emperor encourages me to hope that in that task I shall have the co-operation, so freely given to the Governors of this Presidency in the past of all communities, Indian and European alike, and in return I can assure you that I shall do all that lies in my power to increase the welfare and happiness of the people of Madras.

MR. BALDWIN'S PRINCIPLES

Mr. Baldwin, in the course of a recent speech, declared: "The Party will not go far wrong if it struck to Disraeli's principles of maintenance of religion and preservation of the Empire and improvements in the condition of the people. Great responsibility rests with the leader who has to try to interpret policy according to the deep-laid foundations of Party principles to meet whatever may come. If in sufficient numbers the Party challenges that interpretation, the inevitable thing is the choice of a new leader. I am at present the leader of this Party."

THE CONGRESS CABINET

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, has announced the names of the members of the New Working Committee. They are:

President: Babu Rajendra Prasad.

General Secretaries: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Acharya Kripalani.

Treasurer: Seth Jamnadal Bajaj.

Members: Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mrs. Naidu, Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

During the absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. K. F. Nariman will act for him.

The President has decided to shift the A. I. C. C. Office to Patna, with Acharya Kripalani as the Working Secretary.

THE BOMBAY CONGRESS

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee, has issued the following statement:

"The number of delegates who attended the Congress were 2,500; visitors who remained in the camp 2,500; visitors who attended the open session 4,000; male volunteers 2,000; lady volunteers 300; Reception Committee members 2,000; A. I. C. C. members who attended 250; workers 1,000; and Press reporters 800.

The expenses for the construction of the Congress Nagar amounted to Rs. 2½ lakhs. The amount collected by sale of tickets was Rs. 2,75,000. The cost of exhibition Rs. 25,000; and the amount collected by sale of exhibition tickets Rs. 30,000."

From the foregoing accounts it would appear that after making all disbursements, the Reception Committee is likely to have a profit of Rs. 30,000.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Strabolgi, better known as Commander Kenworthy, who asked for information regarding the progress of Indianisation of the Army, Lord Halifax (Lord Irwin) for the Government reminded the House that the interests of India were too vital to allow any steps which would endanger the efficiency of her defence forces but, subject only to this, it was the British Government's purpose to continue the programme recently laid down, with the approval of the Government of India and the British Government, by the Commander-in-Chief in India and any suggestion that there was hesitation to proceed more rapidly arose from prejudice or vested interests and was entirely without solid foundation. Lord Halifax pointed out that the next stage of Indianisation would consist of components of a complete division with a full complement of artillery, engineers, pioneers and signallers as well as a cavalry brigade and a battery of horse artillery.



MR. S. SATYAMURTI

The Congress candidate who has been elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Madras City (non-Mahomedan) constituency by a majority of 5,407.

PATNA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Dr. A. C. Woolner, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Punjab, delivered an address at the Annual Convocation of the Patna University on the 24th of November. In the course of his address, he said :

"The uplift and advancement of India during the next century, which will lie so largely in your hands and those of your fellow-graduates, will depend not so much on subtlety of intellect or on brilliance in research but rather on the strength of moral fibre and wisdom in judging what is the right conduct in human affairs."

DR. GANGANATH JHA

H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, as Chancellor, presided for the last time over the Annual Convocation of the Allahabad University on November 13.

After Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan had delivered his address, Sir Malcolm Hailey unveiled a life-size



DR. GANGANATH JHA

portrait in oils of Dr. Ganganath Jha, former Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University. His Excellency said that Dr. Jha had served the University with fidelity characteristic of the faith and tradition of the old-time masters of learning.

ANTI-HITLERISM IN HARVARD

By refusing to accept a 1,000-dollar scholarship, the Harvard University has administered a polite rebuff to Dr. Hanfstaengl, Hitler's well known Press chief, who was a student at the University in 1907. Dr. Hanfstaengl had offered the scholarship to enable a Harvard student to study in Germany. Dr. James Conant, President of Harvard University, writing to Dr. Hanfstaengl, expresses appreciation of the offer but adds :

"We are not willing to accept a gift from one who has been so closely associated with the leadership of a political party, which has inflicted damage on universities in Germany through measures which struck at principles which we believe to be fundamental to universities throughout the world."

RURAL EDUCATION IN CEYLON

Increasing attention is being paid by the educational authorities to the question of rural education designed to train villagers in agriculture and craftsmanship. Classes have been formed in certain districts in which subjects such as sanitation, agricultural methods and health are dealt with.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Board of Management of the Indian Public Schools Society started by the late Mr. S. R. Das have on the recommendation of the Selection Committee in England appointed Mr. A. E. Foot, Master at Eton, as Headmaster of the Indian Public School.

A DUTCH SANSKRIT SCHOLAR

Dr. J. P. H. Vogel, a Dutchman, who is Professor of Sanskrit, Leiden University, Holland, has been granted the honorary title of C. I. E. by His Majesty the King. The honorary title has been conferred in connection with the Doctor's work in the Archaeological Department of India.

AN ILLEGAL WAY OF PUNISHMENT

Is the sentence of detention till the rising of the court, commonly awarded in India by magistrates for petty offences, illegal? Sir Courtney Terrell, Chief Justice of the Patna High Court, has given a ruling which may come as a surprise no less to the legal world than to the general public. His lordship, in the course of his judgment in a criminal reference, observed :

"The sentence of detention till the rising of the court is an unlawful sentence ; it is not a sentence of imprisonment at all. The legislature with wisdom has directed that offenders of this kind shall be punished and, in addition, if necessary, a fine may be added. Imprisonment means confinement in prison and not confinement in any place where a judicial officer may think adequate in the circumstances. Therefore, the sentence of detention was illegal."

