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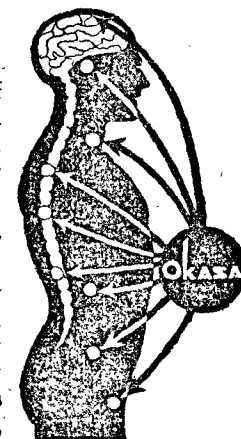
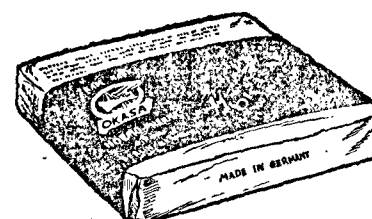


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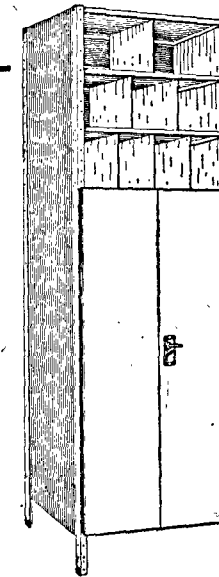
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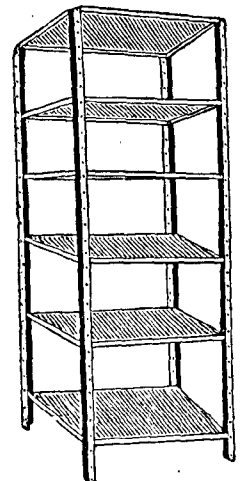
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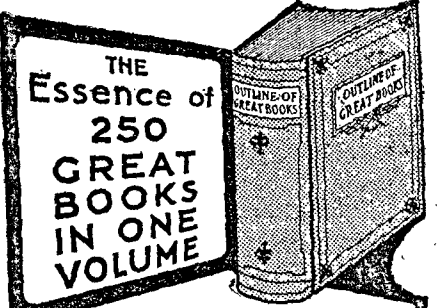
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INDIAN JUDGES.

BY PROF. FRANKLIN F. RUSSELL

THIS* is a collection of brief biographical sketches of 21 outstanding native Indian Judges who have sat on the High Courts of India during the past half century. The book should be of great value to any one interested in political, racial and other problems arising out of British rule in India. The name of the author is not given, curiously enough. The book gives an interesting account of the evolution of Hindu and Mohammedan law under British administration. It shows the excellent and far-reaching effect of the British policy of having native judges, in some cases Hindus and in others Mohammedans, sitting on the same bench with English judges. Their knowledge of Hindu and Mohammedan law was naturally of great value in the decision of cases arising out of family law, including domestic relations and succession, which, as in other cases of primitive societies, are closely tied up with religion, as Sir Henry Maine points out in his various works. On the whole, the 21 judges whose biographies are given were remarkable men. Almost all of them came from humble homes and worked their way up to posts of power and influence. Most of them did not confine themselves to their judicial duties, but lectured and wrote on legal subjects and took an active part in public affairs. Many of them did not hesitate to adopt the unpopular side of fundamental questions of policy involving British rule in India.

The legal problems presented for determination by these judges were many and varied. They included the attempt to impose the jury system upon a country which perhaps was not ripe for it (p. 45), the question of whether the English law applied to Hindu religious endowments (p. 56), the rules of descent in Hindu and Mohammedan law, whether Indian or English law applies in the question of title to real estate (p. 126), questions of lawful assembly in connection with religious ceremonies on a highway (p. 130), the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur* (p. 170), insanity as affecting criminal responsibility (p. 171), land tenures in Bengal (p. 206), the combination in one officer of police and judicial functions (p. 213), the Mohammedan and Hindu law of religious trusts (p. 231), the Moslem law of marriage, including polygamy (p. 243). etc.

* INDIAN JUDGES: Biographical and Critical Sketches with Portraits. With a Foreword by the Hon. Sir Brojendra Mitter, K.C.S.I. Published by G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Rs. Three. (To Subs. of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.)

INTERESTING EXCERPTS

The book gives an excellent idea of the progress of legal education in India during the past 75 years, during which time law courses were opened for native students in various places in India. The progress in legal education is shown by the sketch of the present Chief Justice of the Punjab, Sir Shadi Lal who, after completing a legal education in India, went to England, studied law at Oxford, and won honors both at that institution and in the bar examinations and the Inns of Court.

