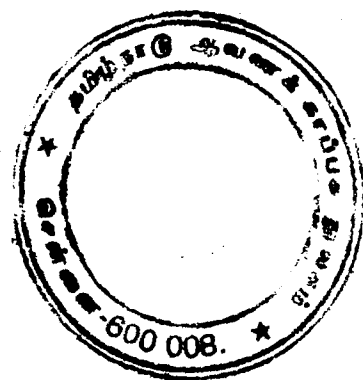




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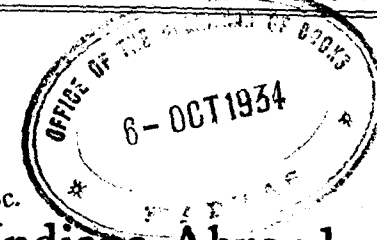
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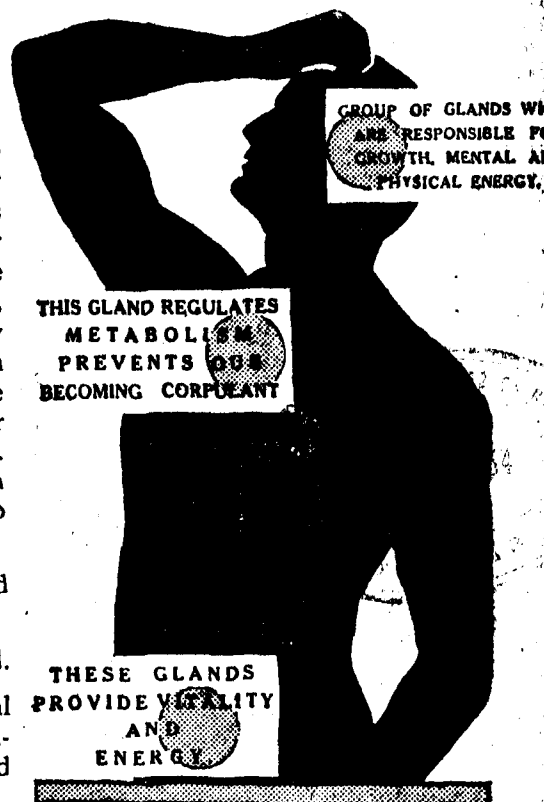
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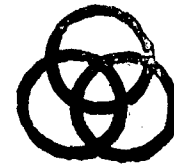
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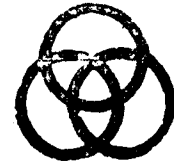
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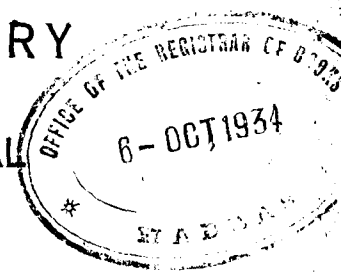
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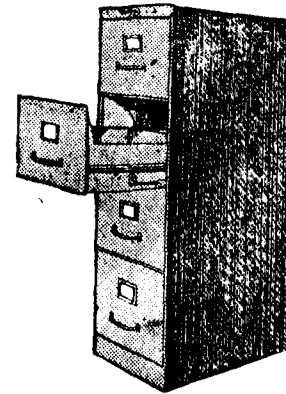
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The Present Phase of the League of Nations

BY SIR JEHANGIR C. COYAJEE

THE first phase of the League (1919-1929) gave the world a brilliant record of rapid development and maturity. There were many causes at work which produced such a result. The war mentality was dead and Nationalism and Chauvinism were both in a chastened mood; it was believed that an International millennium was at hand and was going to be worked through the League. Prof. Georges Scelles has put the situation very pithily: "The great Allied Powers saw in the League a means of prolonging their collective rule, the middling and small states beheld in the League the guarantee of their security, the conquered nations hoped that the League would be the means of their rehabilitation." Under such conditions the League rapidly developed at once its tasks and its successes. It rapidly expanded its economic and humanitarian work. It prevented many wars—for, but for the League's existence the Great War would have been followed by a cycle of smaller wars. It inspired the Locarno spirit and it brought France and Germany into something like a friendly atmosphere. It made possible the work of great pacifist statesmen like Briand and Siressman, Nansen and Lord Hugh Cecil.

We are seeing in the present phase not so much the crisis of the League as the crisis at once of Internationalism and of

Liberalism. For one thing the Economic crisis has discredited Liberalism in the economic sphere, increased the demand for State intervention at all costs and has thus supplied fresh support for the nationalist reaction which, in any case, was bound to come as soon as the terrible memories of the great War had been forgotten.

Then again the cumulative, economic and political consequences of the treaty of Versailles have led to much agitation in countries which were at once burdened heavily and were deprived of even the prospects of equality. The state of desperation amongst the defeated nations has gone on exaggerating the anti-internationalist mentality and assisting the nationalist reaction.

The decline of democratic institutions has been going on for a long time and parliamentary institutions have been showing signs of decadence. Dictatorships have been growing up in many countries and this has been fatal to that political homogeneity which is necessary for the success of a great experiment in Internationalism. Such homogeneity can hardly be looked for amongst governments some of which have a democratic psychology, others are based on conservative authoritarianism and still others are grounded on a revolutionary communism.

In such an atmosphere the older methods of secret diplomacy are reasserting themselves,

while the forum of Geneva is not being utilised to anything like the same extent as before for the solution of the major political problems. The great nations anyway are becoming suspicious of that federal aspect of the League which seems to threaten their sovereignty. Geneva is no longer the centre of the more important lines of negotiations which are being carried on in the capitals of the great nations. As Prof. Georges Scelles of Paris has well observed: "The Assembly of the League is tending to become a mere academy of eloquence, the Council might become an organ for registering the decisions taken by the great powers; while technical organism might become wheels circulating in emptiness."

The greatest and most troublesome factor has been reserved for the last, *viz.*, that the problem of maintaining peace is a dynamic one and political equilibrium has to be altering with time and circumstances. Political alignments and settlements in fact need to be adjusted to changing conditions. It is this dynamic problem which the former European concert was unable to solve—that is the rock on which it foundered. The League too must be prepared to become the instrumentality of such dynamic readjustments if it is to avoid becoming a mere expression of static conditions, and hence not the means of—but a clog on—progress. To deny occasional and necessary readjustment is equivalent to driving some nations desperate and virtually to force them out of the League.

Mr. R. B. Mowat, a distinguished student of international politics, has drawn attention to a very important factor which deserves to be emphasised. Certain earlier extremist

tendencies in democracy combined with the effects of the war have led to a crisis of the *elite*, or intellectual aristocracy, all over the civilised world. The gentleman class which succeeded the feudal aristocracy of the Middle Ages and which carried on high cultural traditions and a cosmopolitan spirit has been breaking up very rapidly. It is this class to which the work of the League would have been most congenial.

But we cannot properly understand the causes making for the weakening of the authority of the League in isolation, for they are all closely interrelated; and therein lies the danger. In a recent article, Mr. Leonard Woolf has shown how they are interrelated. There is, as he says, a connection between the failure to solve the Disarmament problem in time and the rise of Hitlerism. So also the Manchurian affair is not unconnected with the shifting of diplomacy of the Great Powers nor with their attitude regarding such matters as the Geneva Protocol and the Disarmament problem. It is no use blaming unduly the present sensitive and vigorous—perhaps too vigorous—nationalism. That fact must be taken for granted and we must make of the League a more adaptable organization for peace.

What then should be the policy of the League at the present day? Let us glance at some of the remedial potentialities. In the first place, the League should not relax but should rather go on intensifying and developing its work in its Economic aspect. For more than ever it is here that it will secure its greatest success which will rehabilitate it in the eyes of the world. Whatever the strength of the nationalistic

urge, no one believes that without international co-operation the world can overcome the great Depression; nor can any one suggest any other co-ordinating organ for national policies than the League. With its matchless economic organization and surrounded by institutions like the International Bank, it can make itself indispensable to the world and assert its rightful position. That bank has already made itself the investment trust for Central Banks in distress; and it can be looked to be of the highest importance in the task of re-establishing currencies—an imminent task and one of great magnitude. The economic lever is long enough and strong enough, if utilized, to move the world. Planned economy is the order of the day, and the League can make itself a most necessary, efficient and unchallenged means of rationalization on the world scale. As an American Economist has put it: "The choice is between reasonable co-operation and a straight nationalism in economic policies which would mean a decline in the standard of living everywhere." The League has done well to do ten years' work on Disarmament problem; but a fraction of that effort devoted to the study and guidance of the world as regards the Depression would have made, and will make, a far greater mark.

On the political side of its work, the League must expect to have to reckon with the ebullitions and urge of the nationalist spirit for a long time to come. But even so there are devices which might help the League to carry on to a great extent its task of political co-ordination and regulation. Where universalist policies of which the scope is bounded by the world

cannot be carried out, there might still be room for regional policies by which political security and economic co-operation can be secured for groups of countries. Indeed, in the case of such regional groups the intensity of the co-operative spirit might be greater. On this point, indeed, the proposals of the late M. Briand regarding the United States of Europe has been receiving approval and endorsement from various quarters; and very likely he was a true prophet. Thus an American authority—Prof. Quincy Wright—recommends the League to borrow a leaf from the policy of the British Commonwealth which keeps the peace by decentralization of the functions of the whole combined with the centralisation of functions with regional groups through colonial federation. There might result some diminution of the co-operative activities of the League as a whole coupled with a more vigorous co-operation within the regional groups subordinate to the League. So also Prof. Georges Scelle has been advising the League to employ regionalism which is in no sense a preconceived ideology but the result of convincing experiments. For already in the bosom of the League has not regionalism been employed in the representation states in the Council? And would not the concentration of effort as in the case of a united Europe make for a measure of success which would justify imitation generally?

If, again, the growing reversion to the pre-war diplomatic methods is to be avoided, the League should provide the means of giving some weightage to the opinions of the Greater Powers. It has

been said with some truth that the smaller states are apt to carry their idealism to excess and that in their comparative irresponsibility they are apt to carry principles to their extreme logical conclusions. The Great Powers are thus compelled to turn to the older methods of diplomacy. A full and complete equality of great and small states is certainly the ideal; but reality and facts have also to be faced. On the other hand, it can be asserted, of course, that the problem of giving its due weightage to each of the Great Powers is a thorny and difficult one. But at any rate a beginning might be made by repealing the rule requiring unanimity for any decision. The rule of unanimity enables the smallest states to bring matters to an impasse and to make things impossible.

The measure of satisfaction given to the member states will also depend upon the proper representation of the states at the seat of the League. Obviously there must be two kinds of representation of the member states at Geneva. There must be permanent representatives who must keep working at the permanent and other commissions and collecting knowledge and forming views. Besides this, members of the respective ministries of the states should meet, as now, periodically and on necessary occasions to work at special problems. Each state should make a point of sending its most important representatives. In this way the proper organic connection between the League and the member states will be fostered.

There will also be secured the necessary and much needed division and continuity of labour. This will in its turn make unnecessary the pulling of strings regarding the recruitment of the members of the Secretariat in the interests of particular states. If these struggles can be avoided, the Secretariat of the League can be placed in its proper and independent position *vis-a-vis* the Great Powers.

What finally has the League to learn from the Manchurian business as regards the procedure to be adopted for utilisation in the case of such great crises? It should in a word study intensively the art of anticipating political crises, indeed, that of political forecasting in general. This should be supplemented by methods of rapidly educating, mobilising and directing public opinion in any contingency. The record and material of information regarding any emergency should be kept so up to date and ready, that world opinion could be marshalled with the least delay against any factor likely to disturb the peace of the world. Danger spots should be studied in advance and soundings must be taken ahead. To borrow a phrase from Prof. Chauncy Wright, the League should rely on a moral "pounce" of public opinion rather than on the process of slow attrition.

Some realistic modifications of the constitution and methods of the League on such lines will go far to strengthen the general confidence in the League during the present period of the ordeal of that institution. It is indeed well worth investigating the proper lines of progress for the League.

The Working of the Ottawa Agreement

BY DR. P. S. LOKANATHAN, M.A., D.Sc.

IN the issue of this Journal for September, 1932, the present writer reviewed briefly the main features of the trade agreement signed by the Indian Delegation at Ottawa and provisionally came to the conclusion that the preferences offered to Great Britain were substantial and likely to have the following alternative effects: (a) injury to the consumer; (b) burden on the tax-payer; and (c) injury to domestic producers. It was, of course, recognised that India might choose to bear cheerfully the burden of preferences provided the preferences secured for India were, if not of equal value, at least of considerable magnitude and likely to result in increased export trade and greater expansion of production. Since then, the Ottawa Scheme of preferences had been ratified, and preferences were so granted as to reduce the burden on the consumer by lowering the duties on British goods by 5 per cent and by making up the loss to the customs revenue by increasing the prevalent rates of duty on foreign goods by 5 per cent. More than 18 months have now elapsed since those preferences took effect, and in conformity with the assurances given by the Government of India, on the occasion of the passing of the trade agreement, a report has now been presented to the Legislature reviewing the results. A Committee of the Assembly, after considering the report, has concluded that the preferences have not "adversely affected the Indian consumer or the Indian revenues" and that they "have not proved detrimental to any Indian industry", a conclusion made up of mutually contradictory statements.

Surely it must be quite a novel kind of tax that will have no adverse effect on the consumer, the domestic producer and on revenues! It is necessary to examine how far the above view is borne out by the material which has now become available to us, thanks to the comprehensive and admirable report of Dr. Meek.

At the outset it is necessary to state quite definitely that a twelve or fifteen months' review of the trends of trade which is all that is now before us is hardly sufficient, even in normal times, to enable one to draw definite conclusions. But the present period is far from normal. The period of the working of the Ottawa scheme of preferences has synchronised with some serious disturbing factors each one of which may have, and in the case of some articles actually has, nullified the effects of preferences. To mention only a few factors, the suspension of the gold standard in Great Britain in September, 1931, had the effect of changing for a considerable time the relative positions of countries in their trade between gold standard countries and countries with depreciated currencies. Later, America went off the gold standard, and the exchanges of several other countries fluctuated widely and the value of the yen depreciated considerably within the last two years. Secondly, the trade depression still continued to exert its serious economic and social consequences. Thirdly, the tariff policies of various countries under the influence of the doctrine of self-sufficiency had a serious adverse effect on international trade. In the face of such disturbing factors, it were vain to hope to

isolate the effects of preferences from those of other factors.