THE U. P. JUDICIARY

"If I may look into the future, the great need seems to be the safeguarding of the judiciary from any chance of political influences, just as it has in the past been safeguarded in all essentials from Executive intervention." This observation was made by Sir Malcolm Hailey, retiring Governor of the United Provinces, at a farewell function given in his honour at the Allahabad High Court. Continuing, Sir Malcolm said :

"I should hope to see the growth of confidence in the personnel of the subordinate judiciary, and I wish to recognise here the acknowledged growth in capacity and reputation of that body. Popular opinion will, I hope, be content to enlarge its powers and place less restriction on its discretion, while with the advent of provincial autonomy, the law itself may perhaps lose something of the rigidity it acquired under Central influences. I would respect our great codes, but I should hope to see caution in the adaptation of them to local conditions."

Referring to the High Court, the Governor said :

"I am entitled to speak of the tradition which your court has established for itself in Northern India. It has a position of its own and a reputation not merely local or provincial. I admit that it has never contained, and you must pardon me if I repeat here an expression which your Bench so recently condemned, any comparatively undeserving lawyer. It has an unusually strong Bar, which I know is an aid and support to the Bench itself."

If we omitted anything lying in our own power which would help to maintain the prestige of a court such as yours, it would be a clear failure of duty as damaging our own reputation, but I am confident that so clear and obvious a duty will be kept in view as amply in future as it has been in the past."

LATE SIR CHARLES SPENCER

Sir Charles Gordon Spencer, former Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, died at the age of 65. Entering the Indian Civil Service in 1888, the late Sir Charles Spencer served as Sub-Collector and Magistrate in various districts of the Madras Presidency and afterwards became District and Sessions Judge. He was elevated to the High Court Bench in 1914 and, after having officiated thrice as Chief Justice, retired in 1927.

PUBLIC HANGINGS

Mr. Leonard W. Matters writes to the *Manchester Guardian* of August 31: "Indian newspapers of August 8 to hand report the public execution of two criminals in Siad Province. It is barely two months ago since a question was asked in the House of Commons regarding public executions of negroes in one of our African colonies or protectorates. The Secretary of State for the Colonies then informed the House that as such public executions were undesirable, he had issued orders to the Government responsible that they must not be repeated. Surely the Secretary of State for India has authority to issue similar orders to the Government of India."

VALUE OF LIFE ASSURANCE

To-day, life assurance has become one of the main phases of our modern complex life, says Mr. C. M. Pandya, writing in the October number of the *Indian Insurance Journal*.

In these days of dwindling capitals and frozen assets, there is nothing so permanently stable and liquid for realization as a Life Policy. It is by itself a new and independent reserve restoring the family wealth at once in the event of premature demise of the breadwinner of the family, confidence in enduring stability to withstand the severest financial shocks and the worst type of trade depression, offering unsurpassed protection to its vast army of policy-holders and their dependents, bringing into it an element of secure contentment not present in the same degree in any other type of investment.

Writing on the same subject, the *Echo* gives the following reasons as to why a young man should be insured :

Because he should know where he is going financially.

Because acquiring insurance at an early age means a saving in premiums.

Because if he waits until he marries, his wife is compelled to help pay for what is purely his own obligation.

Because it provides a sum of money to pay his last expense on earth and so gives him peace of mind.

Because the buying of a life insurance policy by a young man is a help to the successes of life. It instils a sense of economy in him which is the great stepping-stone to life's object.

Because investing in life insurance will provide a means of investment which is secure and thus avoid the bad investments which every young man is sooner or later sure to incur.

Because the time allotted to prepare for old age is all too short and one cannot begin too early to build for it.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The report of the Directors of the above Company for the year ending 31st December 1993, says that during the year there was a completed business of Rs. 24 lakhs which shows an increase of Rs. 5½ lakhs or about 30 per cent. as compared to the previous year. The premium income of the Company was over Rs. 7½ lakhs showing an increase of about half a lakh over last year. The total income was over Rs. 10 lakhs. During the year the expense ratio decreased by 1 per cent. which now stands at 36 per cent. In spite of the continued fall in the rate of interest on investments, the Company improved the net yield on their investments from 5.79 to 5.82 per cent.

LALA HARIKISHEN LAL ON INSURANCE

Lala Harikishen Lal, Chairman of the Central Board of Directors of Bharat Insurance Co., gave a party on November 26 at Madras to all the policy-holders and leading citizens. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti observed on behalf of Madras citizens that Lala Harikishen Lal was a pioneer in the field of insurance in India. He hoped that Lala Harikishen Lal would suggest ways to further insurance business in India.

Lala Harikishen Lal, in his reply, said that he had every hope that the country would try to protect the interests of Indian insurance in the future. As persons interested in the development of Indian insurance, they should be on their guard. Lala Harikishen Lal assured them that his services would always be at their disposal.

HOLLYWOOD AND INSURANCE

Hollywood's recent heavy death-roll of screen favourites has given a fillip to the insurance business. Stars are reported to be insuring themselves for heavy sums with the producers, paying the premiums in many instances.

Grace Moore is said to have taken out a policy for £30,000.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES' ASSOCIATION

Mahatma Gandhi announces that he has received promises of Rs. 2,500 per month for the Village Industries' Association. The Association needs more workers than funds. The work will be of four kinds :

To encourage and improve the known industries that are likely to perish for want of support.

To take charge of and sell the products of those industries.

To carry on the survey of such village industries as need to be revived and supported, and to attend to village sanitation and hygiene.