Throughout the book various excerpts from the addresses of the subjects of the sketches are given, some of which are of great interest to New York lawyers and professors. "I am afraid that the majority of the so-called lectures (in Indian universities) are as monotonous and unimpressive as is the charging of a jury in most of our Indian courts" (p. 135). The question as to what a university graduate is to do if he does not enter public service or one of the learned professions was apparently a serious one in India many years ago (p. 136). One of the judges expressed his views of the rapidly growing law reports as follows: "These law reports are becoming a cumbrous affair, and I sometimes wish we could manage to get on without them" (p. 151). One of the judges suggested that law students should "carefully study the lives of those great lawyers who have shed lustre on their profession" and particularly recommended Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors" and "Lives of the Chief Justices of England" (p. 176). The same judge also "suggested some practical ways by which one could push himself forward in the profession without breach of professional etiquette" (pp. 176-177). A familiar tone is struck in an address on the subject of "restrictions on admissions to the legal profession to avoid over-crowding" (p. 178). The speaker was entirely opposed to such views. "You may in this way keep back many men from the profession, but they may be some of your best men. Poverty is not necessarily a disqualification in a junior practitioner. On the contrary, from the poorer classes, have come some of the ornaments of the profession The only legitimate method of reducing competition and preventing unnecessary disappointment is to raise the standard of intellectual and moral qualifications for admission."

The book is well written, and will give the reader many interesting and profitable hours.

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EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

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JANUARY 1934

[No. 1.

THE INDIAN DEMAND

SIR TEJ BAHADUR'S MEMORANDUM ON THE WHITE PAPER

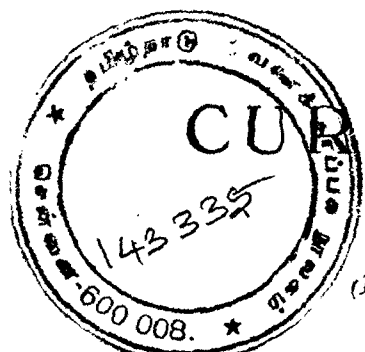
BY DR. SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E.

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 boarded 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

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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 Saleiman 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 wood-cutters; 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 Companies incorporated in India, 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 Colonies 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 show 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

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

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 show 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.

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.

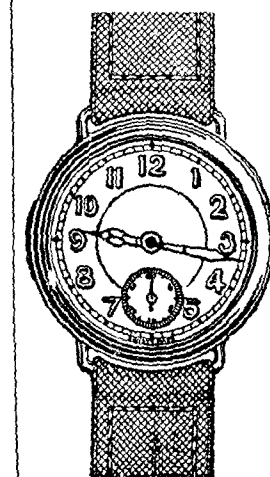
In the matter of educational reform, teaching of modern European languages has replaced the old Arabic and Persian languages. Turkish languages is being given the chief place in the country and is being purified by removing Arabic and Persian words from its vocabulary. The Koran is now recited in the 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 happen 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 Hussain 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 ayeena a guzishta ast, Dars a hall, wa Fal a aanda.

"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 Shabs 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 Mustaaribs. 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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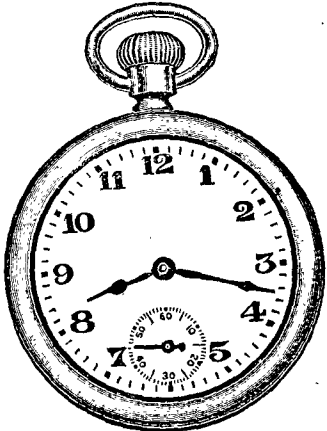
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E. May '34.

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 Barnstaple 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 sat 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 sway 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	3.4 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.

1933-A RETROSPECT

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

Editor, "Indian Finance"

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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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 26, 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 successors 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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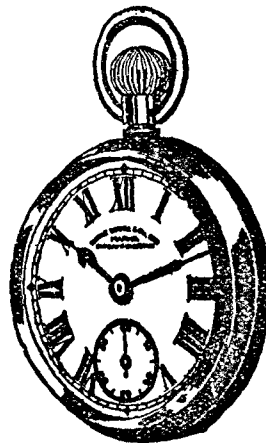
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Fiscal Autonomy for India

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 between India and the rest of the Empire, but 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 for 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 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.