There is however general agreement as to the value of the preferences which Britain has secured. Dr. Meek's report brings this out fully, and the share of the United Kingdom in the import trade of India has increased from 35.5 per cent. in 1930-31 to 41.2 per cent. in 1933-34. If in some cases Great Britain has not been able to make much headway, it is because of Great Britain's general disadvantage owing to higher costs of production in competing with foreign products in India. Great Britain's handicap in India would have been much greater "had it not been for the preference which enabled the United Kingdom to compete on more favourable terms with the cheap imports from the other countries."

The conclusion that the consumers in India have not been adversely affected has been drawn from the fact that on the whole the prices of goods subject to preferential duty have tended to fall and that even non-preferred goods subject to a higher duty are adjusting themselves to the lower level of prices of the preferred goods. There can be no doubt that this is a temporary phenomenon, the result of the demoralized conditions of foreign competition at the present moment. Further, it is quite possible that in many cases the fall in prices is the result of independent factors and not the result of preference anyway. But it is surely too much to expect one to believe that revenues have not been adversely affected. They are surely less than they might otherwise have been if the full duty were imposed

on British goods and to the extent to which British imports into India increase, the loss in revenues must be correspondingly greater. There is absolutely no evidence to show that Indian industries have not been adversely affected by preferences. It is true that being unorganised and made up of small units of independent producers, those industries have not made any representation. But that their position after the preferences came into effect must be worse than before cannot be doubted, because the preferred goods coming under lower rates of duties can now compete with greater success than before. The argument that British goods being of superior quality do not compete with Indian goods cannot hold good, as it is the margin of difference in prices that really matters. If the margin is reduced, Indian industry is bound to suffer, as was well illustrated in the case of the steel industry recently where the danger of a reduced margin of prices between tested and untested steel was pointed out by Tatas and others. What the Assembly Committee apparently must have meant was that the adverse effects were not of such magnitude as, considering the advantages of the preferences granted by Britain, to call for any modification or denunciation of the agreement. The Committee has not also enquired as to how far preferences to Britain by checking foreign imports are restricting our export trade with foreign countries. The failure on the part of the Assembly Committee to invite the foreign consular agencies in India to discuss with them this aspect of the matter is a serious defect in

the report and detracts heavily from the value of their conclusions.

Perhaps from our point of view the main consideration is to find out how far the benefits which were expected to follow from the Ottawa agreement by its sponsors have accrued to the country. Despite the dangers already alluded to of drawing any definite inferences from the operation of these preferences during the last two years, there can be no doubt that the available data contained in Dr. Meek's report do not lend support to the view that the preferences have been of such benefit. It will be remembered that the case for the Ottawa agreement as set out by its advocates had a negative and positive aspect. It was argued that India could not afford, without serious injury to her export trade, to stand out of the general scheme of preferences especially as the threat of the application of the Import Duties Act was held out to her. It is unnecessary to examine this aspect again because of the futility of arguing over a settled fact. But in respect of the positive merits claimed for the agreement, it must be pointed out that events have still to justify such a claim. It is said that India needs a protected market at this juncture when she is in the throes of economic depression. It should not be forgotten that the relative trade position between India and England is such that even if we do not import a rupee worth of merchandise from Great Britain, we should still have to export goods to the value of nearly £40 to £50 millions, being the equivalent of the annual Home Charges and interest and profits on private account. The old economic doctrine that exports pay for imports still remains

valid, and although it does not mean that the exports and imports of any two countries must exactly balance, the general tendency cannot be missed. Considering this peculiar relationship between England and India, the surprise is not that Great Britain has been singly the most important market for Indian exports, but that she has been such a poor market. The preferences granted to Great Britain by increasing her imports to India and by checking India's exports to foreign countries is likely to tilt the balance against India.

The only articles which have definitely gained as a result of preference are castor seed, woollen carpets, groundnut oil and to a lesser extent tanned hides, coir manufactures and pig iron. In the case of commodities in which other Empire countries also compete with India in the United Kingdom market, it has been found that in every case they have gained more than India. The Committee of the Assembly is able to claim that in the case of commodities in which India is the sole or chief supplier to the United Kingdom, the competitive position has been maintained. But this is only to be expected. Jute manufactures, goat skins and teak wood obviously did not require any preference; but it has been found that even in regard to those commodities either there was some diversion of trade from non-Empire countries to Empire countries, exports remaining the same, or that India's trade with other countries grew in greater proportion than her trade with Empire countries. It is admitted on all hands that preferences to wheat, barley, pulses, beans, spices, tobacco, coffee, cotton yarn, cotton

manufactures, bran and pollard, rice meal, magnesite and magnesium chloride have not resulted in any considerable benefit. Much was expected out of preferences granted to vegetable oils. While the preferences have resulted in increased export to the United Kingdom, there has been greater percentage increase in exports to non-Empire countries. Except in regard to castor oil and groundnut oil, the available material indicates that preference has not benefited the export trade in other oils. Groundnut in which Madras is particularly interested has not benefited by preference.

The Indian Delegation at Ottawa laid great stress on the value of preferences to linseed and tea and stated that in the case of linseed, a great expansion in production and export was possible and in regard to tea, lack of preference would greatly injure the industry. But fate has played an unfortunate trick on them. The adoption of the Tea Export Restriction Scheme in 1933 by all the chief tea producing countries has not only nullified the effects of the preference but has also incidently exposed the exaggerated value claimed for it. In the case of linseed, there undoubtedly has been a great expansion of export, although the increase was not confined to trade with the United Kingdom. But the main reason for increased exports was the failure of the Argentine and the United States crops whose production was reduced respectively to $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ of the normal. In 1933-34 too there has been a partial failure of the crop in Argentine, but how far when Argentine recovers, India will maintain her increased export trade

cannot be stated with certainty. But the arrangement by which British oil crushers get a rebate of 15 shillings a ton on linseed oil produced out of Argentine seeds under the customs drawback system has queered the pitch for the Indian producer. But no one who is aware of the vast British interests in Argentine will be surprised at this development.

Full credit may be given to the efforts made by British cotton manufacturers to look into the possibilities of using more Indian cotton, and actually the export of raw cotton from India had increased during the last year. But part of the increase was due to the exchange factor which operated in India's favour during the period when the U. S. A. continued on the gold standard. It is doubtful however if British mills could really take in any considerable quantity of Indian cotton.

The course of trade during the eighteen months after the Ottawa preferences came into effect does not point to any considerable achievement on the part of India under the agreement. Most certainly it has not fulfilled the high expectations of the sponsors of the agreement. But whether the scheme of preferences will have serious adverse effects as feared by some, time alone can show.

India's export trade is rather widely distributed, which is in itself a great advantage. It is therefore to her interests not to confine the channels of trade to Empire countries but to maintain and strengthen her trade relationship with other important countries and with this end in view to conclude trade agreements with them on the basis of mutual interests.

Diplomatic Protection of Indians Abroad

BY MR. M. K. NAMBYAR, LL.M. (LOND.), BAR.-AT-LAW.

TO a question in the Legislative Assembly on the 31st of June last relating to the detention of a British Indian subject by name Gurumukh Singh in Kabul jail for over a year without trial, Mr. Bajpai on behalf of the Government of India is reported to have stated that the Government was aware that the said person had been detained in jail in Kabul, but had lately been released. Mr. Bajpai admitted the Government had made no representations to Kabul in the matter. A further query by the persistent member as to what the facts of the case were, and whether the charge of ill-treatment had been enquired into elicited the reply that "the Government had no precise information. *The matter was one which concerned the internal administration of a foreign state*".

If the object of the Government Secretary was merely to score a temporary victory, the answer served its purpose. Mr. Bajpai laid down the law and the Hon. Member ceased snipping. The House too was apparently satisfied. The logic was certainly irresistible. If a British Indian was imprisoned in Kabul without trial, surely that was a matter between him and his Government with which the Government of India could have no concern.

Much the same view was held by the Emperors of China of old. A Chinese subject who left his country had no business to complain if he suffered any injury in the land of his sojourn. He had brought it on himself by voluntarily venturing into the territory of the foreign state, and could not look for protection to his Emperor in China. But the law of the Chinese

Emperors is not generally regarded as the model by the rest of the States of the World. The Foreign Powers that opened diplomatic relations with China have always insisted on their right of protection of their nationals resident in China, and exacted reparation for injury caused to their person or property. Even China has since abandoned the thesis of her Emperors. It is now a universally accepted principle of the law of Nations that every State has the right of protecting the person and property of its nationals in whatever part of the globe they be.

The Government of India may have its own notions on the subject. But it is undoubted that they are of considerable importance to British Indians at home and abroad. If a British Indian may be imprisoned without trial in one foreign State without the risk of intervention by his Government, he may be subjected to similar treatment with impunity by all states all over the world. Again, if the violation of his personal liberty does not provoke even a representation from his Government, he may be subjected to other injuries and indignities with absolute safety. The certainty that the parent State of the alien will not register even a protest is the surest guarantee against fair and just treatment of such aliens in any part of the world.

No one can possibly claim that because the concerned alien is an Indian, the rule of Law applicable is in any way different from the general rules of international law. India is a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles, of the Washington Treaty and

of the Kellogg Pact. She is an independant member of the League of Nations. Her place in the international community is assured. India was represented in the committee for codification of the law relating to Responsibility of States for injuries to the person and property of aliens within their territories. Happily it never occurred to any one in the Conference, not even to the representative of South Africa, to suggest that different considerations should prevail when the victim was a coloured foreigner.

The inarticulate premise behind the reply of the Government of India appears to be that a state can claim no redress for the confinement of its national in jail without trial by the executive organs of a foreign state. This is wholly erroneous. Analogous to the law of tort in private Law is the law of state-responsibility in international law. A person is said to be guilty of delictual wrong when he violates the obligations created by private law. Similarly a state is guilty of a delictual wrong when it infringes the obligations created by international law. Intercourse between nations would be rendered impossible if elementary rights of life and limb were not secured to an alien in the land of his residence. International law therefore imposes a duty on states to respect the person and property of foreigners. That does not mean that a foreigner is exempted from obedience to all laws, or from punishment for infringement thereof. Such a condition would be intolerable in actual practice and repugnant to the sovereign rights of the State of his reception. But precisely because a state is supreme within its

territory, it has the correlative responsibility of maintaining a civilized standard in the treatment of the aliens. A state may indeed interfere with the personal liberty of a subject, or incarcerate him without trial if authorized by its laws; but there is a fair consensus of opinion that detention of an alien without trial is an international illegality that can be extenuated only by suitable reparation to the parent state of the victim.

Mr. Chevereau was a French citizen and a Professor of languages in Moscow. He was arrested by the British troops as a spy in 1918, detained without trial, and deported to Bombay and Egypt and later on sent back to his country. France intervened and laid her claim against the United Kingdom. After prolonged correspondence the matter was referred to arbitration. The tribunal held His Majesty's Government was liable, and decreed damages to the extent of £2,100. The arrest was justified as suspicious case, but prolonged detention and the failure to hold an enquiry were found sufficient to warrant the claim for compensation. The tribunal laid down three principles: "(1) The arbitrary arrest, detention or deportation of a foreigner may give rise to a claim in international law. But the claim is not justified if these measures were taken in good faith, and upon reasonable suspicion especially if a zone of military operations is involved. (2) But if the arrest is not followed by an enquiry or is unnecessarily delayed or detention is unnecessarily prolonged, there is ground for a claim. (3) If a detained person is not treated in a manner fitting his station, conforming to civilized

standard there is again ground for claim." The Government of India could hardly contend that these rules do not enunciate the correct law.

The Foreign Office of the United States has very frequently to deal with cases of arrest and detention of its nationals within the territory of the Republics on that continent where revolutions are presumably normal events of the day. A few years back the Mexican authorities arrested and imprisoned without trial a United States citizen named Roberts, and badly treated him in jail. The United States made diplomatic representations to Mexico, secured the release of Roberts, and demanded reparation. The Commission before whom the matter came found the claim for arrest was not sustainable, but Roberts had not been brought to trial for an unduly long period, and was further ill-treated in jail. Damages were therefore awarded to the United States. It was pleaded by Mexico that Roberts was given equal jail treatment along with the Mexicans in jail. The Commission held: "equality is not the ultimate test of the propriety of the acts of authorities in the light of international law. That test is broadly speaking whether aliens are treated in accordance with ordinary standards of civilization."

Whenever an Englishman is arrested abroad and detained without trial the diplomatic machinery is promptly set in motion, and necessary representations are made. Public opinion was excited to the highest pitch in England last summer when one Mr. Fraser was kept in jail in Germany without adequate explanation. Sir John

Simon was certainly not remiss in his duties. Nevertheless he had to face a battery of questions in the House of Commons, and the press and the public were impatient over every hour of delay of Mr. Fraser's release. The Metropolitan Vickers' Engineers' arrest in Russia last year evoked another storm of indignation in England. For days together the names of Mr. Monkhouse and his colleagues were splashed in sensational headlines across the front pages of the English papers. Nor was the Government less active in the matter. Within a few hours of the arrest, the Foreign Office instructed His Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow to make strong representations to M. Litvinov. The Soviet Ambassador in London was also spoken to in terms that did not savour much of the customary language of diplomacy or of courtesy. Extreme measures were freely mentioned. In whatever it did, the Government had the confidence of the country behind. The general feeling was that in arresting the Englishmen, the Soviet had humiliated England. And yet the detention of the concerned persons was only preparatory to a trial. Nor was such detention unduly protracted.

These are but a few illustrations of international practice. Neither the Government of France, nor of the United States, nor of the United Kingdom had hesitated in the above cases to make the necessary representations or demand redress on the delicate ground that "the matter was one which concerned the internal administration of a Foreign State". In fact whenever an alien is imprisoned

without trial, diplomatic representation by the parent state is the normal preliminary to further action. The practice is perfectly admissible under international law. Nor is this all. Should the accused State pay no heed to such representation, or refuse to accord satisfaction, the injured State has the right of intervention, and of resort to reprisals. It is undoubted that such action would amount to interference in the internal affairs of a foreign state. But that has not deterred injured states from exacting redress. The sovereign independence of a State is neither absolute nor irresponsible. Membership of the community of nations presupposes subjection to certain rules and regulations. One such rule in the interests of international order is that no State shall fail to give due protection to the aliens within its territory. If a State infringes that law, it lays itself open to the penalties prescribed.