Whilst the Association is in process of formation and the scheme of work is being framed, Gandhiji would ask fellow-workers to set about encouraging the pounding of rice by hand, grinding of whole wheatmeal by village chakkis, and popularising gur and the study of various processes with a view to ensuring the purity of the products.

The workers will collect accurate information about these three things and other village industries that may come under their observation. The Association is to be entirely non-political. Its sole object will be the economic, moral and hygienic uplift of the villages of India, and it will be open to workers drawn from all parties.

BRITISH STEEL INDUSTRY

The report presented by the British Iron and Steel Federation shows that progress will be maintained in the near future. The falling off in production during the holiday is being overtaken. During the present year, home consumption of steel so far has been at the rate of 8,000,000 tons per annum, corresponding to consumption in 1929 which was a record production year. Export trade for the first half of this year was 25 per cent. higher than for the same period last year.

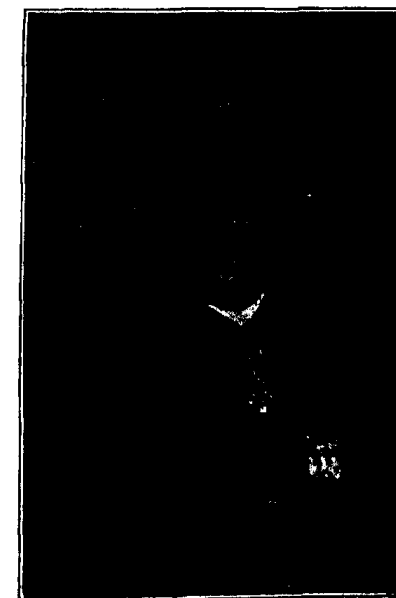
MAHATMAJI ON SWADESHI

Mahatma Gandhi, speaking on the occasion of the third annual celebration of Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar, observed :

"I have repeated very often that as long as the Churka does not hum in every village, we will not be able to attain Swarajya. Before our very eyes crores of our own brothers and sisters are not getting sufficient meals even once a day, while we enjoy two square meals. These crores are starving not because they do not wish to work, but because they do not find work. If you would place the Churka in their hands or if you can find out any other work for them superior to the Churka, you may give that first and then the Churka. But do give these starving millions some work, and then alone you will be able to bring food for their famished bodies."

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has been elected Chairman of the East India Cotton Association,



SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS

Bombay. It may be recalled that Sir Purshottamdas had been the Chairman of the Association for ten years till 1932 when he retired, and Mr. Haridas Madhavdas was elected Chairman.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCES

ANDHRA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Speaking at the Andhradesa Women's Conference held last month at Cocanada, Mrs. Durgabai, the well-known Andhra lady national worker, said:

"I would suggest a rule of law by which in cases of cruelty proved to the satisfaction of a Court of Law, the wife should be allowed to exercise her right of divorce. The law as it stands to-day nowhere sanctions the right of remarriage and I think it but bare justice that the fair partner who has had the misfortune to be ill-treated should have another chance of a useful life with family felicity."

Speaking of the violation of the Sarda Act, she said that a statutory declaration making marriages of girls below 12 years of age altogether void would have avoided many of the pitfalls of the present legislation and would have commanded the allegiance of even the Sanatanists.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Important resolutions were adopted at a conference of Bombay women on November 10. Ten delegates were elected for the forthcoming session of the All-India Women's Conference at Karachi in December.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, who presided, stressed the need for birth-control in view of the poverty and increasing birth-rate in India.

CALCUTTA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Calcutta Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference on November 14, Srimati Indira Devi sounded a note of warning to those who are taking up social work. Women's place was the home, she said, and women desirous of taking up social work must be careful not to let the home suffer.

The meeting adopted several resolutions advocating educational and social reforms, including one urging more rigid control of all films showed in India.

MADRAS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Addressing the Annual Conference of Women of the Madras Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference at Madras on the 3rd November, Dr. Muthulekshmi Reddi said:

"The possibility of introducing universal primary compulsory education is still a far-off vision, even though a few municipal towns have introduced it; the Child Marriage Restraint Act is not having the desired effect; equal rights for women in marriage, in guardianship and the adoption of children, and in inheritance are still matters of discussion and speculation in British India, even though the Indian States of Baroda and Mysore have taken a forward step."

MIRA BEN

"I am happy to be back," said Mira Ben (Miss Madeleine Slade), Mr. Gandhi's disciple, when



MIRA BEN

welcomed aboard the *S. S. Conte Verde* on 21st of last month on her return from her European and American tour. Mira Ben left India at the end of June with a view to educating the British public as to what exactly Mr. Gandhi's mission of truth and non-violence means. She also visited America and addressed several meetings on Mr. Gandhi and his mission.

MR. BALDWIN AND BOOKS

Speaking at the opening of the extension to the London Library, Mr. Baldwin said:

"I remember a friend of mine who moves in the most plutocratic circles telling me of his being shown over a mansion by the owner, a man of immense wealth. He saw everything but no library, and felt that perhaps that room was too sacred to be shown. He asked the owner where he kept his books. A puzzled expression came into the man's face as he answered: 'Books? In the City; in the office, of course.'"

It has always seemed to me that perhaps the saddest thing about old age is the gradual loss of your contemporaries, the men, women, and children you remember, and all those memories that mean so much in the bond of human friendship.

But as they go, surely then in your library there spring to more vivifying life the friendships you have made, the spiritual friendships of every country and every age, and it may well be that as your life draws nearer to its close, those voices you heard in youth and young manhood, those you knew and learned to love and followed by hard work, draw nearer to you with more understanding and sympathy than was possible in your younger years, and it may be, as the vision of things in this world becomes more dim, you may find when you have passed through the river that you will be welcomed by those you have learned to love in your books and who have been constant companions in your life."