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. Saprú. Rs. 2-8.
History of Indian Tariffs. By Dr. N. J. Shah. Rs. 7-8.
Indian Tariff Problem. By Dr. Harendralal Dey. Rs. 12.

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Music and Emotion

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

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. Westharp, 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 *Jaties*. 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 Venkatakakhi, 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 Venkatakakhi 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 *vivadi* 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 Veekatamakhi 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 acoustic 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. Calvocorressi, 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 ton 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 produced 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 Rs. 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 deplures 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—its air and light and the luxury of the pavement and the open road.

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 Sollicitude 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!

Mahatmaji on Council-Entry

It is not right to interpret Mahatmaji'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 Vassanji 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 1sh. 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 1sh. 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,

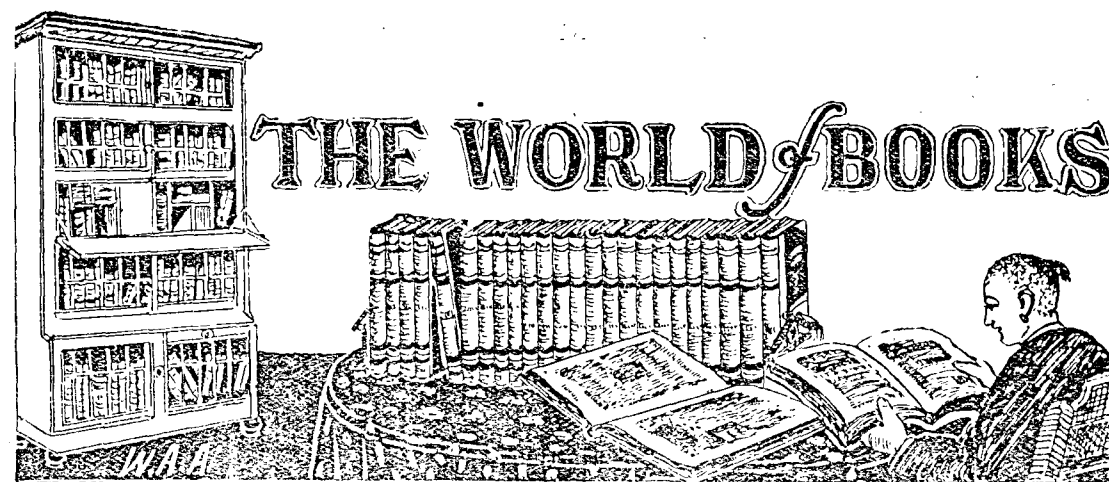
the sales of intermediates fell off and though the figures of intermediates for the last week are not available, it is more than probable that they have not been very considerable. But January is not a month of substantial revenue surpluses, but it has also low maturities of treasury bills. It is a question whether Government would during this period attempt to derive the benefits of this freedom from pressure or avail of 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 'Masters' 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 Kumaravishnu'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 Mahabalipuram. 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 Manbhai Devi, Village Puthi, Jamalpur Post, Hissar District. Price As. 5.

The technical terminology adopted by different intellectual disciplines of India—Sastras and Darsanas—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 Graeco-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 (Shivsthana), 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 Gobinlal Bonnerjee. Published by J. Bonnerjee, 11, Patua 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 Sheokissen 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 Maharana Vijayadevji 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 Girdumal. 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 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 assured us 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-minded 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