A Committee for codification of the law on Responsibility of States for injuries to aliens was appointed by the League of Nations. The Conference was fully representative of almost all the Powers including the United States. India too was there. Though the results of the Committee were inconclusive, the Law on responsibility for deprivation of liberty was thus stated: "A State is responsible for damage suffered by a foreigner as the result of executive power unwarrantably depriving a foreigner of his liberty. The following acts in particular are to be considered unwarrantable: maintenance of an illegal arrest, preventive detention if it is manifestly unnecessary or unduly prolonged, imprisonment without adequate reason, or in conditions causing unnecessary

suffering." Though the rule may not be exhaustive, it lays down in substance the basis of state-responsibility for interference with the personal freedom of an alien.

It may be that Gurumukh Singh is an Indian unknown to fame or fortune. But the rank, position or title of the alien has nothing to do with the question of liability, though it may undoubtedly affect the measure of damages. What is really important to notice is that injury to the alien engages the state's responsibility not to the alien but to his parent state. Injury to the alien is in law injury to his state in the person of its national. So too, reparation is due not to the alien but to his State. This was insisted upon by the Permanent Court of International Justice in its judgment in *Mavromatti's case*. "By taking up the case of one of its subjects and resorting to diplomatic action and international judicial proceedings on his behalf, a State is in reality asserting its own rights—its right to insure in the person of its subjects respect for the rules of international law." The Court emphasized that the parties to the dispute are the two states and no other, and the injured party is the state and not its national. This principle of international law has found acceptance in English Courts. In *Civilian War Claimants' Association versus King* (1932 A. C. 14), the House of Lords upheld the contention that no petition would lie against the Crown for recovery of monies received by the Crown from Germany under the Treaty of Versailles as compensation for civilians who suffered injuries by bombardment. The matter was one between the Crown and

Germany, and the injured subjects had no claim in law against the Crown.

It cannot be the Government of India is unaware of the incidents of state-responsibility and of state rights in international relations. China had adopted a different doctrine, with disastrous results as we now know. The earlier the Government of India therefore abandons its antediluvian views the better for all concerned. The material prosperity and advancement of Western

nations may in the last analysis be traced to this fact that the protecting arm of the state has followed the individual enterprise of its nationals to every corner of the earth. No Government that has the interests of its country at heart can afford to ignore the principle that a foreign state in striking at its subject is striking at itself. The profession of any other thesis is not calculated to enhance the prestige of that Government, or of its citizens abroad.

Early Hindu Colonization in the Bali Island*

(UPTO THE SEVENTH CENTURY A.D.)

BY DR. R. C. MAJUMDAR.

THE island of Bali is situated to the east of Java, separated from it by a narrow strait about a mile and a half wide. Its dimensions are quite small. Its extreme length is 93 and extreme breadth about 50 miles. Its area is estimated to be 2,095 square miles, and its population 946,387.

A chain of volcanic mountains, apparently a continuation of that in Java, runs throughout from west to east, leaving fertile valleys and plains on both sides. The highest peaks of the mountain are the Peak of Bali or Gunung Anung (10,499 ft.), Tabanan (7,500) ft., and Batur (7,350 ft.)

The coast-line is difficult of approach and has but one or two harbours. There are numerous rivers, but they are small and only navigable, for small vessels, upto the reach of the tide. The island abounds in beauti-

ful lakes at high elevation, which supply abundant means of irrigation. The land is fertile and the whole country looks like a beautiful garden. The chief products of agriculture are rice, maize, pulses, cotton, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane and fruits.

The island of Bali possesses the unique distinction of being the only colony of the ancient Hindus which still retains its old culture and civilisation, at least to a considerable extent. Islam has failed to penetrate into this island and it still affords a unique opportunity to study Hinduism as it was modified by coming into contact with the aborigines of the archipelago. Its past history as well as its present condition are therefore of surpassing interest in any study of the ancient Indian colonization in the Far East.

Unfortunately its past history is involved in obscurity. Unlike the other colonies it has not yet yielded any archaeological remains of a very early date and its extant

* This is the fourth article in the series which has been appearing in successive issues of the *Review* since July, in the following order: (1) The Colonization of Indians in Borneo; (2) Sumatra; (3) Java. The fifth on the Malay Peninsula will appear in the next.—[Ed. I.R.]

ruins date from a comparatively late period. We are therefore forced to fall back upon Chinese evidence for the beginning of Balinese history.

Here, again, there is an initial difficulty. The Chinese refer to an island Po-li, which etymologically corresponds to Bali, and there are other indications in support of the identification. But some particulars about Po-li are inapplicable to Bali. Thus there is a great deal of uncertainty about it. Some scholars, notably Schlegel and Groeneveldt, have sought to identify it with the northern coast of Sumatra, and this view was generally accepted till Pelliot established the identity of Po-li and Bali, if not beyond all doubts, at least on fairly satisfactory grounds. We also propose to accept this identification, at least as a working hypothesis.

The History of the Liang dynasty (502-556 A.D.) gives us the earliest account of Po-li. It gives us the following interesting account of the king of the country:

The King's family name is Kaundinya and he never before had any intercourse with China. When asked about his ancestors or about their age, he could not state this, but said that the wife of Buddhodana was a daughter of his country.

The king uses a texture of flowered silk wrapped round his body; on his head he wears a golden bonnet of more than a span high in shape resembling a Chinese helmet and adorned with various precious stones (*Sapta-ratna* or seven jewels). He carries a sword inlaid with gold and sits on a golden throne with his feet on a silver foot-stool. His female attendants are adorned with golden flowers and all kinds of jewels, some of them holding chowries of white feathers or fans of peacock-feathers. When the king goes out, his carriage which is made of different kinds of fragrant wood, is drawn by an elephant. On the top of it is a flat canopy of feathers and it has embroidered curtains on both sides. People blowing conches and beating drums precede and follow him.

The above account leaves no doubt that Po-li was a rich and civilised kingdom ruled by Hindu colonists who professed Buddhism. The kingdom existed as early as the sixth century A.D. For we are

told that in 518 A.D. the king sent an envoy to China with a letter which contained the most servile professions of homage and submission to the Chinese Emperor. The letter of course should not be taken at its face value. In the year 523 the king Pin-ka again sent an envoy with tribute.

The History of the Sui Dynasty (581-617 A.D.) gives us some additional information. "The king's family name is Ch'a-ri-ya-ka and his personal name Hu-lan-na-po". This information is repeated in the New History of the T'ang Dynasty (618-906 A.D.) though the second syllable of the king's name is written as 'lu' instead of 'Lan'. If the same king is intended, and both the historical accounts are correct in representing him as ruling during the periods of which they respectively treat, his reign-period must fall in the first quarter of the seventh century A.D. The same conclusion follows from the fact that the only embassy from Po-li during the Sui period is the one dated 616 A.D. Evidently the name of the king was known from this embassy. As regards the family name Cha-ri-ya-ka, Groeneveldt notes that the two first characters are a common transcription of the word Ksatriya, one of the four Indian castes. Thus the kings of Po-li regarded themselves as belonging to Ksatriya or royal caste.

The History of the Sui Dynasty contains two other interesting pieces of information: "The people of this country are skilled in throwing a discus-knife of the size of a (Chinese metal) mirror having in the centre a hole whilst the edge is indented like a saw. When they throw it from afar at a

man they never fail to hit him." In this we have a reference to the weapon called 'chakra' which is frequently mentioned in early Indian literature, particularly in the epics and the Puranas. It was the special weapon of the great god Krishna. We are further told that "they have a bird called 'Sari' which can talk. The Chinese word is an exact transcription of the Indian 'Sari'.

The History of the Sui Dynasty says: "In the year 616 they sent an envoy to appear at court and bring tribute, but they ceased to do this afterwards." But we have reference to an embassy from Po-li in 630 A.D. and evidently the accounts in the New History of the Tang Dynasty, so far as they are new, are based upon the information gathered from it. We may quote a few interesting details given in the History:

Po-li is also called Ma-li. There are found many carbuncles, the biggest of them having the size of a hen's egg; they are round and white and shine to a distance of several feet; when one holds such a pearl at midday over some timber the fire immediately springs from it.

The common people have swarthy bodies and red frizzled hair; they have nails like hawks and beast-like teeth.

They perforate their ear and put rings into them. They wind a piece of cotton (Kupei) around their loins. Ku-pel is a plant, whose flowers are spun to cloth. The coarser sorts are called Pel and the finer sorts T'leh.

There is no doubt that in Kupei we have a reference to the cotton-plant, Karpasa, and evidently there was abundant cultivation of cotton in the country.

After the embassy of 630 A.D. from Bali to China, we have no knowledge of any further relation between the two countries for a long time. There is, however, reference to a country called Dva-pa-tan, in the Old History of the T'ang Dynasty. This country is placed to the east of Kaling or Java, and has, therefore

been identified with Bali by some scholars. It is no insuperable objection to this identification, that the island is also known by a different name Po-li, for the Chinese are in the habit of calling the same island or different parts of it by different names. But except its geographical position which might indicate either eastern Java or Bali, there is no other ground for the identification. The king of this country sent an embassy to China in 647 A.D. and the Chinese history gives some details of its manners and customs.

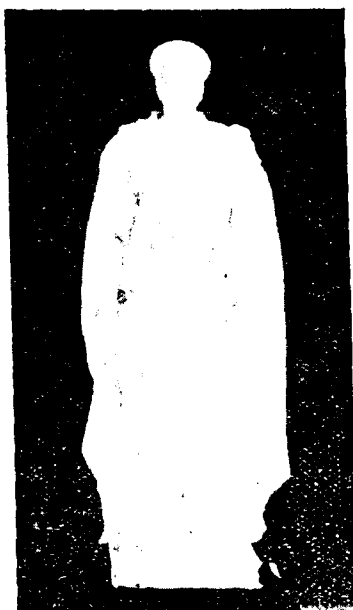
The next reference to Bali (as P'o-li) is in the records of I-tsing which enumerates it as one of the islands of the Southern Sea where the Mulasarvastivada-nikaya has been almost universally adopted. We have already seen that the prevalence of Buddhism in Bali is hinted at in the earliest Chinese records dating from the 6th century A.D. It may thus be fairly inferred that Buddhism had a firm footing in the island in the early centuries of Hindu colonization.

With I-tsing's record the Chinese sources for the early history of Bali come to an end. They furnish us interesting details of its history and civilisation during the sixth and seventh centuries A.D. of course on the assumption that the Chinese P'o-li denotes that island. For the eighth century A.D. we have no information of the island, except a vague tradition, preserved in Carita Parahyangan, that it was conquered by the Javanese king Sanjaya. From the close of the ninth century A.D., however, we stand on firmer ground, thanks to the discovery of a number of inscriptions and other archaeological remains found in Bali itself.

Gondal's Golden Jubilee*

BY ST. NIHAL SINGH

THE span of life in our country being short, it is seldom given to a Raja to complete a half century of rule. That



H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF GONDAL

fact, in itself, invests with significance the Golden Jubilee celebrations now taking place in Gondal, Kathiawar. The pains that His Highness Maharaja Shri Bhagvat Sinhjee took to prepare himself for his life-work, the manner in which he has devoted himself to promoting the well-being of his people and the success that has attended his efforts at administrative and social reforms, give those celebrations more than local interest.

When, on August 25, 1884, he was set to rule, he had already been upon the *gadi* (throne) for some fourteen years, having been installed as a boy of five

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upon the demise of his father in 1869. A goodly portion of those intervening years had been spent by him studying at the Rajkumar College in Rajkot which had then been recently started. Towards the end of his minority he had been whisked through Europe under an European tutor, Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) G. E. Hancock, and upon his return was initiated by the British Administrator, Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) H. L. Nutt.

Gondal then was graded officially as a "second class" State. It was—as, indeed, it still is—small—only 1,087 square miles in area. The population numbered about 13,500 persons in all. The revenue (just under Rs. 1,000,000) was derived largely from the land, through an old-fashioned system of tenure that placed the cultivator at the mercy of petty, ill-paid officials, supplemented by a series of *veras* (imposts) that pressed upon the people in ratio inverse to their ability to bear them.

The attempt made during the minority regime had succeeded in giving a veneer of modernization to the administration: but beneath the surface it was primitive and backward. Outside the capital there were hardly any metalled roads. Rivers and streams were left unbridged. But recently a beginning has been made in railway construction. The short length of line that had been laid down passed, however, through an unpromising corner of the State.

Life and property were menaced by outlaws who, finding the police inadequate and inefficient, held them in utter contempt

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GONDAL'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

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Little effort had been put forth to safeguard the future. Even though rainfall was normally scanty and usually fitful, no particular pains had been taken to store water in artificial lakes for irrigation or drinking purposes. The minds of the cultivators were left steeped in darkness. Education of even the "rising generation" was sadly neglected; and the few schools that were conducted at great distances apart were outside the direct control of the State authorities.

What a multiplicity of problems the young man not quite out of his 'teens had to tackle! Fortunately, even at that stage Bhagvat Sinhjee was gifted with quiet courage and capacity for single-minded devotion to the cause of his people. Without much ado he set to work to master the art of administration and at the same time to effect, gradually and cautiously, reforms that, in time, lifted Gondal out of the insignificance into the forefront of progressive States under enlightened Indian rule.

Something of the methods he employed can be gathered from the manner in which he applied himself to acquiring medical knowledge. The Rani Nandkunverba fell seriously ill a few years after he had begun to rule and was advised to proceed abroad for a long voyage and treatment. The physicians he consulted in Edinburgh prescribed a remedy that would require a long time to effect a cure. Loath to leave his consort alone, he improved the enforced leisure thus vouchsafed him by joining the medical department of the Edinburgh University as an ordinary student. Despite

all interruptions he managed, in time, to complete the course so that he would be the better able to superintend the medical and sanitary activities in his State.*

In thus equipping himself, he, unlike many of his Indian contemporaries at that and other European Universities, refused to become intellectually enslaved by the West to the point of deriding the wisdom garnered by his forefathers. He, on the contrary, made deep researches into the science of healing (*ayurveda*) as developed in ancient and mediæval India and prepared an important thesis on the subject which won him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A little later he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

While thus engaged, the problem of protecting life and property in his State assumed alarming proportions. Bandits operating from lairs hidden away in caves and thickets growing along the steep banks of rivers in Gondal and near-by territories, made forays upon villages, overpowered the police and looted merchants and cultivators at their pleasure. Some of the raids were of a particularly daring character and were attended with bloodshed.