BOOKS RECEIVED

MAHABHARATA. Vol. V. Aranya Parvan, Part II and Vol. VIII. Bhishma Parvan. Edited by Dr. P. P. S. Sastri, B.A. V. Ramaswami Sastri & Son, Madras.

THE HISTORY OF BUDDHIST THOUGHT. By Edward J. Thomas. Kegan Paul Trench Trubner & Co., Ltd.

THE ONLY GENTLEMAN: A Novel. By Joan Conquest. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London.

THE DOMAIN OF SELFHOOD. By R. V. Feldman. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

LIFE AND SOUL. By Max Loewenthal. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

DAVAR'S INDIAN LAW OF MEETINGS INCLUDING CLUB LAW. By Sohrab R. Davar. Oxford University Press.

NICHOLAS KOERICH: PAINTER AND PACIFIST. By R. C. Tandon. The Koerich Centre of Art, Allahabad.

MANU: A Study in Hindu Social Theory. By Dr. Kewal Motwani, A.M., Ph.D. Ganesh & Co., Madras.

OUR ELDER BRETHREN: THE GREAT ONES IN THE WORLD'S SERVICE. Edited by Dr. Annie Besant. Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.

HINTS FOR HIGHER LIFE. By Rai Bahadur Gotindal Benerjee, "Lotus Lodge", Calcutta.

MR. SATYAMURTHY ON FUTURE PROGRAMME

In a statement to the Press, Mr. Satyamurthy, who has been elected to the Assembly by the Madras City Constituency, says:

"As for our work in the Assembly, I can assure all the people of this Province that our first duty will be to reject any constitution sought to be foisted on this country which falls short of national demand for *Purna Swaraj*. After having done that, we shall press for a Constituent Assembly to settle the future Constitution of India. If the Government does not listen to our demand, we shall make that a central issue in the next elections to the Provincial Legislatures, which should come up before the end of the next year. And when, as I hope, we are returned with thumping majorities to all the Provincial Councils, we shall reiterate the demand. If even then the demand be not acceded to by the Government, we shall proceed to summon a Constituent Assembly ourselves, which shall consist of all the elected Congress representatives in the Provincial Legislatures and in the Assembly and the members of the newly constituted All-India Congress Committee. We shall also invite the few other elected members of the Legislatures who may belong to other parties. That Assembly will frame the future constitution of India. If necessary, that Assembly will also decide and forge all legitimate and peaceful sanctions for enforcing the united will and demand of the Indian Nation."

LATE MR. V. J. PATEL'S WILL

The Probate of the Will of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, who died in Europe on October 22 last year, has been obtained from the High Court of Bombay.

The late Mr. Patel has left property worth Rs. 13,38,665. After deducting the amount of bequests to the youngest brother and nephew, the balance comes to Rs. 1,15,000 which, according to the Will, is to be handed over to S. Subhas Bose to be spent by him or by his nominees according to his instructions for political uplift of India and preferably for publicity work on behalf of Indian cause in other countries.

ABDUL GAFFUR KHAN

"So long as the Government do not allow me to return to my own province, I shall devote myself in the villages of Bengal to the service of the the poor and lowly," said Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan addressing a meeting in Calcutta.

A BLOOD DONOR

Fifty-one blood transfusions, representing more than 40 pints of blood, have been given to sick people by Mr. H. J. J. Jeffery during the past five years. As a reward for his services, the British Red Cross Society has presented him with the Blood Transfusion Service Silver Bar, which will be added to the Blood Transfusion Service Medal he already holds. After the Bar was presented to him, Mr. Jeffery said: "Giving blood does not harm me. I feel better in health because of it. I have found that blood transfusions have relieved my headaches a lot. They do me good, and although that may sound a bit funny, there is no doubt about it."

THE CAUSE OF CANCER

A remarkable claim that he has discovered the cause of cancer is made by Dr. Brehmer in the *Medical World*.

He asserts that he has found a micro-organism in the blood of persons in normal health which, in certain circumstances, becomes pathogenic (disease-producing) and thus causes cancer.

Professor Viktor von Schilling, the leading German blood specialist, has confirmed the discovery of the micro-organism but leaves open the question of its connection with cancer.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE

The 1934 Nobel Prize for Medicine has been awarded to three American doctors and research workers, who co-operated in research on blood.

They are: Mr. G. R. Minot, Professor of Medicine, Harvard University; Mr. George Hoyt Whipple, Professor of Pathology, University of Rochester, New York; and Mr. William Murphy.

This is the second year in succession that America has taken the medicine prize.

EASY SURGICAL OPERATIONS

The discovery of a vaccine which, it was claimed, will gradually lessen one of the greatest dangers of surgical operations—peritonitis—was described in a paper read to the Congress of American Surgeons held recently at Boston. It was stated that an injection of the fluid six hours before the operation had been found to reduce the deaths from this cause from 30 to 2 per cent. The vaccine is known as amniotic fluid and is obtained from cows.

A GIFT

A bequest of £30,000 to Oxford University to be expended for the promotion of medical education, at Oxford, had been made under the will of the widow of the late Dr. Charles Williams.

MOTHER'S MILK

The *Magazine Digest* for July publishes a summary of Mr. Walter Finkler's article on the marvellous properties of the mother's milk. Most medical discoveries were made accidentally by research workers experimenting with different aims in view. The latest medical discovery is due to chance and is in regard to the properties of the mother's milk.