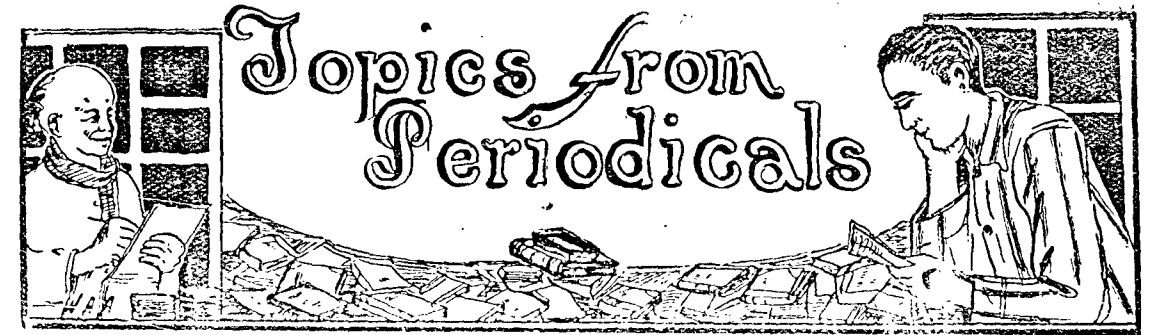
INDIAN MERCHANTS IN MALAYA

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 58 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 disassociated. 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 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. Stressman 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. Stressman, was to avoid big decisions. And it was the protests of the Powers like France and Great Britain that made Dr. Stressman 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 manœuvring, 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 appeared 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 egotism. 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.

MACHINERY AND PROGRESS

Dr. Sudhindra Bose contributes a thought-provoking article under the caption "Does Machinery Spell Progress" to the December issue of the *Modern Review*. Two answers can be given to the question as to whether the Western mechanized civilization is on the verge of committing suicide. There are those who look up to it as a means to liberate mankind and to emancipate the individual, and there are those who look upon it as a giant who jump overboard and attempt to destroy its own creator.

The Frankenstein nature of machinery and science is apprehended by people, who think that in times of war the inventive genius can, with the help of his mechanical and obedient confederates, employ them in the most perverse manner to bring about a total annihilation of a race. The terrific unemployment figures, which are no doubt due to the rapid and large scale substitution of electric power to human labour, also stares one at his face. On the other hand, higher living standards, shorter hours, less credulity and less cruelty are considered to be the assets of the machine-age by its advocates.

The primary fault is really not with the machines, but is to be really found in the lack of proper perspective of the men concerned. It is a problem of mal-adjustments and there is an exit to it.

Americans simply have not yet discovered how to pass along to the public the benefits of inventive genius and of improved processes. Theoretically, each machine that makes for productive efficiency should do two things. It should bring shorter hours to workers engaged in that industry, and it should make a cheaper product available to the public. It would not matter, in theory, if the workers received fewer dollars of pay for the shorter hours so long as a proper balance were maintained between wage scales and the prices of the goods being produced for the workers' consumption. The problem at present is to remove the obstacles which prevent maintenance of this balance between consumer's income and prices of goods.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The place of honour in the latest number of the *Indian Journal of Economics* is given to an article from the pen of Prof. P. J. Thomas of the Madras University. The Professor traces the immediate cause of the decline of world trade to the increase of tariffs, import quotas, exchange restrictions, and other impediments. Surveying the trend of international trade, the writer says:

1. The recent decline in world trade is an inevitable result of the old ill-adjusted world economy, in which agricultural countries obtained too small a share of the world's total income.

2. The rise of economic nationalism has been the immediate cause of the fall of world trade, but economic nationalism has risen greatly as an unconscious effort on the part of world economy to re-adjust itself on a more equitable basis.

3. Economic nationalism has led to agricultural countries getting more and more industrialized and industrial countries conserving their agricultural resources; therefore the *raison d'être* of international exchange is getting weakened.

4. Self-sufficiency is to-day the aim of several countries, but while a greater self-sufficiency than at present may be inevitable, it does not seem advantageous for any country to aim at complete self-sufficiency.

5. The rapid industrialization of new lands would involve a violent expropriation of old-established industries, and this will cause acute unemployment and distress. This can best be avoided by a world agreement in regard to industries and markets. This ought to be the aim of a World Economic Conference which means business.

6. As a world plan is not immediately practicable, the competing countries may enter into agreements specifying the lines of production (and markets) of each. Between them, tariffs may be lowered or even abolished, and trade may function on the basis of quotas. Such agreements may eventually bring about a reconditioning of world economy.

7. In this light, the Ottawa agreements, and the other agreements recently made by Great Britain with non-Empire countries, are in the right direction. If such agreements do not work well, they may be modified by experience.

He concludes by saying that the present trend of international trade points to continued decline, but when world economy is equitably re-adjusted, world demand would grow and this will lead to a revival of international trade, larger in magnitude and superior in quality than in the past.

PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

The Editor of *Landholders' Journal* writes about the "Tragic anomaly in Indian education" in its latest number. It is a well known fact that the universities in India dump on the slender resources of our official, commercial, and professional life a vast army of degree-holders, who compete with people of lesser educational qualifications for jobs. To remedy this evil, the Editor suggests the following:

In the first place, we would urge the removal, as far as may be practicable, of the temptations that cause the present scramble for university degrees. For instance, recruitment for Government appointment should be made in accordance with a fixed principle that the minimum qualification, which is or will be declared for a particular class of appointment, should be made the only qualification and strictly adhered to. Thus if the minimum qualification for a certain class of appointments is, say, the Matric standard, let those with a superior degree be debarred from competing for them and thus ousting the holders of lower degrees. Similarly, posts reserved for Intermediate students should not be competed for by men possessing a higher degree. This might appear to be a novel and retrograde step, but it will certainly eliminate unhealthy competition and at the same time obviate a good deal of wastage of money and energy in the pursuit of vain degrees.

Secondly, colleges should be decentralised and established with some regard to the utility and appropriateness of their location in certain centres. That is to say, an agricultural college should be located in a place where its students can be in close touch with the life for which they are fitting themselves. An agricultural college in the heart of Calcutta or any of the big cities would obviously not be so happily situated as say, one in a place where the very environment must act as a sort of a silent teacher. Similarly, a commercial college could hardly perform its function if located in the midst of the Sunderbans.

The writer contends that secondary education should mostly be improved. The main object of secondary schools should be to prepare boys, not for university education, but for vocational careers. To ensure the fulfilment of this object of secondary school education, a definite principle must be enforced, *viz.*, no Government grant should be made to an institution which is found lacking in equipping boys for vocational training, and recognition should be withheld from institutions which do not conform to this condition.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

"If our leaders would spare a little of the energy so freely spent in preparing an apparently unworkable Constitution for India in the interests of the national security at home, they would earn our gratitude and deserve our unwavering support," writes Mr. Victor Raikes, M.P., in the *English Review* for November. The Labour Party's revised programme embodies as its principal item the removal of the House of Lords from the British Constitution. But the writer admits in his article that considerable reform of the Upper House is essential as an urgent piece of measure. He says:

The size of the Upper House should be reduced to convenient proportions as soon as possible, and the peerage might well be asked to select about 150 or even 200 members from their own order to serve as representatives in the Second Chamber. We should thus retain the cream of the hereditary nobility and at the same time remove from the legislature those persons who, for lack of inclination or other reasons, fail to perform their official duties to-day. Law lords and bishops would, of course, keep their existing quota of seats until the final method of selecting the outside element had been determined after due consideration. In regard to the wider problem, it may well be that the disadvantages pertaining both to elective and nominative peers will in the long run compel reformers to study afresh the possibilities of functional representation. A House possessing both prestige and efficiency cannot be suddenly created either by the manipulations of political wire-pullers or by the votes of the populace; it must come of natural growth and if the composition of the Upper Chamber is to be settled on a permanent basis, it may be necessary to evolve a scheme which will avoid alike democratic shibboleths and patchwork imitations of foreign senates.

Mr. Raikes is of opinion that a Chamber which contains representatives of all sections of the community, and which can express the views of the hereditary nobility, the churches, the learned and artistic professions, and the employers of labour, might still command universal respect.

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: *Vasu Deva Sarvamithi* and therefore *Om Namo Bhagavethe 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 æsthetic 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 Weever. [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.

Utterances of the Day

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 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 Alleppey, 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 Rajendra-nath, 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 *Swarajya*, 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 Bhoré,



SIR JOSEPH BHORE

on December 12, in the Council House, New Delhi, 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 Bhoré 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

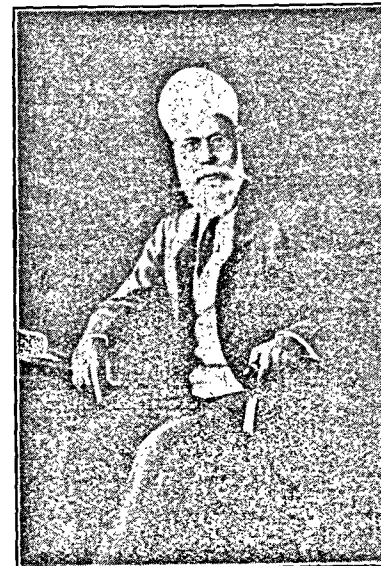
Lecturing recently in Urdu under the auspices of the Indian Women's Unity Club of Bombay, Mrs. Naidu said that women as mothers of future citizens of the country ought to teach the first lesson to the child in such a manner that none of the present day prejudices against caste and community were imbibed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