A systematic, vigorous fight in which the neighbouring States joined wholeheartedly led finally to the extirpation of outlawry. To ensure against its recurrence, the entire police force was remodelled by insisting upon a superior type of recruits and subjecting them to an intensive course of training

* For detailed accounts of the life and work of H. H. the Maharajah, the reader is referred to Mr. Nihal Singh's biography of "Shree Bhagavat Sinhjee: the Maker of Modern Gondal" published by the Golden Jubilee Committee.

and rigid discipline. In this way a fine constabulary, foot and mounted, was built up. A detective service was also established for the first time in the annals of the State.

The struggle against the outlaws brought home to the Ruler, as nothing else could have done, the need for improving communications. The extension of railways, the building of roads over which motors could speed and of telephones by means of which the police could be quickly apprized of any untoward happening in the remotest village and of the presence of bandits in any place, played an important part in the programme by which the forces of law and order overcame the elements making for disorder.

This was, of course, only one among many purposes behind the improvement and extension of communications. Upon them depended to no small extent the prosperity of farming, which, from the very beginning of his administration, the ruler had regarded as of paramount importance.

One of his earliest acts had been to free the cultivator from the vagaries of the *baghbatai* form of tenure. Under this system of tenure, the State took a share in kind of the produce. The amount of grain received varied from season to season. To enable the officials to determine it, all the corn threshed had to be transported to the State granary, where the work of weighing and apportionment depended wholly upon the caprice and cupidity of the revenue assessor. The farmer had to cart back such produce as he was permitted to retain. Till then he

was not able to secure accommodation from any money-lender, much less sell his crop.

An enquiry laboriously conducted through a series of years enabled the Maharaja to secure the data for converting this demand into a cash settlement and thereby relieving the cultivators of many trials, not to speak of unjust exactions. He at the same time abolished virtually all the petty imposts levied, on one pretext or another, in addition to the share in kind.

The last of these *veros*, consisting of customs, or more appropriately speaking, transit duties, was done away with twenty-five years ago. Freed from this incubus, commerce thrived and the marts within the State became an emporium even for grain grown outside Bhagvat Sinhjee's territory.

Stimulus was given by this and other measures to industries based upon agriculture. The number of cotton gins and presses increased. Industries conducted on a small scale received further impetus through loans made by the State on exceptionally favourable terms and through the supply of electric power at a cheap rate.

His Highness' Government also set a splendid example to the people by conducting workshops—just outside the Maharaja's modest residence, popularly known as the "Huzur Bungalow," wherein an ever-increasing variety of articles required by the various departments, including the railways, are manufactured. The training in mechanics provided to promising youths is, in itself, invaluable.

Since 1900, when, in the midst of the most devastating famine known in living memory, control over the schools was transferred to the Ruler, education has progressed rapidly. Feeling that a girl educated meant a whole family educated, primary schooling was made obligatory for girls, while boys were allowed, as theretofore, the option of attending school or not, as they (or rather their parents) pleased. That action stimulated the attendance of boys in schools, as greatly as that of girls, for boys hated to be left behind in the race by their sisters and their brides-to-be.

To make a success of the scheme, the syllabus was compressed and the school period reduced by two years. An emphatic rural bias was also given to the instruction imparted by making gardening a compulsory subject, preparing a series of text-books specially suited to the needs of Gondal children and selling them at cost price; and making special arrangements for training teachers at the capital so that they would bend the minds of the children placed under their tutelage in such a manner that the young people would be content to remain on the farm instead of joining the trek townwards that was ruining the agricultural industry, not only in Kathiawar but everywhere in the world.

The Maharaja's success in all these directions has been largely dependent upon his ability to find money without adding to the taxes of the people. He has conducted the administration with economy that is almost without parallel. The savings made have been judiciously invested until the

return yielded by them exceeds the revenue from all other sources and makes it possible to finance costly public works projects and other benevolent services.

In some ways the most valuable contribution made to Gondal's progress has been the personal example set by the Maharaja and by the Maharani and their children. In a land where royalty leads a gilded life, they have chosen to dwell in Spartan but dignified simplicity. They have, moreover, defied hampering conventions of all descriptions, thereby encouraging others to put an end to evils that sap the strength of society—particularly Hindu society.

WHEN YOU ARE NEAR

BY MR. CYRIL J. MODAK, M.A.

What secret heritage is given you
That like a joy-diffusing fragrance thrills
My heart when you are near? Your presence fills
Each languid pulse with racing joyance new.
Is it the witchery of your voice or eyes,
Your supple grace or kiss-provoking smiles,
Or your unstudied guileless, shy, sweet wiles,
That makes my heart on passion pinions rise?
I know not why: I only know you're dear.
Like brave Prometheus, Love, you bring the fire
Of beauty to my world, until desire
Becomes devotion, Reason snaps his spear,
Sits at your feet to learn how Love makes plain
Life's mysteries and sacrament of pain.

HOUSING IN THE AIR

BY MR. J. DEMELLO

The "Stationary Aeroplane" is not destined to be a dream, as recent developments in the construction of this particular type of planes are very encouraging; it is approaching its final stages of efficiency.

SINCE the Great War, never has there been such a stride in the progress and development of plane construction as at the present period of transition, and yet all efforts and plans to invent the Stationary or the Silent plane to its standard of efficiency and completeness remain unaccomplished; it is destined however not to remain a dream, as recent developments in this type of plane construction bring us nearer to the day we all aspire to live and see. We shall very soon know more of it, as also of the silent plane, just as much as we hear to-day of the one time noisy, but now silent motor car.

A Spanish aviator has now invented a plane capable of planting itself quite steady and stationary in the air at a high altitude for a period of four hours. Be there a heavy snowfall, rain or stormy wind, his plane remains steady and stationary in the air to such a degree that not a pencil would move in there. Such was the success of his demonstration!

In one of the American Weekly's wholly devoted to aeronautics the following appears: "We are now approaching the final stages in the construction of the stationary aeroplane. Already we can have the plane stationary for hours in the air, and you will soon hear of days, then months, and then for ever stationary in the air. You will live in the air. We in the United States must give the world the first aerial town."

It is evident therefore that before long, we shall have the stationary plane in all its completeness and in the decade to follow we might well foresee the commonness of these types of planes or airliners which will gradually be transformed into Aerial Houses, Aerial Hotels, Aerial Hospitals, Aerial Sanatoriums etc., a combination of which will go to form or establish a model town high up in the air. As details are not available we cannot dwell here on the subject of its upkeep, but we may safely reckon that the initial and running costs will be top heavy.

What are the advantages? At the present time some large air liners in America and the Continent carry as much as 50 passengers and more and are equipped with the most modern of accommodation equivalent to that available in an Ocean Going Luxury Liner. You have the lounge, various saloons, comfortable sleeping accommodation and all that goes to make a very comfortable home. Considering the top heavy maintenance charges, the individual ownership of such a large stationary airliner would not be financially sound; the likelihood therefore of a group of families contributing to hiring out one is quite feasible and will go to make "Housing in the air" financially sound and convenient. You could have all you require to make life happy in an Aerial House. You will have sufficient space to fix a Ping Pong or Table Tennis for sport, the portable piano, the gramophone and the radio for music, a baby pathé or a miniature cinema, and with the Wireless Telephone ready at

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hand you could keep yourself in communication with those below and when the occasion arrives, with the undertaker as well.

With all these comforts imagine the fellowship of pleasure high up in the air. Week end pleasure trips will bring together members of all nationalities for sport and social life. As usual you could hover down to the nearest aerodrome in the morning, motor to your office, then late in the evenings after a kick at the football or such like games, motor back to the drome to find your Aerial House awaiting to get you high up in the Air, free from all earthly noise into a new habit at altogether. On a holiday you can pinch the pilot to fly farther to the deep sea, lower you down in a small boat, get busy with your tackle, a bag full of fish and then up again or on the alternative fly over a thick jungle, pull yourself down in a gondola or something like that, bag the tiger or leopard and then up in the air. The gradual establishment of an Aerial Hotel in the already mapped out air town with a Jazz Band will be the means of offering pleasures undreamed of and unimaginable to those of moderate means. Think for a moment how pleasant one would feel in spending his holiday in an Aerial Hotel and to the would-be bride and bridegroom "Honeymooning" in a resort like this would offer illimitable opportunities for pleasure all told. The next entrants to our air town will, we believe, be, Aerial Hospitals and Aerial Sanatoriums, institutions which will no doubt be the best possible source of comfort and consolation to the old and the bedridden. Aerial Jails for

the most hardened type of criminals used to effecting escapes below will not be looked upon as an undesirable addition and finally to complete the fullness of our air town an Aerial Government House would greatly add to the grandeur of this new air habitat thereby affording the Provincial Governor and the Viceroy a bit of a change of air periodically.

So far as we can see ahead, there need be no fear or danger, as technical developments will make the stationary plane safe for human habitation.

What next? With a population living in the air, with air towns, air regions would very soon have to be surveyed and mapped out. There will grow a demand for air spaces and regions; we shall not have landlords but airdords and air revenue as well. A square yard of an air space is unimaginable, what would be the new air measure, how will the sale or lease of air regions be effected, is a phenomenon Governments of the world would have to face at no distant date, as also a new form of legislation.

The possibilities and advantages of living and "Housing in the air" in the decade to come are, as you will see, well met. The seemingly impossible is about to happen. It requires little imagination to picture the day not too distant, when "Housing in the air" will be the talk of the day. One cannot exactly specify the year or period when the Stationary plane will be the regular thing, but it is certain that at the present rate of development, which is very encouraging and with the growing popularity in flying, it cannot be very many years.

DR. DELISLE Burns is a very suggestive and prolific writer on many social questions and the book* under review maintains in a high degree his reputation as an original thinker who makes the reader go on.

In his preface to this very interesting work Dr. Burns is careful to explain that to be modern is not necessarily to be good. 'It seems', he says, 'that to be modern means only to be *uncertain of the future*.' Dr. Burns thinks aloud not only on the basis of his own experiences but also as a student of the past history of mankind in many directions. We shall all agree with the author in his statement that 'if the inadequacy of one's inherited beliefs and customs and moral and aesthetic standards is deeply felt, one cannot take refuge from the danger of chaos in a return to the old order.'

Dr. Burns's position is that we must contrive to establish the predominance of those elements on our present horizon which promise a better world and he appeals for a scrutiny of what lies on the horizon of our experiences. He does not pretend to give us a specialised study of any branch of the human mind but rather tries 'to take note of the tendencies of experience and the evolution in the human mind.' 'He may suffer,' says the author, 'from an undesirable vagueness of thinking, but it is better to know something about everything than to know so much about so very little

*THE HORIZON OF EXPERIENCE: A Study of the Modern Mind. By C. Delisle Burns. George Allen & Unwin.

as many scientists do.' While the author thinks it may be unwise to say anything at all about the Universe as a whole, still he would prefer that at the present time the chief aim of philosophy should be *comprehensive* and must take account of new experiences.

The book is divided into three parts: the first deals with the nature of the Horizon, the second with the Arts, the third with the tendencies in Modern philosophy.

In the first two sections of the book the author explains how the horizon of our experience has widened by contact with different nations and how these contacts have expressed themselves in a variety of directions in art, in literature, in science, in the art of living and the nature of religion itself. In fact a change of values has been taking place. On page 37 we have a very interesting tabulated survey of the rhythm in the development of western civilization. What he says of western civilization may also be true if we study the evolution of the civilisation of Asia. His summary of the facts of human experience is worth notice. Says he,

'We are less timid than our forefathers both in our view of the possibilities of increasing knowledge and in our view of the possible forms of art. We are more ready to risk a change, because we have more confidence that we shall be able to rise to the occasion. Calculation is taken from its traditional place of honour, and its place is taken by imagination.'

It is perfectly impossible to do justice in the short space of a review to the many

valuable lines of development of the author's analysis of the human mind, but the following summary must give some idea of the intensity of thought of Dr. Burns:

"The modern mind in so far as it is concerned at all with religion is well aware of the inadequacy of all the traditional religions. But for the modern mind what is to come next is far more important than what has already happened. The horizon of experience to-day contains at least the *possibility of new visions* for we can see that the common man in some future civilization may live with an intensity which will make the devotion of the faithful in the past history of religion seem childish. The new sense of deity at present in existence implies that the divine is to be found within the normal world of sight and hearing. The divine is an inducement or incitement to a certain fine quality of life or personality in a community."

This is a very good summary of the working of the human mind and shows how the new religion is to be found in a more satisfying experience.

Dr. Burns's appeal is essentially for a comprehensive study of human experiences with a view to find any possibilities of a new unfolding of the human mind in its progress. In his study of the horizon in philosophy in page 364 the author says:

"The significance of the facts and values in the horizon lies (1) in their being the bases for our faith in the progress of knowledge and experience, and (2) in their contact with the actual and the possible, thus providing our chief evidence for an underlying unity. The knowableness of the unknown can come only from experience. Philosophy exists for experience not experience for philosophy.'

Dr. Burns's insistence on the correlation of the sciences with the philosophical interpretation of life as a whole is a useful one and must be of interest to those who take a comprehensive view of the tendencies of life and thought. In page 367 he writes:

"Philosophy, therefore, seeing the actual as a whole returns to the undifferentiated experience within which is the diversity of the sciences, morality and the arts. It is nearer to common sense than science is. The assumptions of science are the first steps away from common sense and in examining these the philosopher attempts a return, but his return may astonish the ordinary man, for this man then perceives that what he sees is also largely the result of selection and imagination. It is common sense not to be satisfied with common sense. Philosophy is an attempt to take a situation as a whole and in thus taking it, philosophy is much nearer to common sense than any partial science can be. The philosopher may be defective in his knowledge of detail, but his knowledge like that of common sense may be no less valid."

There is no doubt that Dr. Burns has given us a large-scale map of the tendencies of thought and action in the world in which we have lived and still live, and his examination of human experiences is very illuminating. The reviewer would particularly draw the attention of the readers of this book to pages 332 and 333 where Dr. Burns gives a classified account of different aspects of western experience in the fields of science, music, plastic arts, Literature, personal ideals, religion, economic and political life.

It is a work well thought out and well done.

The Crown of the Kings of Ceylon

BY MR. J. A. WILL PERERA, M.R.A.S.

THE Gazette Extraordinary issued by the Ceylon Government on June 9th last regarding the restoration of the Throne of the Kings of Ceylon, made no mention of the Crown of that Island, the restoration of which was also requested by the State Council of Ceylon last February.