It was originally the color reactions of mother's milk which had captured the imagination of the Viennese physician Dr. Sole. In the course of his experiments, he mixed this milk with blood and was surprised to find that the blood clotted unusually quickly. The whole process took two minutes at the most while the other substances, such as physiological solution, caused complete coagulation in six to eight minutes at least.

It is not the milk itself but a certain substance contained therein that is responsible for these results. This substance can be centrifugally extracted from the milk, dried and preserved as a white powder for two or three months without losing its efficacy, although it will lose it when heated. The chemical composition of the substance is still unknown.

This styptic element has been found only in human milk. There seems to be no trace of it in the milk of cows, ewes and guinea-pigs.

The results obtained prove that in clinical practice mother's milk is superior to all other styptics, because of its quick and sure effect. Thus a haemorrhage following upon the extraction of two teeth of a haemophilic child was promptly stopped with a tampon impregnated with human milk, and the wounds healed up rapidly without complications, while before the same child had nearly bled to death after the extraction of one tooth.

The new method opens up new possibilities in the surgery of the nose, ear and jaws. A tampon of mother's milk applied to the wound for half an hour stops the haemorrhage completely and enables the patient to go home without fear of complications.

SLEEP AS CURE FOR MADNESS

As a result of years of research in a laboratory in Cardiff, Wales, sleep is being successfully used to combat mental disease. A narcotic has been discovered which puts the patient to sleep for ten days, life being sustained by the injection of glucose-sugar and insulin. Dr. Quastel, Director of Research, told a reporter that it has taken years to discover the correct narcotic. It cannot be applied to all cases, but a very large number of patients have undergone this treatment and been discharged cured.

"WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY", 1933-1934

The "World Economic Survey" for 1933-1934, which has just been published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, carries the story of recent economic developments up to the end of July of the current year. The first chapter gives an account of the principal events up to the end of March 1934. The final chapter continues this narrative and concludes with an estimate of the economic situation at the end of July. Other chapters give more detailed analyses of the main aspects of economic and financial developments, dealing successively with production, prices, wages, international trade and commercial policy, public finance, banking and monetary questions and the capital market. There is also a discussion of the effects of the depression upon more fundamental aspects of economic organisation—population movements, changes in consumption, the control of production and the regulation of international trade.

Statistical information, wherever possible in the form of diagrams and charts, is included in support of the statements made, but the aim of the Survey is to give in readable form an account of recent events which shall be intelligible to the layman.

The marked recovery of production in recent months and the increased importance of national recovery plans are shown. The world output of foodstuffs, we are told, remained much the same in 1933 as in 1932; but the production of industrial raw materials rose by 9 per cent, and industrial production by 12½ per cent. The quantum of world trade also rose but to a much smaller extent, while the value of world trade continued to fall. The Survey examines from many angles the bearing of these developments upon the problem of reconciling national recoveries with international equilibrium.

SIR HOMI MEHTA

It is announced that the Hon. Sir Homi Mehta has been appointed Director of the Reserve Bank of India.

Sir Homi Mehta, who is a member of the Council of State, is a prominent banker and mill-owner of Bombay. He is the Managing Director and Chairman of the British India General Insurance Company Limited, of the Victoria Mills Company, of Crompton's, Bombay, and various Electric Supply Corporations besides several other big firms.

Sir Homi Mehta is 63 years old.

S. I. RY. ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE

The results of the working during the past 3 years of the electric train service on the Madras-Tambaram suburban section of the South Indian Railway are reported to have revealed that the scheme has been an unqualified success.

It is stated that when the single track was in operation, the maximum number of tickets sold in any one week was about 32,000. With the advent of an increased steam service on the double-line system prior to an all-electric service, the maximum number of tickets sold in any one week was about 50,000, and about 133,000 tickets were sold in a particular week in the latter part of 1931-32 when a full electric train service was in operation. This figure again rose to about 209,264 for the week ended January 7, 1933, and the average number of tickets sold for the year 1932-33 was 126,131 per week.

During the year 1933-34, the maximum number of tickets sold reached the record of 2,32,870 in the week ended January 6 last and the average number of tickets sold per week was 137,778, an increase of 9.2 per cent, over the previous year. These figures do not include season tickets.

The mileage run by the electric rolling stock for the year is reported to have shown a decrease of 16.9 per cent, over that of the previous year.

The gratifying increase in the average number of tickets sold weekly and the drop in mileage show the increased popularity and efficiency of the service in spite of the continued trade depression and the existence of motor bus competition.

THE M. & S. M. RY. CHRISTMAS CONCESSIONS

The M. & S. M. Railway has decided on a happy scheme of Christmas concessions.

For nearly a full month, people can travel along its extensive lines for a sum of only Rs. 30, and where that is beyond one's purse, they can choose any one of their three sections for ten rupees each.

The Railway is bound to have a bumper traffic. Pilgrim centres like Tirupathi and Badrachalam must draw a record number of visitors.

It is a happy innovation which may well be copied on all the lines. If the Railways will adopt such a popular outlook, all the rolling-stock, now idle, must soon be on the line.

A SOUTH INDIAN COMPOSER

Mr. Papanasam Sivan, the well-known composer of South India, was presented with a purse on the 24th of last month by his friends and admirers in Madras. Mr. G. A. Natesan presided on the occasion. The organisers' report which was read, stated: "The idea of the Purse emanated from a few ardent admirers of Mr. Sivan a year or so back. The outcome of it, though not very good, is yet encouraging enough. The apparent lack of response to the Purse, the organisers hope, will be made up by earnest attempts to see that Mr. Sivan's "Keertanamala" reaches every home in South India which has the slightest pretensions to a taste of real music."

Mr. Sivan was presented with an address of appreciation in Tamil. A number of speakers then spoke in appreciation of Mr. Sivan's musical talents and compositions.