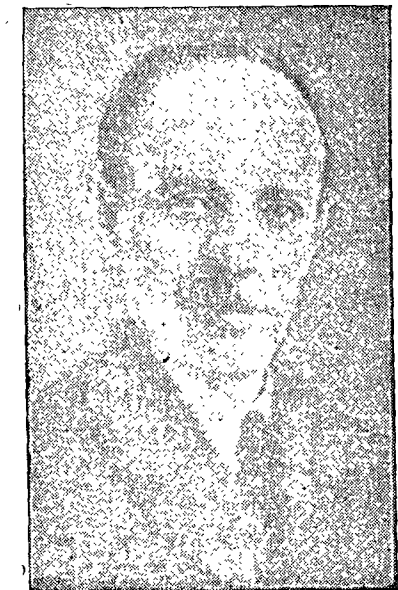
We understand that Sir Mahomed Iqbal has received an invitation from Lord Lothian, on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor of the Oxford University and the Rhodes Trustees, to deliver the Rhodes Memorial lectures this year at the Oxford University. Sir Mahomed is the first Indian to be invited to deliver this 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 alumni 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 laddists 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 Blore 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 presidentship 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.

KITTAPPA : 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 *Gitartham* 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 presidentships respectively of Mr. Bellary Raghavachari and Rao Bahadur 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. Himansuraj, 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. Himansuraj 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: "If 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 Himansuraj 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. Himansuraj, 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., I 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. Avadatappa 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 phosphorous, 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 Oakford, 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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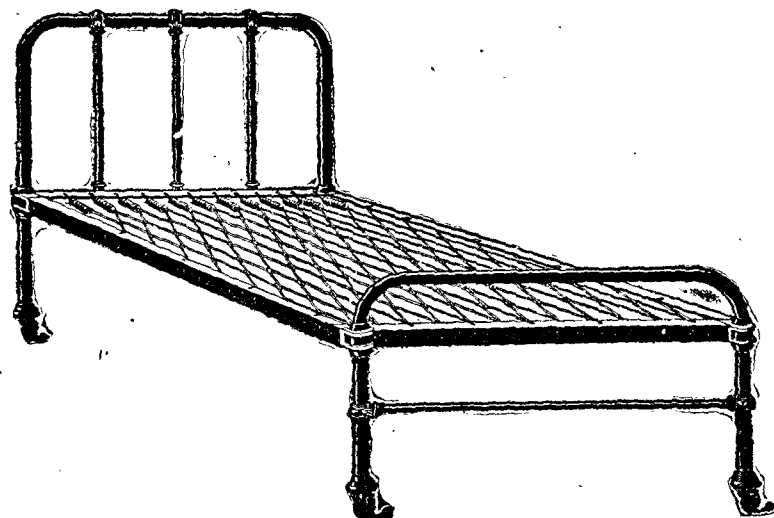
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—*Indian Medical Gazette*, Sept, 1929,
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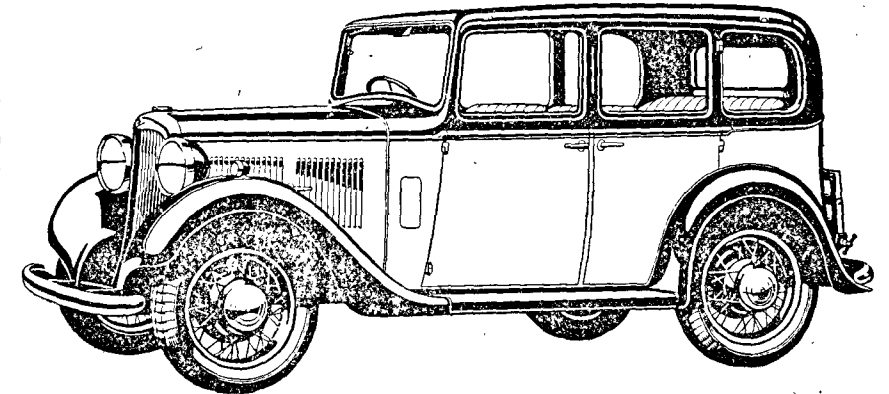
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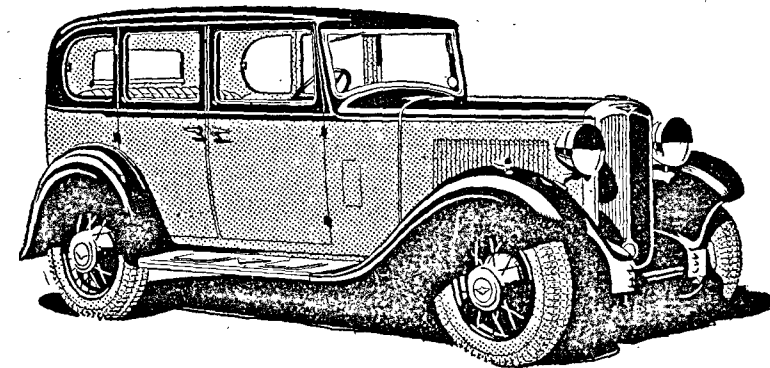
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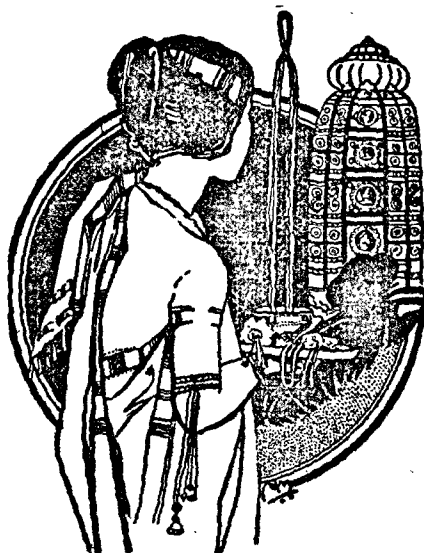
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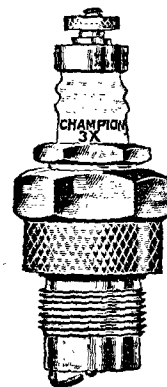