Speculation was rife in Ceylon as to whether the Crown will ever be restored. These doubts and anxieties were soon allayed by the issue of a Press *Communique* by the Government of Ceylon on 12th July. It was worded thus:—

The Governor has been informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that His Majesty the King has been pleased to decide that the Crown of the King of Kandy, which has been preserved with the Kandyan Throne at Windsor Castle, shall also be restored to Ceylon on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester to the Island in September next.

The Crown, as stated in my previous article on the "Throne of the Kings of Ceylon",* was presented to H. R. H. the Prince Regent by Governor Sir Robert Brownrigg in the year 1815 when the Chieftans ceded the Kingdom to the British after deposing their King. The Crown along with other Regalia arrived in England on 12th October 1815 and was kept in Carlton House where the Prince Regent resided till it was demolished in 1828. In that year it was removed to the Royal Armoury, Windsor Castle where it is now, beside the Crown of the famous Tippoo Sultan of Mysore.

THE ANCIENT CROWN.

The Crown that is to be restored is not the ancient Crown of Ceylon worn by her warrior kings. That Crown was a conical one called the Siddha Otunna or Celestial

Crown. It was called by Europeans the Pagoda Crown owing to its shape. It resembled the Crowns of the Kings of Cambodia and Siam—two Buddhist monarchs like the Sinhalese King. It is said that the Royal dress of Siam was originally from Ceylon and consisted of a Crown similar to that of God Vishnu as depicted in old temple frescoes in Ceylon.

The ancient Siddha Otunna was the Crown "par excellence" of Ceylon's Kings, and was the head-dress of the "god kings". It is depicted in temple paintings executed during the time of the kings. It is also shown in the arms of King Don Joao of Kandy, who embraced the Roman Catholic faith and lies buried in Lisbon where he died in 1642.

THE MODERN CROWN IN WINDSOR CASTLE

The Crown in Windsor Castle is a circular one of gold. It is an eight-cornered hat similar to the four-cornered cloth hats worn by present day Kandyan Chiefs. The Sinhalese name for it was "Ata-mulu-toppiya" meaning a hat with eight corners. It is undoubtedly a late development.

In the year 1737, King Sri Viri Parakrama Narendra Sinha died and by his death the Sinhalese Royal Dynasty became extinct. His successor, Sri Vijaya Raja Sinha, a brother of one of the queens was a Nayak from the Madura District. This King refused to sit on the throne unless he was allowed to discard the Siddha conical Crown and wear instead a coronal cap, called in Sinhalese

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"Toppi Halauvwa". The Crown in Windsor Castle is, therefore, not a Crown proper but only a diadem.

The reason for this aversion is not known but was most probably due to superstitious motives. Some Kings of Lanka seldom wear the Crown, wearing ordinarily a cap or turban as they imagined that in wearing a Crown they put themselves on a level with Gods who were supposed to wear them. They feared incurring the displeasure of the deities if, after donning the Crown, their conduct was not exemplary. Further,

this ambition to be on a par with the Gods was likely to draw down on them severe penalties from above.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CROWN

This eight-cornered hat is of pure gold, richly ornamented with floral designs and studded with diamonds, emeralds, pearls and rubies. On the upper edge are *deti*, a Sinhalese term for a serrated ornament worn exclusively by Royalty. Each of the eight corners has a cluster of pink and blue plumes. On the summit is the Royal Malgaha or flower tree made of gold.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

ATTENTION has already been drawn in these pages to the acute situation that has arisen in Zanzibar by the introduction of a series of anti-Indian ordinances. The attempt of the Government to obtain legislative validity for these ordinances, ostensibly in the interest of the Arabs, has further aroused Indian apprehension. Zanzibar Indians fully realise the gravity of the situation. For the new anti-Indian legislation, will, they fear, practically oust them from the land of their birth and adoption. For it must be remembered that the antiquity of Indians in Zanzibar is at least as remote as that of the Arabs.

Whatever their rights to be treated as equals in the land of their domicile, the officials of Zanzibar seem to have a different view. In the four articles that he has contributed to the Indian Press, Mr. C. F. Andrews, who has just returned from an extensive tour in South and East Africa and who had personally discussed the situation with the men on the spot, observes:

Officials who are most of all responsible for this new legislation which curtails the rights of Indians in Zanzibar acknowledged quite frankly to me that the Ordinances recently passed controlling the clove market and making it impossible for Indians to obtain any freshhold of clove estates, would hit the resident Indians very hard and might even reduce their numbers in Zanzibar because their occupation would be gone. But they were prepared for this because the clove market on which Zanzibar relied was in a desperate condition.

The Zanzibar Protectorate, it is said, is an Arab Sultanate, and Government must protect the Arabs at all cost. Only by creating a Government monopoly, even at the expense of the Indian, it is further held, that things could be set right.

Now this is the basic fallacy of the official mind—the notion that Zanzibar Indians are foreigners. Indians count 15,246 in a mixed population of a lakh and fourteen thousand. And what is most important, 60 per cent, of this Indian population are permanently settled in the colony. Thus far from the Indians being birds of passage who come to make their money and quit the land once that is made, they look upon the island as their own home. What then are the facts?

(1) A large majority of Indians now settled in Zanzibar are Zanzibaries by birth. Some have lived in

* Vide Indian Review for September 1934.

for many generations. These Indians are no more foreigners than the Arabs are.

(2) The Indians were invited by the Sultan to come and settle in Zanzibar. They have created and maintained the world clove market.

(3) The majority of Zanzibar Indians are Muslims, and there is a close fraternity between them and the Arabs.

Apart from the claim to antiquity and numbers, there is the still more important factor of Indian contribution to the growth and prosperity of Zanzibar. Now every new enterprise in an undeveloped country has to be financed and the Indians have performed that function with more or less success. As Mr. Andrews has observed :

The fact that the Island has been remarkably prosperous and has retained the premier place in the world clove-market up to the present time, shows that the Indians who have advanced money have not taken an undue share of the profits. It reveals also considerable self-restraint on their part, because the Arabs have been described by the Attorney-General himself as foolhardy and reckless in their business transactions. The human factor has entered in at every turn preventing harsh treatment. The most friendly relations have existed between the two races. This could never have gone on for over a century if the Indians who advanced the money were an unscrupulous and usurious class.

Now it is just possible that there are money-lending 'sharks' in Zanzibar just as there are in India, from whose clutches the ignorant and improvident Arab should be rescued. If so, the Protectorate could certainly forge the necessary legislation bringing under its scope the offenders of whatever race or colour. In such cases the law should be "regional" not "racial". That is not difficult to devise, if Government were only bent on rescuing the thriftless Arab from the extortions of the usurer.

But as a matter of fact it is evident from Mr. Strickland's report on Arab and Native indebtedness to Indian money-lenders that their borrowings are not so heavy as to be beyond redemption.

Mr. Strickland tells the story of a Swahili cultivator who became a man of

property in the clove industry, starting with a capital of Rs. 60 which he had borrowed from an Indian banker. This Swahili referred with gratitude and goodwill to his Indian financier, to whom he owed his prosperity.

From what Mr. Andrews says it would appear that the monopoly is desired more in the interest of the administration which has become so top-heavy and extravagant.

"Zanzibar," wrote Sir Allan Potts in a financial report drawn two years ago, "cannot afford a European staff on this scale. It is only the fatal ease with which the funds have come in from the clove industry which has tempted the administration into these easy and seductive course."

Finally, it would appear that the majority of Zanzibar Indians are Cutchees who of old settled in the island under the guarantee of equitable treatment in regard to occupation, trade and commerce. Mr. Andrews tells the story of how the Maharao of Cutch had a hand in the abolition of slavery in Zanzibar.

When domestic slavery was abolished soon after and H. H. the Sultan put himself under British protection, the Maharao of Cutch himself took an active part in the agreement, whereby slaves were released. Thus the Indians showed their goodwill at this time in a manner which greatly helped towards the abolition of slavery.

And it is the subjects of the Maharao that suffer most by the proposed legislation!

Enough has already been said of the rights of Indians to an equitable place in the life of the Colony. Viewing it even from the standpoint of the Arabs themselves, the removal of Indians from the Colony which the proposed legislation purposes to effect, will mean the removal of the bankers and middlemen, who have built up the great industry and the fortunes of the island.

Surely the situation is grave enough in all conscience and it is comforting to see that the Government of India is not oblivious to it. They have already deputed an officer to Zanzibar to make an investigation, and we are glad to be assured by H. E. the Viceroy "that the Government of India will strive their utmost to uphold the legitimate interests of Indians overseas."

Upper Atmosphere and the Wireless Signals

BY PROF. B. N. SEN, B.A. (Cantab),

IT is commonly known that all wireless waves are electro-magnetic waves and travel at the same speed, the speed of light—186 000 miles per second. The waves differ only in their wave lengths. If we retain the conception of ether as medium, we might say that when a wireless wave vibrates at a given point, the ether is disturbed one second later at a point, 186,000 miles away. It is rather like tapping a large jelly at one end, and so causing a wobble at the other end, without materially moving the jelly as a whole.

There has long been reason to suppose that wireless signals may travel from the transmitter to the receiver either directly over the surface of the Earth or by being radiated into the atmosphere and then being bent down to reach the receiver in a down-coming direction. To distinguish one from the other, let us call the former, the 'ground ray' and the latter, the 'atmospheric ray'.

Now, how can we explain this bending around the earth of the atmospheric ray which starts in an upward direction? What properties of the upper atmosphere make it act somewhat like a mirror reflecting the atmospheric ray back to the Earth?

During the past five years, much has been learned on this subject, thanks to the researches of Breit, Tuve, Appleton and others. The main fact, as is now known, is that it is an ionised strata of the upper atmosphere which is responsible for this bending of the wireless signal.

There is a region at a great altitude where the pressure is low and where the radiation coming from outside is much

more intense than it is at the surface of the Earth. The radiation at that region is supposed to be so intense that it is able to split up many of the molecules of air into electrons and positive ions. Thus that region will contain a supply of positively charged ions and negatively charged electrons. The above process of breaking up of a neutral, *i.e.*, uncharged molecule into positively and negatively charged particles is, what is known as, ionisation.

Now the behaviour of that region on the above supposition will be entirely different from that of the space close to the ground where there are few or no charged particles. When the upper atmosphere is ionised, the order of life of free ions is about 24 hours. During this interval the heavy positive ions tend to gravitate towards the earth more than the electrons (the mass of an electron is negligibly small), so that the higher we go from the earth, the electron density will increase and positive ion density will diminish. Moreover owing to the high pressure at lower altitudes, the recombination of the ions will be greater. The net result is that the electron density increases with height—but up to a certain height only—higher still it presumably falls to zero in sensibly empty space.

It can be shown from Mathematical considerations that free electrons in the atmosphere form some sort of a refracting medium and modify the velocity of wireless waves. The 'refractive index' of the medium can be calculated and is found to depend, among other things, on the number of free electrons present per cubic centimetre of the medium. It is also found that the refractive index diminishes as the number of electrons per unit volume

increases. The consequence of this would be that an electro-magnetic wave leaving the earth at a finite angle to the vertical will be continuously bent as it traverses a region of diminishing refractive index until it exactly turns back and travels towards the earth.

That this ionisation of the upper atmosphere is mainly produced by the ultra-violet light from the Sun, has been proved by many kinds of evidence. During the day, the atmosphere is strongly ionised down to a height of about 80 kilometres and waves are deviated at a height not much greater than this. At night when the sun's light is removed the electrons which are already present, recombine with the positive ions and uncharged molecules and are thus rendered ineffective. At sufficiently high levels, however, the rate of recombination is very small owing to the scarcity of molecules and positive ions and it is easily possible for the free electrons there, to persist through the night in large enough numbers to produce the required bending which, of course, now takes place higher up than is the case in the day time.

It can be shown that free electrons not only deviate the waves, but also absorb them. The amount absorbed is greater when the electrons exist in a place where the pressure is high than when they exist in the region of low pressure. Thus during the day, the electrons in the lower region, which are subjected to high pressure, absorb strongly the atmospheric ray. At night, however, the atmospheric ray is deviated from the region of low pressure and consequently comes back without being appreciably weakened.

The ground waves cling to the ground only for a fraction of the circumference of the globe after leaving the sending station. It has been found that they, during their travel, induce eddy currents in soil and these represent loss of energy so that this wave is gradually attenuated. Theory and experiment show that this attenuation is much more rapid for short waves than for long waves. The latter may be detectable near the earth perhaps 2,000 miles from the transmitter while very short waves travel

only a mile or two by way of the ground path. A receiving station on the surface of the globe picks up, in general, ground rays and atmospheric rays from a sending station. These seem to co-operate if the waves are very long, at any rate up to distances of several hundred miles. But in the case of very short waves, as are used for long-distanced signalling, only the atmospheric ray is utilised, for the ground ray is extinguished in the above way after a few miles from the sending station. As there are not sufficient number of electrons in the reflecting layers to deflect the atmospheric ray at sharp angles so as to reach nearby receiving stations, it returns to the earth after an absence of many hundred miles. A station at a great distance will be able to receive the signal whereas a considerable portion of the earth's surface in between will be simply skipped by the signal.

At one time it was thought that the deviation was due to reflection of a signal at a sharp layer in the upper atmosphere and that was called "The Heaviside Layer" after the name of Oliver Heaviside, who first suggested its existence. But now it is seen that the deviation is more in the nature of gradual bending. Consideration of all the observations put on record in various countries, leads to the conclusion that there are at least two regions which deviate the waves used in wireless signalling and these have been named the "Kennelly-Heaviside Layer (the E-region) and the Appleton Layer (the F-region). Ionosphere is the common name used to denote both of them together. Long waves (wavelength=400 metres) seem to be thrown back very sharply from the bottom of the E layer during the day and night. Waves, 100 metres long are sometimes reflected by the E. region, but sometimes penetrate it and suffer reflection from the F. region. Shorter waves may penetrate all regions and be lost. The E. Layer varies in height from 100 to 125 kilometres. The F. Layer begins from the height of about 250 kilometres.

THE COAL INDUSTRY IN INDIA

BY MR. HANUMAN PROSAD PODDAR, M.L.C.

(Member of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal.)

A good supply of coal is one of the fundamental conditions of all modern industrial progress. Though the coal industry of India does not occupy the same important position as cotton or jute and has also less capital invested in it than in the case of the other two industries, it is by all criteria a basic industry of the first magnitude. It affords employment to over a lakh and a half workmen and is the principal supply of energy to most of the major industries of the countries. The importance of this industry in India cannot be therefore easily estimated.