Replying to the address and the speeches, Mr. Papanasam Sivan observed that he was literally over come with feelings of gratitude to them for the great honour they had done him. It was a happy day for him and he would cherish in his mind happy recollections of the occasion.

The Chairman, in presenting the purse (which contained a sum of about Rs. 366) to Mr. Sivan, hoped that they would contribute more to it by buying his "Keertanamala".

NATESAN PRIZE FOR MUSIC

The Syndicate of the Madras University has reported to the Senate that it has accepted an endowment from Mr. S. Satyamurti on behalf of the subscribers to the G. A. Natesan Shashitabdapurti Fund. The endowment is of the value of Rs. 1,450 for the purpose of founding a prize in the name of Mr. G. A. Natesan, a member of the Senate from 1907-1938 and the syndicate from 1920-1933, to be awarded to a student who among the students qualifying in the year for the B. A. degree with group VI, Indian music obtained the highest number of marks in the group or failing that to a student who obtained distinction and secured the highest number of marks in the examination for the diploma in Indian music, provided that he qualified for the degree of diploma.

H. M. V. LABORATORIES

Extensions to "His Master's Voice" research laboratories at Hayes, Middlesex, have been completed and made them the largest of their kind in the British Commonwealth. More than 8,000 workers will be accommodated at one sitting in the new buildings. The laboratories are for testing and designing new radio instruments.

THE S. I. A. A. TENNIS FINAL

Islam Ahmad (the holder) routed Rachappa, the Mysore State champion, in the final (replay) of the Men's Singles of the South India Athletic Association Tennis Tournament on October 13, beating him 6-0, 8-6, 6-0.

It was one of the heaviest defeat inflicted in the history of Indian tennis and except for one brief period in the second set when Rachappa led 4-0, Islam Ahmad was master throughout.

The match lasted 50 minutes.

Islam Ahmad, who is the son of Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmad of the Allahabad High Court, has now definitely established himself as one of India's leading players, for Rachappa, his opponent has to his credit victories over Mohan Lal, the present All-India champion, E. V. Bobb, the Ex-Davis Cup Player and a former holder of the All-India championship, and other players of note.

Islam Ahmad, who began his career by winning the men's singles title in the Allahabad High Court Lawn Tennis Tournament, has gone from success to success. Last year he defeated Ahad Hussain in the final of the Mussoorie Hard Court Championships in a thrilling five-set struggle, 7-5, 3-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

He created an excellent impression when he made his debut in the All-India Championships at Allahabad.

He is the holder with Ahad Hussain of the Men's Doubles title in the Mussoorie Championships.

This match was an indication of the rapid progress he has made during the last few years, and his claims must be considered for any Davis Cup team which India proposes to send in the future.

H. H. AGA KHAN

The *Daily Telegraph* states that His Highness the Aga Khan has been elected an honorary member of the Jockey Club.

Aga Khan takes a keen interest in racing and maintains a considerable stable of horses in England. His Hjenhelm won the Derby in 1930, and in addition his horses have won many of the English classic races.

EMPIRE TITLE FOR BOXING

At White City, Jack Peterson won the British Empire Heavy-weight Championship beating Larry Gains (Canada), the latter retiring in the thirteenth round of the fifteen round contest.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

All's well that ends well, and it is a matter for great public satisfaction that the controversy between the Calcutta group of scientists and Sir C. V. Raman has ended in an amicable settlement. At a conference of representative scientists of both parties held under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, it has been resolved to establish a new organisation called the National Institute of Science which will co-ordinate the work of different academies, promote discussions in subjects of general interest and publish papers connected with the promotion of research. The existing academies will continue to function but there will be only one representative organisation in India doing the work of similar academies in Europe. Thus, in the interest of true science and research, the contending parties have done well to reunite in a common academy for the advancement of knowledge. We congratulate the scientists on their public spirit and zeal for the cause of science.

METALS AND X-RAYS

It is announced by Dr. L. V. Hamos of Stockholm that by holding a piece of metal up to a beam of X-rays it is now possible to tell quickly what are its chemical constituents.

The apparatus for analysing the tell-tale secondary X-rays consists of a cylindrical crystal of pure salt. This cylinder does for the mixed-up secondary X-rays what an ordinary prism of glass or a spectrum grating does for white light—it breaks it up into its colours, or wave-lengths.

As the X-rays come from the salt crystal, they strike a photographic plate at different places and leave marks which distinguish each metal present in the original sample of metal.

SCIENCE AND THE FUTURE WAR

A new light pistol, capable of emitting blinding light rays, was recently demonstrated before the French military and air authorities. The inventors claim that motor lorries, carrying guns capable of emitting rays of five million candle power, could render airmen absolutely harmless, while the military authorities believe that with the new invention, the infantry could be immediately immobilised while leaving their trenches. It is also claimed that airmen, with small calibre pistols, could dispel the thickest fog, and riots can be suppressed without bloodshed by encircling mobs with lights.

NOVELIST AS FILM STAR

Hugh Walpole, the novelist, is to become a film actor. He has signed a contract to play the part of a clergyman in the screen version of "David Copperfield."

This new Dickens film is being made by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor Company, with Frank Lawton as David, Charles Laughton as Micawber, and Maureen O'Sullivan as Dora. Mr. Walpole originally went to Hollywood to advise in the production of the picture.

He is the son of a bishop, and is the author of a novel about the clergy entitled "The Cathedral", which has also been done as a play.

MYSTERY MAN OF EUROPE

Hollywood's extensive plans for the production of biographical talkies were checked in the early summer by the decency campaign and the second thoughts evoked by the Youssopoff affair.