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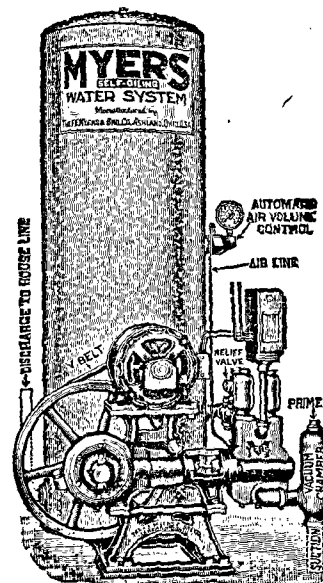
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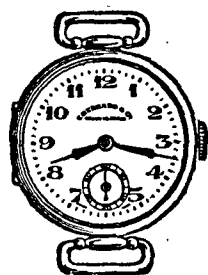
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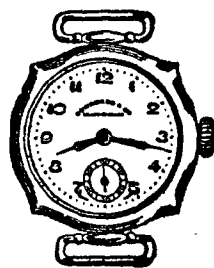
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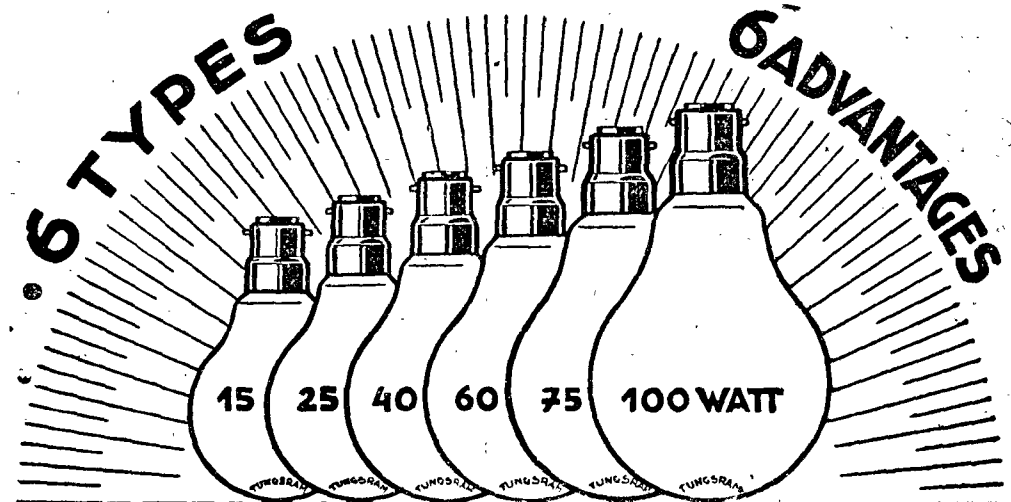
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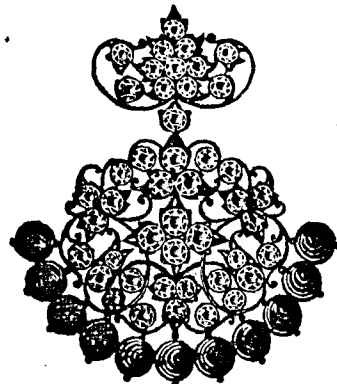
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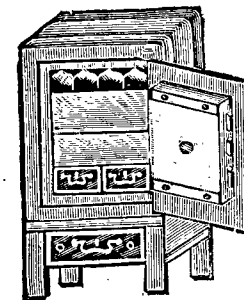
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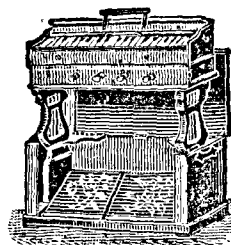
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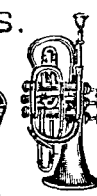
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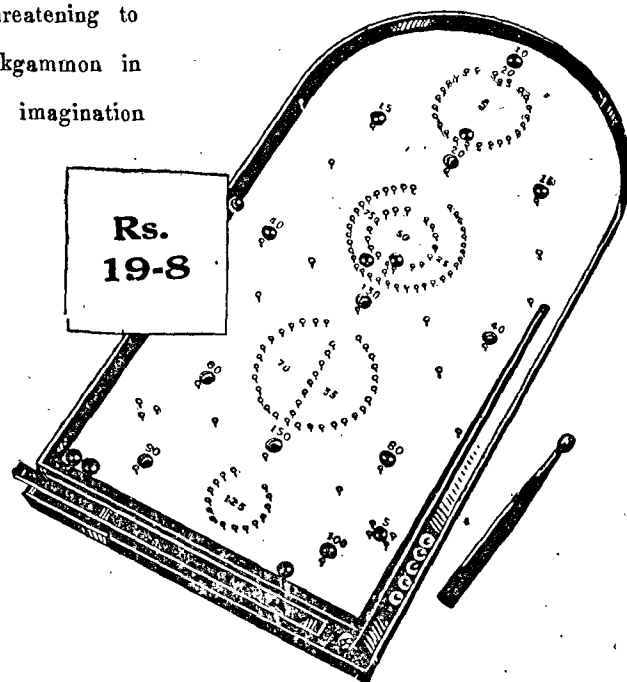
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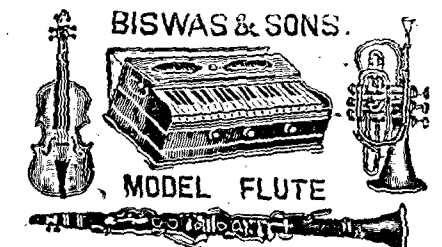
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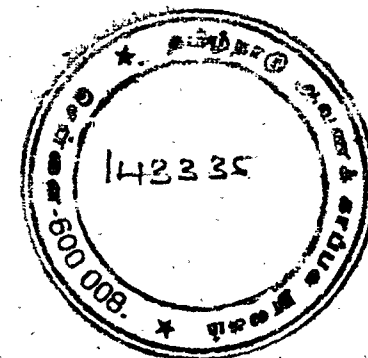
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