OPENING OF COAL FIELDS

The construction of Railways in India was originally responsible for the establishment of this industry in the country. The railways even from the outset created a heavy demand and led to the opening up of the coal fields of India during the latter half of the last century. For a pretty long time the coal industry was almost confined to the old province of Bengal which then included Bengal proper as well as Bihar and Orissa. Even now as much as nearly 90 per cent. of the Indian coal production is accounted for by the coal fields of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The remaining 10 per cent. of the Indian output is obtained chiefly from Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Burma, Assam, Punjab and Baluchistan. A glance at the geographical area of the coal mines of India would enable one to understand how unevenly they are distributed. The deficiency is most noticeable in Southern India and in a large measure it accounts for the absence of many large scale industries over there. It is because of the lack of coal supplies nearer at home and the high cost of freightage involved in its transportation, that the excellent iron ores of the Madras presidency are not successfully exploited. Bombay also suffers from the same disadvantage though not to that extent. The

development of the hydro-electric power in the Western Presidency has only partially solved its problem.

ANNUAL COAL PRODUCTION

India's present coal production of about 20 million tons is nothing much to write home about when compared with the annual output of the United Kingdom, U. S. A. or Germany. India having a population of $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the whole world produces coal approximating to only about 1-50th of the entire world production. Under the existing backward economic and industrial condition of the country, however, the Indian production is proving to be even more than sufficient for its need. It may be also observed that under normal circumstances, the Indian exports of coal as a rule exceed the imports. Again, in the British Empire next to the United Kingdom, India is the largest producer of coal.

INDIAN OUTPUT

The Indian output of coal was barely 0.5 million tons in 1860 and it was only by about 1880 the production attained a level of more than one million tons. By 1919 however, the Indian coal output had mounted up to 21.7 million tons. During the very next year the production declined by nearly 4 million tons and until the year 1928 it never exceeded 21.2 million tons. The years 1929 and 1930 are the peak years in the history of the Indian coal production.

The increased output followed by the depression has however resulted in a decrease during the last 2 years. The following figures illustrate the development that has occurred in the industry during the last three quarters of a century :

1860	...	0.3	million tons.
1880	...	1.0	" "
1890	...	2.2	" "
1900	...	6.1	" "
1910	...	12.0	" "
1920	...	18.0	" "
1928	...	22.5	" "
1929	...	23.4	" "
1930	...	23.8	" "
1931	...	21.7	" "
1932	...	20.2	" "

The following statistics showing the Indian imports and exports of coal and coke are also likely to be of assistance in understanding the economics of the coal industry of this country.

	(IN THOUSANDS OF TONS.)		EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	
Pre-War Average ...	455	825	370
War Average ...	133	526	393
Post-War Average ...	633	434	199
1928-29 ...	191	641	450
1929-30 ...	237	688	451
1930-31 ...	179	430	251
1931-32 ...	68	517	449
1932-33 ...	47	454	407
1933-34 ...	76	376	300

BOOM IN POST WAR PERIOD

The figures show that the exports have always exceeded the imports with the exception of the post-War period. During the war, the stoppage of supply from the United Kingdom and the increased demand from the Indian Industries stimulated by the war conditions almost led to shortage of coal. The boom during the post-war period made the situation worse. At that time the Railways too had to cope up with increase in traffic. All these no doubt contributed to a decrease in production and to a large increase in imports. After the post-war period the former balance was regained. During the last five years the exports have been steadily and continually falling with the exception of 1933-34 when there has been a small increase over that of the previous year.

A GREAT HANDICAP

The diverse restrictions imposed on the coal trade during the war and the post war period acted as a great handicap to the industry and as an encouragement to the imports. Bengal had a difficult time in competing with foreign coal in Rangoon and Madras even as late as 1925. At Bombay and Karachi in addition to the foreign coal competition, the Indian coal has also to face oil and hydro-electricity. The most formidable foreign competitor in the coal market is South Africa. Bengal and other Indian coals have been

put to the severest strain in competing in Bombay with South African coal. The heavy Railway freight charges more or less practically exclude Bengal coal from going to the Bombay market. All representations however, legitimate they have been, to the Government and to the Railway authorities to reduce the railway freights have not made them budge an inch from their position. Far from giving relief during the recent years, additional fetters were imposed on the coal industry in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa by the imposition of a surcharge. To that a detailed reference will be made later.

INDIA HARD HIT

Though the foreign imports have gone down very much, the danger from South African coal is by no means to be treated with contempt. India is hit hard and is likely to be hit hard by the imports from South Africa, not because there is any inherent superiority or efficiency in the raising of coal in that country but because there is closely knit co-operation between the Government and Coal trade over there. The South African Railways are state owned and unlike our own railways help their industry in various ways. For instance, the Union Government and the South African Railways allow a very appreciable rebate in the railway freight in respect of all cargoes of coal shipped over-seas beyond South and South-East Africa from Natal to Lawrence Motgues Port. Further, it cannot be contended that the ridiculously low rates offered by the South African railways have any relation to the economic rates at all. Practically, it has become a regular feature of the coal trade and commercial policy in that country to have one set of rates for internal trade, another for bumper and yet another, which by the way is lowest, for export trade to the eastern countries, like India, Ceylon, etc. All these have helped to more or less dump the South African coal in the western Presidency and destroy the market for Indian coal.

The following figures illustrate the sources of demand for coal in India :—

	IN THOUSANDS OF TONS.		
	1931	1930	1929.
Railways (including Workshops)	6,629	7,531	7,583
Port Trust ..	156	197	198
Bunker Coal ...	1,109	1,272	1,376
Admiral and R. I. M. Shipping	29	31	38
Inland Steamers ...	621	702	674
Jute Mills ...	673	867	969
Cotton Mills ...	1,311	1,260	1,153
Iron and Brass Foundaries	4,716	5,606	5,231
Tea Gardens ...	189	202	220
Consumption of Colliers and Wastage	2,172	2,380	2,342
Mills and Tiles Manufacture	758	1,089	691
Paper Mills ...	146	159	139
Other forms of industrial consumption	2,846	2,218	1,872
Total	21,355	24,514	22,871

TOTAL INDIAN CONSUMPTION

The chief demand for coal in this country comes from railways (including workshops) iron and brass foundries, the collieries themselves and cotton mills. These themselves account for nearly 70 per cent. of the total Indian consumption. The railways however have acquired their own coal fields and are therefore to a very large extent independent of outside supply. The Indian collieries' owners have been protesting for a long time against the system of railway collieries as an unwarranted and unjustified encroachment of the State into the realms of private enterprise. The Government who have been consistently turning a deaf ear until lately, appear to be now a little sympathetic towards the representation and appeals of the coal trade.

The textile mill industry especially that of Bombay Presidency could afford to have a steady demand for the Indian coal. Unfortunately, that industry is always on the look-out to change its allegiance either to oil or electricity or to the South African coal. Though it is true that a sudden and overwhelming change in favour of oil or electricity is not likely to take place in the immediate future, the danger to the coal industry

from such changes even in the remote future cannot be overlooked. Even now in the Bombay Presidency, the industrial establishments other than the cotton mills are tending to be worked more and more by electricity or oil. The Bengali and other Indian coal mine owners have appealed again and again to the patriotic sentiment of the Bombay industrialists to use only Indian coals. Such appeals have been rejected more or less on the ground that the industrialists of Western India find the Indian coal rather costly. There is no doubt that this lamentable attitude has contributed appreciably to the growing distrust with regard to Bombay's outlook towards the industrialisation of the rest of India. There is a feeling that Bombay tends to adopt the policy of "Heads I win, Tails you lose" in respect of the industries of the other provinces.

LEVY OF SURCHARGE

While the industry has all along been urging on the Government to intervene on its behalf and reduce the high railway freights that have come into existence after the Great War, the Government by some queer reasoning arrived at the conclusion that the post-War rates were not remunerative, and therefore levied in 1932 a surcharge of 15 per cent. over and above the existing rates. As much has been said and written about the inequity of this surcharge, there is no need to elaborate on this point. A careful study of the coal traffic over the Indian railways and the earnings of such traffic would prove that upto 1932, nearly three-fourths of the coal carried over the Indian Railways paid about 150 pie per maund per mile which is nothing less than fifty per cent. more than the ordinary minima of 10 pie per maund per mile paid for the goods in general. As a greater part of the total traffic of Indian Railways in public coal shows an average lead of less than 300 miles, an analysis of coal freights over the Indian Railways upto the first

three hundred miles would conclusively reveal whether coal rates were allowed to infringe the ordinary minima as a rule. The coal freights (exclusive of the terminals and other charges) over the principal class I Indian railways amounted to the following, before the surcharge was imposed in 1932:

MILES.	PIE PER MAUND PER MILE.
100	... '170
200	... '165
300	... '140

These figures prove that even upto three hundred miles the rate for coal has been in excess by forty per cent. over the normal minima. If the terminal charges are also added, the rates are still bound to be higher. It is, therefore, clear enough that coal far from receiving preferential tariff treatment as some interested quarters made it out to be, was paying far more than most commodities had to pay.

A DEPRESSING FEATURE

One of the most depressing features of the surcharge, was the unfair advantage that it gave to coal fields of C. P. to the detriment of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal fields. In practice, this surcharge made the Bengal coal very considerably dearer to Western and Southern India and to several other places situated away from the coal fields in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. After two years of bad blood and repeated protests, the Government of India at last condescended to do something to alleviate the miseries of the coal industry in this part of the country. Even now, the Government instead of abolishing the surcharge have only raised the rates for the transport of coal from the collieries in the C. P. It is readily seen that the Government's action far from removing the existing disparity has only reduced the difference. Anyway one has to be intensely thankful in this country even for small mercies.

UNHEALTHY COMPETITION

The troubles that have come thick on the coal industry of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa have resulted in making the industry one of the most disorganized industries of the country. Though the per capita consumption of coal in India is only '06 tons as compared with that of 4 tons in Belgium, over 3 tons in the case of U. S. A. and U. K., and 2 tons in France and 1½ tons per head in Germany, the production in India has exceeded the effective demand. The unhealthy competition amongst the various colliery owners has made the situation already bad even worse. It is therefore imperative that failing concerted action amongst those engaged in the industry, the Government should intervene and save the industry from ruin. The restriction scheme arrived at and submitted recently to the Government by the three bodies, i.e., the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association, vitally interested in the welfare of the industry, was made practically useless by the almost dog-in-the-manger policy pursued by the Indian Mining Federation.

Now that the Central Government have almost rejected the Restriction Scheme submitted to it, the three bodies in Bengal directly interested in the coal industry have at last come to realise there is something in the old adage that "Union is Strength". It would have been far better, if instead of fighting like Kilkenny cats they had demanded with one voice for the acceptance of the Restriction Scheme, before the Central Government made up its mind. Any way, it has to be emphasised that the Central Government cannot abdicate its function in this matter and must come to the help of this basic industry which in the absence of Government regulation would go to utter ruin.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Gandhiji's Great Statement

IN view of the dissensions and reported corruption in Congress ranks there has been a persistent rumour for some time past that the Mahatma was seriously contemplating retirement. Mahatmaji has not kept us long in suspense. In a remarkably candid and courageous statement issued from Wardha, Gandhiji shares his inmost thoughts and feelings with his readers. Like everything that emanates from him, it is a document as illuminating in its analysis as it is straightforward in its conclusions. No one will question the correctness of Gandhiji's criticism of Congress methods and policies, and the disparity between practice and precept. But in spite of all that, the Congress, in his estimation "still remains the most powerful and most representative organisation in the country." Hence his anxiety to keep its fair name untarnished. In his endeavour to purge the Congress of undesirable practices, Gandhiji will have the sympathy and co-operation of all patriotic Indians. But the question arises, if the concrete proposals he has adumbrated with a view to remedy the situation are just the things calculated to ensure the desired end. Will the power and prestige of the Congress as a political organisation be enhanced by the adoption of these proposals? This question must exercise the mind of the Congress, and no doubt every effort will be made to secure agreement on broad principles. It is some comfort that the question of his retirement is postponed for a time, for when all is said, Gandhiji still remains the one steady influence in the Congress and in the present distracted condition of the country his is a personality that stands for peace and unity, and discipline and non-violence. It is for the Bombay Congress to address itself to the momentous issues that Gandhiji has placed before it and take a deliberate and wise decision.

H. E. the Viceroy's Speech

H. E. the Viceroy's farewell address to the Central Legislature was certainly looked forward to with considerable interest, especially in view of the fact that His Excellency had returned from England after important consultations with Home authorities on the question of the proposed constitution for India. Naturally it is the closing portion of the speech dealing with this aspect of the problem that is being scanned and scrutinised with particular care. On a careful reading of this part of the speech one must confess to a sense of some disappointment. His Excellency had evidently come face to face with the die-hard view in England, which doubtless is gaining ground. And we miss that note of cheerful confidence characteristic of all Lord Willingdon's pronouncements. The tenor of the speech shows alike his own ardour for the reforms and a realization of the obstacles in England which threatened to frustrate the good intentions of the friends of India. Hence the note of caution and hesitancy though His Excellency assures us that so far as he himself and his Government are concerned

there would be no delay in carrying into effect as expeditiously as possible the intentions of Parliament, as expressed in the Act.

The Woes of Bihar

There seems no end of troubles for poor Bihar. Hardly eight months have passed since the disastrous earthquake took its toll of life and property and now the floods, sudden, violent and devastating, have wrought further havoc on the unfortunate people. Over a hundred villages were submerged under water. The ill-fated Province is again in the grip of a calamity all the more dire as she has hardly recovered from the shock of the quake disaster. In face of these repeated misfortunes, the work of relief is becoming more and more arduous and it is imperative that everything that is humanely possible should be done expeditiously to alleviate the sufferings of afflicted Bihar.

The Army Bill Debate

It was quite an unnecessarily provocative speech that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief indulged in during the Army Bill debate in the Council of State. The point of Mr. P. N. Saprú's amendment was merely that the abolition of the Viceroy's Commissions would still further check even the snail's pace of Indianisation now promised. His Excellency could easily have reassured the members that the pace of Indianisation would be accelerated to the extent at least of the additional officers required in place of the Viceroy's Commission holders. Instead of that, His Excellency went on to ask what arm-chair politicians knew of the whizz of bullets down a frontier valley. Such a speech was hardly calculated to smoothen matters. It could only engender bitterness. His Excellency, therefore, did well in expressing regret and withdrawing the offensive passages. Criticizing the Commander-in-Chief's outburst in the *Hitavada*, Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru rightly points out that

"whatever our constitutional future may be, the appointment of a civilian member for defence and the relegation of the Commander-in-Chief to the comparatively subordinate position which he should occupy in any Government which has the least pretensions to call itself constitutional has become an urgent necessity."