Quite a number of the productions originally proposed have been dropped as being too dangerous and others have been radically altered, but the revised programme is still interesting, writes the *Era*.

Two of these heroes are Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Basil Zaharoff, the Armament King, who is known as "the Mystery Man of Europe" and who is still alive.

INDIAN FILMS IN MALAYA

The success of Indian talkies in Malaya has aroused keen interest in certain business men in that country, who are considering the desirability of establishing an Indian Film Exchange either at Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federated Malay States, or Singapore the capital of the colony of the Straits Settlements.

A scheme is afoot for the erection of Indian talkie theatres in the principal towns of Malaya.

MR. GEORGE ARLISS

Mr. George Arliss has been nominated a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

"His election," states the Society in making the announcement, "will illustrate how actively this ancient and historic body keeps abreast of the times."

"His *Disraeli*, his *Rothschild* and his other films have been distinguished in the most modern of arts, on which at various meetings the Society has had authoritative papers."

MORRIS MOTORS

Lord Nuffield (formerly Sir William Morris) and head of Morris Motors Limited, disclosed at a meeting recently that some years ago a foreign offer was made for the purchase of the Morris organisation and its allied concerns at £11,000,000, but he felt that by accepting he would be selling his own country and he therefore refused. Foreign interests, he added, also tried to acquire the Wolseley company which is in his control. The *Daily Telegraph* states that the offer was made in 1926 by a large United States Motor Combine.

"One man is thrown out of work for twelve months every time a foreign car is bought," said Lord Nuffield, the head of Morris Motors, speaking at a luncheon, when he was addressing 500 employees, members of the League of Industry. "When I go about the country and see the number of foreign cars, it makes me disgusted with my own kinsmen," he said. "I do not think there is anything bad enough for the person who will first of all patronise the foreigner before his own people." Lord Nuffield added that he would like to feel that during the next twelve months, there would be little short working. Orders, he said, were up to 50 to 60 per cent. over those of last year. "What is better still," he concluded, "is that deliveries to agents and to the public are up by 300 per cent."

OPTIMISM OF HENRY FORD

In the present position of the automobile trade in India, the following statement from Mr. Henry Ford will be read with interest:

"The automobile industry never looked better than it does to-day. We developed a new and better car during the depression and spent millions of dollars to do it. Now we are to do business. Other forward looking industries employed their capital the same way, experimenting during the depression in order to have a better product when things returned to normal. The depression was just a state of mind. It is over for everyone who has changed his state of mind."

MOTOR CARS IN CEYLON

That British Cars continue to lead in popularity in Ceylon is shown by official figures for September, which reveal that out of 187 vehicles imported recently, no less than 105 were from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States totalled 39.

AIR AMBULANCE IN INDIA

The organising secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, Madras provincial branch, Madras, writes:

Several National Red Cross Societies have their own services of air ambulance. So far, the Indian Red Cross Society has none, though private aeroplanes are beginning to be used for the rapid transport either of patient or doctor.

The possibility of a Red Cross air ambulance service in India is among the subjects to be considered shortly by our national headquarters.

The usefulness of aeroplanes in times of emergency or disaster, such as the recent Bihar earthquake, can hardly be over-estimated, but adequate financial support must be assured before providing this kind of service.

NEW TYPE OF MACHINE

A safety device, designed to prevent fire in aeroplane accidents, has been permitted by the British Air Ministry to be fitted to civil machines. The device, which is the invention of Captain H. M. Salmond, consists of a switch which, in the event of an impact or overturning of the aeroplane on the ground, automatically and instantaneously disconnects all electric circuits, thus preventing the ignition of petrol vapour by sparks of flaming exhaust gases.

DEATH OF PROF. GRAY

Professor James Gordon Gray of Glasgow University, D. Sc., F.R.S.E., M.I.E.E., Cargill Professor of Applied Physics in the University of Glasgow, died on the 7th November last.

Professor Gray, the son of the late Prof. Andrew Gray, LL.D., F.R.S., invented the gyroscope for aerial marine purposes. Col. Lindbergh used his inductor compass on his Atlantic flight.

Professor Gray was one of the most brilliant workers in Applied Physics in Great Britain.

MASTER RAJARAM'S SUCCESS

Rajaram, a 16-year-old member of the Madras Flying Club, has been declared winner in the landing competition held on November 7 at the Meenambakam Aerodrome under the auspices of the Club, in which 10 members including a lady participated.

FRUIT CULTURE IN BENGAL

The Imperial Agricultural Research Council has selected a big plot of land in Krishnagar in Bengal for better fruit culture and to produce varieties of fruits.

A garden known as Company Bagan, measuring about 50 *bighas* of land, has been acquired for the purpose of horticulture. It is stated that Bengal lags far behind other provinces in this respect and that no effort has yet been made to improve the quality of fruit suitable for alluvial soil of this province, particularly Mangoes, Litchis and Guava. The work will be carried on by the Economic Botanist of Bengal. He will, however, be assisted by two other officers from Bombay.

The main purpose of the research is to improve the strain of the common fruit indigenous to the province with special adaptability to its soil and climate. Krishnagar has been selected for the quality of its soil and climate for fruit cultivation.