The Problem of Defence.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar who has made a special study of the army question in India has once again made a vigorous plea for Indianisation. Addressing the members of the University Union, Bangalore, he rightly pointed out that at the rate at which Government were now proceeding it would take nearly a century before complete Indianisation of the Army is effected. That is unfortunate, for both on financial and political grounds, it is imperative that Indianisation should be speeded up. But there is another aspect of the problem of defence to which Sir Sivaswami Aiyar draws attention. Many educated young men, he

says, are not willing to adopt a military career. Is it that the martial spirit is lacking in the Indian youth? If the prospects in the army career are attractive enough one sees no reason why they should fight shy of it. The reason why the legal profession is so crowded, is that any young aspirant can look forward to the Bench as the acme of his career. Not every practising lawyer attains to that eminence, but the stimulus is there. And if similar opportunities are open to Indians in the army, it will be strange if educated young men should ignore them

The Late Mr. A. P. Sen

It is with profound regret that we record the death of Mr. A. P. Sen, in whom, as the Council of the Liberal Federation truly points out:

"The United Provinces and India have lost an unselfish patriot, a large hearted philanthropist and a man of versatile talents and many sided activities in the service of the motherland."

Sen was not only an outstanding figure amongst the Bengalis domiciled in the U. P., but a leader of the Bar, a distinguished educationist and the leading light of the Liberal Party. Apart from his public activities, Sen was a reputed scholar whose songs and poems have won for him an enduring place in the affections of all lovers of Bengali literature.

In politics, Sen was a disciple of Gokhale and a staunch Liberal. Pathetic interest therefore attaches to the letter—his last—which he wrote on the day previous to his death, regretting his inability to attend the meeting of the Liberal Council on the morrow. Sen wrote:—

"I wish every success to your deliberations and you know I am heart and soul with you and my party which, though it is not strong in numbers, supplies the country with something which is more valuable than numbers."

The Temple Entry Bill

The withdrawal of the Temple Entry Bill when it was known that its prospects were dismal was perhaps to be expected as the proper thing to do under the circumstances. But it is a pity that for so important a subject which for years has been before the public not more than a day should be allotted for discussion in the Assembly. Doubtless there is strong opposition to the Bill. Though the Bill has failed for the moment there is no doubt it has focussed the attention of the nation to the very grave reproach on our social order. Mahatma Gandhi's agitation and propaganda have roused the national consciousness against the social indignity to the Harijans. The Bill was a permissive measure, and Gandhiji himself never entertained the idea of forcing temple entry where public opinion was not ripe for it. Surely an agreement on these lines among the members of the Assembly is by no means an impracticable proposition.

Sir Akbar Hydari on Communalism

Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, made a happy speech at the Muslim Educational Conference at Poona. He uttered a striking warning against the present-day communal ill-feeling in India and contrasted it with the old India of the Mughal Kings and the Brahman Peshwas when there were no such things as the anomaly of what are called religious riots. "Religious riots"—"what a contradiction in terms? A narrow communalism is suicidal in the long run and Sir Akbar did well to emphasise that "it was sure eventually to ruin the community which sought to strengthen itself at the expense of other communities." We endorse every word of Sir Akbar's excellent declaration:

that the question how to preserve and foster Hindu Muslim unity is the first and greatest of the problems which confront us to-day. Until that problem has been solved satisfactorily there can be no security for our educational and social progress, for we shall always be threatened with a relapse into barbarism.

In Vindication of Municipal Rights

That a Municipality should seek the previous sanction of the Governor in Council even for such trifling expenses as the purchase of portraits of national leaders for a library maintained at its cost is an extraordinary infringement of its powers and privileges, and Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyer District and Sessions Judge of Guntur, has done a public service in vindicating the rights of self-governing institutions by setting aside the surcharge certificate issued by the Examiner of Local Accounts. "Self-governing institutions would cease to serve their true purpose and the councillors or members would become mere decorative figure heads," said the learned Judge, "if we clipped them of all their powers."

"It is certainly the duty of the Government and the public to see that there is no corruption in administration and waste or extravagance in the spending of public funds. But the benefit of the doubt must be given to the institutions, when the question whether a comparatively small item of expenditure is authorised or unauthorised depends on the interpretation of doubtful rules. For the reasons given above, I set aside the surcharge order."

The Late Sir Charu Chander Ghose

We deeply regret to record the death of Sir Charu Chander Ghose, sometime Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta. The scion of an ancient and well-known family of Calcutta, Sir Charu Chander typified the culture and dignity of his class. Sir Charu had made a name for himself as an advocate of distinction and had adorned the Bench for well-nigh fifteen years. The Editor of this *Review* recalls many a happy hour he has spent in the company of Sir Charu Chander and his good old father Debender who were both valued friends of his. In his case, therefore, the loss to the public is heightened by the poignancy of a personal bereavement.

WORLD EVENTS

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

A NEW LOCARNO

IT will be remembered that several years ago, before Germany entered the League of Nations, one of the finest pieces of work done during the period when Sir Austin Chamberlain was Foreign Minister of Great Britain, was the launching of the Locarno Pact which bound France, Germany and Great Britain in a common agreement to preserve peace by each supporting the other against an aggressor. That Pact has had a good influence and its main provisions have since been incorporated in the League of Nations.

Now a new Locarno in Eastern Europe is being formed to include Russia, the Baltic States, Poland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Next to the Balkan States, these Eastern peoples present a real danger zone to the peace of Europe. Uniting them in an agreement along the lines of peace and economic progress is a great step forward in promoting peaceful attitudes.

Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Minister, has been outlining recently the progress made in this new Eastern Locarno. He calls it a pact of mutual assistance; in it an assurance is offered by France in respect of the boundaries of Germany on Germany's eastern side. This arrangement whereby Russia identifies herself with European interests has led to her being admitted into membership of the League of Nations.

BRITISH LABOUR AIMS

The British Labour Executive have been thinking out recently their aims to be considered at the annual Party Conference. British Labour have been greatly encouraged by the success won a short time ago in the London County Council elections, and they are now preparing for the General Election which must come in about two years' time. Public ownership of Control is their chief objective which will include the social or public ownership and control under drastically

reorganised conditions of all transport, electricity services, water supply, key industries as coal, iron and steel, ship-building and shipping, and the heavy industries as engineering.

The House of Lords is to be abolished and the House of Commons is to be reformed as to its methods of procedure. A collective peace system is to be urged; it will be seen that a radical change in the administration and political machine is to be inaugurated. Such a programme no doubt will make a strong appeal to many voters in Great Britain.

GERMANY'S PLEBISCITE

That which was expected has actually happened; Herr Hitler's wish to be the German President on the death of Von Hindenburg has been confirmed by a huge vote; Hitler is now the Head of the German State and the Executive of the Government; he can now formulate policy and carry out that policy, which means that Hitler has more power and authority than any other living man. The astonishing thing, however, is that over 4 millions of German citizens were independent enough to vote "NO" against Herr Hitler.

Now, what next? One can believe that President Hitler's first task will be to win over to his administration those who voted against him. He will not be able to do that by force; what he needs to do now is to consolidate his position, and conciliate his enemies. He can do that by a wise policy of forgiveness and national service without discrimination; that he is prepared to pursue such a policy is indicated by his wholesale freeing of political prisoners. The next problem will be to settle the Church dispute; that question looks rather ugly at present; it must be solved or it may bring the downfall of Herr Hitler; he can afford to be generous and conciliatory now, and one looks for a larger view of things and a policy that will regain confidence and make for progress.

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Given a year of peace among themselves, based upon a constructive and conciliatory policy, I believe that President Hitler will bring Germany out of her present chaos, and set her on the way towards recovery and prosperity once more.

AUSTRIA

Unfortunately Austria is not yet out of her troubles; the Nazi attitude is not yet defused. President Hitler has sent Von Papen to be the German Minister at Vienna. The Austrians are naturally sceptical; for they fear another move to force Austria to join with Nazi Germany; that the majority of Austrians absolutely refuse, for they wish to continue and maintain their independent status according to the policy of their assassinated Chancellor, Dr. Dollfuss.

Austria has another problem too, and that is the continuance of the Republic. Evidently there is a strong feeling throughout the country that the best way out of their political troubles will be by a return to Monarchy. To find a successor with the necessary driving power and executive ability is the problem of all Dictatorships. Some in Austria already see that problem rising, and believe that the only solution of it is in the return of a Monarch with a natural line of succession. I would not be at all surprised if Austria, and may be some other European countries will yet decide to return to the Monarchical form of Government.

SECESSION

Great Britain has two major problems of secession of her hands at the present time; they are Southern Ireland and Western Australia. It may be that after all the main issue is the right to secede, and when that right is conceded the whole agitation may subside. Mr. De Valera is claiming the right to secede for the Irish Free State, for it is a well-known fact that an Irish Republic is his objective; it is also well known that he has a large following who likewise claim the right to secede, but it is very doubtful if the majority of the Irish

Free members want to establish a Republic. If the whole of Ireland should unite on such a policy it could be carried, but Northern Ireland will not break with Great Britain, consequently an Irish Republic is not practical politics at the present time. Therefore if the right to secede were granted, I believe that the issue would soon die down.

Western Australia is still persisting in her threat to secede from the Australian Federation, but there are constitutional difficulties in the way that seem to make it impossible for the West to break away. Just as Lincoln said it was impossible to allow a separation in the United States, so it is equally unthinkable to allow an Eastern and a Western Australia to exist separately. If however the just claims of Western Australia can be met; and they must be allowed, and financial satisfaction granted, then I think the secession move will fall, and peace and harmony once more prevail.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

It is evidently the wish of the country to get the General Elections out of the way before the Centennial Celebration in Victoria and Melbourne comes on. The elections are just over. The following is the result of the election to the House of Representatives:

Lyonsites 28.

Pageites (Country Party) 14.

Scullinites 16.

Langites 8.

Doubtful 8.

All Douglas Credit candidates have been defeated. As a result of the election, anti-Labour parties have an easy majority and Mr. Lyons's United Australia Party will remain in power.

Mr. Lyons, the Prime Minister, interviewed by *Reuter*, said:

It looks as though the Government will be returned, in slightly reduced number, but still overwhelmingly the largest party. Taking into consideration the tremendous swing at the last election, this result is a strong endorsement of the Government.

THE NEW LOAN

THE most important event in the realm of Indian finance during the last month is the issue of the 3 per cent 1941 Loan. The issue of this loan was foreseen by the market from a pretty long time ahead. It was clear at the close of the lists for the 3½ per cent 1947-50 Loan that we had not had the last of the Government's borrowing programme for the year; for, while it was true that, as the Government had secured as much as they required at the time, the 1947-50 Loan could not be considered a failure, it is also true that the loan was not exactly suited to the requirements of certain sections of the investors, and that the partial failure of the loan was due as much to the miscalculations of certain banking institutions and other investors, as to the fact that the loan itself was not decided in full consideration of the needs of the various sections of investors. It is a matter of common knowledge that those, who expected that the 3½ per cent. loan would fall to a discount soon after the closing of the list, were thoroughly disappointed; and the actual trend of the giltedge market was quite the opposite of what they expected. From this followed two interesting conclusions. First that the intrinsic vitality of the giltedge market was more than one would expect from the applications that were received in the closing stages of the last loan and secondly, that the market would take kindly to a loan, only if it suited the exact requirements of the investors. The exchange banks particularly, left no room for doubt that, if a more short-dated issue than the last 3½ per cent. were issued, they would subscribe for it in large amounts.

The Government fortunately read the signs of the times quite correctly; and the result was the issue of the 3 per cent 1941 loan. The state of the prices of the various scrips at the time

demand that there should be only a 3 percent type of loan; and on this question there could possibly have been no two opinions. It was only in respect of the issue price that similar unanimity was difficult to obtain; and the Government of India, true to their traditions of timidity in regard to the yield of a New Loan, fixed the issue price at Rs. 99. But they were wise in leaving the amount of the loan unspecified. It was, so to speak, a loan on tap at the rate of 3 per cent. Instances have not been rare in the past of a reasonably successful loan being declared a failure, merely because the Government had fixed the amount of the loan at higher than their actual requirements. The success of the loan, needless to say, must be judged by whether the Government have succeeded in securing their requirements. The danger which is indicated in subscriptions falling short of the specified amount, has its counter-part in the event of subscriptions exceeding the amount. The first issue of the 3½ per cent. 1947-50 in May 1933 showed that, whenever there is a chance of subscriptions exceeding the specified amount, the Government might make the mistake of closing the list earlier and forcing sales on the part of those who had applied for larger amounts than they could take because they expected a *pro rata* allotment. The issue of a loan without specification of amount thus avoids both these dangers. It is equally wise that the lists for the loan are not kept open over a long period.

The loan was open for public subscriptions only for two days, September 10 and 11. And it was a complete success, in as much as the Government got Rs. 10.65 crores which is just about the needs for cash which they had. The market for its part, expected that Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 crores would be subscribed for and the Government themselves had reasons to think so and put their estimate at the former figure. But

this should make no difference to the judgment that the loan was a success. Even more convincing is the fact that within a fortnight of the closing of the list, the New Loan was dealt in at the exchanges at a premium of about two annas. In fact, the first New Loan period has been characterised by a marked strength in the giltedge market. 3½ per cent. Paper has gone well past the limit of Rs. 90 and it is in fact quoting at the time of writing Rs. 91-14. On this occasion the impetus of the strength in the Rupee securities comes from the sterling securities in London. During the third week of September giltedge prices put on nearly three points in London and the Indian securities have naturally followed suit, though hardly to the same extent as the sterling securities. . . .