RELIEF OF AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

It is understood that the Government of India have approved the Punjab Agricultural Indebtedness Relief Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and, that the Punjab Government have decided to move in the Legislative Council for its re-circulation to elicit public opinion. The reason for this course of action is that the Select Committee has made radical alterations in the Bill and the opinion of the High Court and other bodies on the Bill must be obtained before legislation can be proceeded with. The Bill is likely to come up for further consideration during the budget session of the Council in March, 1935.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

It is understood the Government of India have finally selected a site for the building of the Agricultural Research Institute, which will be shifted from Pusa. The site chosen is one and a half miles west of the ridge in New Delhi. The staff from Pusa will commence shifting from December when work on the new site will be started.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS IN BOMBAY

We understand that the Government of Bombay are contemplating new schemes for relief of the indebtedness in villages following their approval of the recommendations of the recently appointed Land Mortgage Committee.

It is proposed to open about fifteen new land mortgage banks in the various districts of the Presidency by April next.

IRELAND AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

On August 1st, the new Workmen's Compensation Act, 1934, came into force. The new legislation involves a substantial increase in the liabilities and responsibilities of employers towards their workmen, and it also introduces some completely new features into the business, such as the payment by the employer of medical and surgical expenses in connexion with accidents, while the definition of "workman" has been extended to include even casual workers.

As policies taken out previous to 1st August are also brought under the scope of the new Act, it has been necessary to revise all policies. Premiums have been increased for business and domestic concerns, and an additional premium is charged for indemnity in liability of Section 73 providing for medical and surgical fees.

Among other changes, the new legislation brings in may be mentioned the reduction of the waiting period from 7 to 3 days, and the inclusion of manual workers earning less than £959 per annum in place of the former limit of £250. Section 73 which provides for surgical and nursing fees limits the liability in this respect to £5 per instance.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BENGAL

The annual report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act in Bengal during the year 1933 reveals that the total number of applications filed during the year under the different sections was 628. The year opened with 37 applications for claims, 9 of which were in respect of death, and 28 on account of injuries. The total number of applications filed during the year was 108. Of the new applications, 30 were in respect of fatal, and 78 for non-fatal accidents, 77 resulting in permanent disablement and 1 in temporary disablement. Only one application for compensation in respect of a workman's death was received by transfer and that from the Commissioner for the Bombay Presidency. Of these 145 applications all but 29 were disposed of during the year under report, 3 being withdrawn, 7 dismissed for default, 43 admitted by opposite parties, 5 allowed in full and 35 in part after contest and 24 dismissed after contest.

INDIAN LABOUR IN CEYLON

Ceylon's increasing ability to absorb Indian labour as trade improves is vividly shown in labour figures for the year ending October, 1934. So far nearly 8,000 recruiting licenses have been issued compared with 700 for the corresponding period of last year.

TELE-PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographs can now be flashed from England to Australia within half an hour. Australia is now connected by the most modern system of phototelegraphy with England. A transmitting and receiving apparatus has been installed recently at the central telegraph station of Cable and Wireless Limited, London, and is available for public use.

Theoretically a picture approximately nine inches square occupies half an hour in transmission, though in practice certain readjustments are sometimes necessary. A revolving, scanning light analyses the picture, which is placed on a stationary cylinder. The amount of light reflected from the picture surface will depend upon the tone values of the photograph. These varying light values are passed on to the photo-electric cell, which in turn controls the radio transmitter and causes the necessary impulses to be sent through the ether. These impulses are picked up by the receiving station and in turn cause the light values to be projected upon light-sensitive material, strapped round the receiving cylinder.

Test pictures have been sent from and received in England and Australia for a considerable time and the results are stated to have been highly satisfactory.

ARNOLD PROGRAMME WATCH

As a reminder of the starting time of programmes to which it is specially desired to listen, the Arnold Programme Watch sold by A. Arnold & Co., 122, St. John Street, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. 1, and costs 25s., proves to be distinctly useful. Although this alarm watch is not appreciably larger than an ordinary modern watch, it gives a sufficiently loud and clear call, and the alarm is easily set by rotating the bezel. Power for the time-keeping mechanism and for the alarm bell is supplied by the same spring, and so the operation of winding is carried out by a single stem winder, which is a convenience.

ARTIFICIAL WOOL FROM JUTE

A process for converting jute into so-called artificial wool is reported by Chemical Industries. It is stated that brief immersion of the fibres in caustic potash of 25 to 30 per cent. strength is followed by a drying treatment in a rotating drum. The final product can be woven alone or in mixtures with natural wool, cotton, or silk.

"Don't give me such wordy reports when you make them out in future," said the railway inspector to the line overseer. "Just put down the condition of the track as you find it. Leave out everything that isn't to the point. I want a business letter, not a novel."

The overseer replied that he grasped the idea. A few days later the line was badly flooded, and the overseer wrote his report to the inspector in the new style. It read:

"Where the railway was, the river is."

HM: "You're good at conundrums; try this one."

Suz: "Sure, go ahead."

Hx: "Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am still the same. What am I?"

Suz: "That's easy. You're a postman."

The foreigner was trying hard to learn English. He struggled bravely when he came to bough, cough, thought.

But while passing a cinema one day he noticed on the board: "'Cavalcade' pronounced success."

"Z's oss too much!" he groaned. "I geeve it up!"

PRISON GOVERNOR: (to released convict): "I'm sorry. I find we have kept you here a week too long."

CONVICT: "That's all right, Sir. Knock it off next time."

Three blood transfusions were necessary to save a lady patient's life at a hospital. A brawny young Scot offered his blood. The patient gave him £10 for the first pint, £5 for the second pint, but the third time she had so much Scottish blood in her, she only thanked him.

"Yes," said the candidate. "I'm going among the farmers to-day, to a cattle show, or jackass show, or something of that sort; not that I care for cows and jackasses, but I want to show the people that I'm one of them."

MAGISTRATE (to discharged prisoner): "Now, then, I would advise you to keep away from bad company."

PRISONER (feelingly): "Thanks. You won't see me back here again."