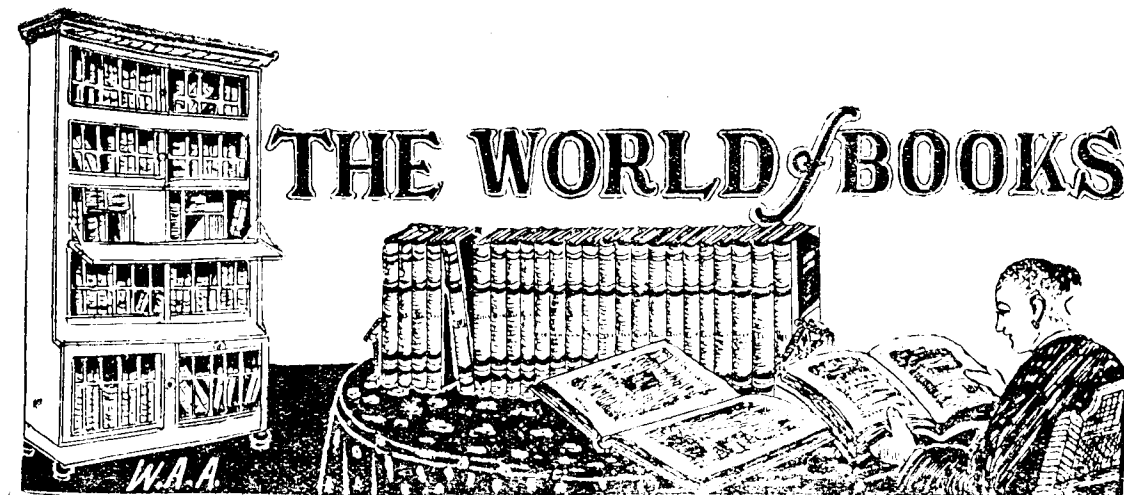
RESTRICTION OF JUTE

In Bengal the Government have at last been brought round to a recognition of the need for restriction of jute. Only a fortnight ago His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Minister for Agriculture acknowledged in certain addresses in the mofussil that the restriction of jute is necessary as much in the interest of the trade as in the larger interest of the province and the Government. The Minister for Agriculture confessed to the soundness of the view that the budgetary difficulties of the Government of Bengal can be traced to the low prices of jute and that the Government should, in their own interest, take measures to bring about a readjustment of supply and demand in the jute trade and a remunerative level of prices to the masses of Bengal's agriculturists. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal went further and encouraged the hope that the Government of Bengal were at last beginning to see the futility of any scheme of restriction on a purely voluntary basis and the need for examining the possibility of bringing some kind of pressure to bear upon the cultivators. But these hopes, which were somewhat

heedlessly raised by the Government, have been dashed to the ground by the announcement made in the third week of September that the Government have formulated a scheme of intensive propaganda for bringing about restriction of the jute crop on voluntary basis. The scheme is based on the idea that special officers working on the side of the Government and non-official bodies co-operating with them could bring about the amount of restriction needed. The Government pressed the appointment of a special officer who will be responsible for compiling the statistics of prices, stocks and consumption and their publication in a form in which the peasants can see for themselves the danger of unrestricted supply. The brunt of the work will, however, fall on the District Officer whose responsibility it will be to carry on the propaganda and produce the results. But it is proposed that the additional officers be posted in the heavy jute growing areas, so that one full time officer may be enabled to devote his attention to the task of restriction. The District Officers are to divide the area under their jurisdiction into so many "charge areas" each of which is to be under the care of a charge officer who will, as far as possible, be a non-official. The non-official charge officer is to endeavour to form association of cultivators pledged to bring about the restriction. The Government have also announced that the restriction will not be the task of any one department but of all departments which have to do with rural areas, and they are to co-operate to their utmost capacity in persuading the cultivators in bringing about the reduction in the acreage under jute. But no amount of intensive propaganda can bring about the desired result, convince the people of the sincerity of the Government's professions. The speeches of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Minister for Agriculture leave no room for doubt that the Government actually had at a stage considered the desirability of bringing about some form of compulsory restriction. That they have since abandoned it, must be due wholly to pressure from Olive Street circles who imagine that the profits of jute mills must necessarily be derived from the losses of the consumers.

Diary of the Month

- Aug. 26. The Assembly passes the Steel Protection Bill.
- Aug. 27. Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan and Doctor Khan are released but prohibited from proceeding to Frontier Province.
- Aug. 28. H. E. the Viceroy addresses both Houses of the Indian Legislature.
- Aug. 29. The Assembly passes the Navy Bill.
- Aug. 30. Lord Erskine, Governor-designate of Madras, is received in audience by H. M. the King and is invested with the insignia of K. G.
- Aug. 31. The Legislative Assembly is adjourned *sine die*.
- Sept. 1. All-Ceylon Women's Conference meets at Colombo, Mrs. Molamure presiding.
- Sept. 2. The Salvation Army High Council elects Miss Evangeline Cory Booth to the Generalship in succession to Mr. Higgins.
- Sept. 3. Six members of the Progressive Party walk out of the Council of State as a protest against the ruling of the President.
- Sept. 4. Gandhiji issues a statement *re* the report of his retirement from the Congress.
- Sept. 5. U. S. A. is faced with a big textile strike.
- Sept. 6. Council of State rejects Mr. P. N. Saprú's amendment to Army Bill. The Army and Navy Bills are passed in the Council of State. Council of State is adjourned *sine die*.
- Sept. 7. M. Bartheu, the French Foreign Minister, accepts the invitation of Italy to proceed to Rome to confer with Sgr. Mussolini.
- Sept. 8. Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, resigns his office.
- Sept. 9. The negotiations for a compromise between the Nationalist Party and the Congress Working Committee have fallen through.
- Sept. 10. Sir Charu Chander Ghose, ex-Acting Chief Justice, Bengal, is dead.
- Sept. 11. Germany declares that she will not enter any Eastern Locarno Pact.
- Sept. 12. Three of the seven accused in the Lebong outrage case are condemned to death and the rest to severe penalties.
- Sept. 13. Poland refuses to co-operate with the League of Nations in the settlement of the Minorities problem.
- Sept. 14. Britain and France express repudiation of treaty obligations by Poland.
- Sept. 15. The Siamese Government resigns over the Rubber question.
- Sept. 16. The Rana of Nepal is dead.
- Sept. 17. Russia enters the League.
—Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement *re* his contemplated severance from Congress.
- Sept. 18. Sir Osborne Smith is appointed first Governor of the Reserve Bank.
- Sept. 19. British Liberal Party decides to have no compact with others in connection with the next General Election.
- Sept. 20. Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Aney issue a joint statement *re* the coming Assembly Elections.
- Sept. 21. Sir Alan Cobham and Squadron-leader Helmore leave Portsmouth on a non-stop flight to India.
- Sept. 22. Poland withdraws her proposal to call an international Conference of minorities.
- Sept. 23. President Roosevelt appeals to end the American textile strike.
- Sept. 24. The Duke of Gloucester presents the throne and crown of Ceylon to Kandy Town.
- Sept. 25. Heavy casualties are reported from Central Japan as the result of a severe typhoon.



BANKING IN INDIA. By S. G. Panandikar, M.A., D.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.) Longmans.

The aim of this book is stated to be "to give a clear and up-to-date account of banking in India, including the Reserve Bank of India within a reasonable compass, and in as simple language as possible for the benefit of the ordinary reader." The author must be congratulated on having achieved his purpose with remarkable success. The book does not pretend to be in any sense a fresh contribution to the available knowledge of banking in India. But the lay reader and the average student will undoubtedly welcome the publication of this book which gives them in neat and lucid language all that they should like to know of the various aspects of Indian banking. The author has fully utilised the voluminous, although valuable, reports of the Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees and the mass of evidence given before those Committees. The chapter on the Reserve Bank of India carries the history of events right up to the passing of the Reserve Bank Act of 1934. Even the author's unwillingness to take any decisive view himself on certain controversial problems is perhaps not altogether a defect, considering the limited aim of the book and the class of readers for whom it is intended. There are 15 chapters in the book and the plan of the book follows the lines adopted by the report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. The book is well got up and the index at the end adds to its usefulness.

SONGS FROM PRISON. Translations of Indian Lyrics made in Jail by M. K. Gandhi. George Allen and Unwin. [Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Rs. 2-10.]

This delightful little volume is a collection of translations made in Jail by Mahatma Gandhi, of his favourite lyrics both from the Upanishads and from poets like Tulsidas, Surdas, Nanak, Kabir, Mirabai, Dadu and Tukaram, to mention only a few. The translations have been put in metrical form by Mr. Hoyland, who seems to have made a few other minor changes to make it appeal better to all classes of readers. The poems, as may be expected, are instinct with spiritual fervour. Those who have known Mahatmaji as a political or social worker know him to be a Hindu, but can see little in his Hinduism to differentiate it from Christianity. The present volume will reveal to them the deep Upanishadic foundations of his spirituality. Look for instance at this gem on p. 12 :

In the early morning
I bow to Him who dwelleth beyond darkness,
Who shineth as the sun :
I worship Him who is perfection,
Him entitled anciently the Wholly Good.
In him,
We, peering through this veil of darkness,
Imagine that we see the universe brought forth,
Even as, in Darkness,
Men think a rope a snake

Whoever would have expected this ardent soldier to be a subscriber to *vivarta-vada*? The book is excellently got up and all royalties accruing from its sale "will go to the funds of Mr. Gandhi's work for the removal of untouchability in India."

HIGGLEDY PIGGLEDY. By Babu Piche Lal, B.A. Published by the Times of India Press, Bombay. Price Rs. 2. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

Babu Piche Lal B.A., etc. (alleged or otherwise) is an old friend with a very young heart. He is invariably bubbling over with a kindly and tolerant humour. We have here a collection of his latest reminiscences couched in his usual vernacular English and full of delightful malapropisms. He is ably assisted in his amusing adventures by his espoused and fat Armenian wife, Pipi, and his friends, Mr. Cockey Lemon and Dr. Hatu Ram. His evolutions from a pig-stick-hunt, through kidnapping, horse-racing and circus-management to the Deputy Directorship of Girls' Schools in Kushdilupur State provide excellent reading for the leisure hours. How he became the ship's travelling ayah to the Maltese lady, Madame Mifsud, is perhaps the best of the bunch. His hints on Flirting and Spooning and Gentlemen's Etiquette are splendid. The illustrations by Mr. Moorehouse add considerably to the enjoyment of the book and its whimsical situations.

LAW OF MEETINGS AND CLUBS. By R. Davar. Oxford University Press. 1934. Price. Rs. 6.

The writer is not aware that any book published in India on this subject exists. And no one is really so qualified to write on this subject as Mr. Sohrab Davar. The value of the book is to the lawyer and layman alike. There is in India a tendency unhappily to attach greater importance to the technicalities of procedure at meetings, rather than to the business to be transacted. Such questions when they arise can be instantaneously dealt with without prejudice to the real work if the Chairman were in a position to lay down his ruling with confidence. The author has dealt with the subject clearly and exhaustively and we agree with Mr. Justice Wadia that it will be of great use to Secretaries of Companies and public bodies, practitioners, shareholders and businessmen generally.

A CRITIQUE OF THE WHITE PAPER. Parts I & II. Published by the Politics Club, Calcutta.

These two brochures are the result of a series of co-operative discussions at the meetings of the Politics Club, whose object is to promote the scientific study of social, political and administrative problems with special reference to India. The First Part deals with the Secretary of State and his Council, the Governor-General and the Federal Legislature, the powers of the Governor, provincial autonomy and second chambers and the franchise; and the Second Part covers the fields of fundamental rights, the future of Burma, the Indian States, Defence, the Reserve Bank and the Railway Board and the Federal Judiciary, the Services and the Minorities. The White Paper is deemed a challenge to Indian nationalism; and the Advisory Council which the Secretary of State is empowered to appoint will be, in all likelihood, a citadel of reaction. The general conclusion of the brochures is that the White Paper Scheme is not only inadequate and reactionary in many respects, but puts forward a *camouflage* federation that may deceive the unwary.

THE WORLD'S GREAT SERMONS. Selected by Sidney Dark. Arthur Barker Ltd., London.

This is an interesting collection of sermons by great Christian divines from St. Bernard to Charles Spurgeon. Not all students of the literature are acquainted with some of the masterpieces of pulpit eloquence included in this volume. The collection covers a period of seventeen centuries and represents some of the most powerful phases of Christian thought in Europe. There are no less than four and twenty sermons in all, typifying as many preachers of note from the third century to the end of the nineteenth. The Editor has done well to add a brief introductory note to each sermon, which greatly enhances the value of the selection.

DEMOCRACY. By J. A. Hobson. John Lane, The Bodley Head, Limited, London. 2s. 6d.

In this book, Mr. Hobson starts off with a criticism of 19th century democracy showing that in its present form it is not able to meet the needs of government of our day. He refers to France, America and Great Britain, and states that while they have been the foremost upholders of democracy, they are now losing faith in the parliamentary system as at present organised; Russia, Italy and Germany have completely changed to a new system of control, not essentially political but really economic. Mr. Hobson believes that the present capitalist policy is to seize and continue the leadership in economic planning, or that leadership will pass into the hands of the Socialists or Communists. The reason of the uprising of Fascism and Hitlerism has been the necessity of forestalling the planning which would take the profit motive out of the capitalist system and convert that system into a Socialist democracy. "If capitalism was to save itself, it must abandon, if not the form, at any rate the substance of democracy and assume dictatorship." The real issue, as Mr. Hobson sees it, is the choice between social democracy and the authoritative State operating as a safeguard for capitalism.

SELECTIONS FROM THE UPANISHADS. By Rai Bahadur P. Kashi Nath, M.B.E. Nenu Kishore Press, Lucknow.

The Upanishads contain the quintessence of all Indian philosophy and the author has selected some well known passages from this sacred book. The English version which accompanies each text is done in simple, elegant style with a view to bring out the obvious meanings for the benefit of the lay reader. No attempt is made to conjure the reader with isoteric interpretations. The selections must therefore be all the more welcome to the general reader anxious to have a peep into the wisdom of the ancients.

FROM WRONG ANGLES. By Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta. Price Rs. 1-8. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.)

The author regards humour as a healing balm, thinks that Indians do not laugh enough and proceeds to supply some fairly amusing matter. Laugh at others, he says, but even more laugh at yourself. He has collected together in one volume articles contributed by him to various journals, more particularly the *Indian Finance* for over eleven years past on political, economic and miscellaneous subjects. His observations extend over such varied topics as—the (then) Next Viceroy and the last Round Table Conference, the Stabilisation of the Rupee and Going Off the Gold Standard, the Chinese Tangle and Honours List, Profusion of Plurals and Flowers of Speech, etc. He has a light and lively, if somewhat mathematical, touch and while professing to look at things from wrong angles, he seeks to give his readers what he considers the right point of view. It is an altogether stimulating book.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION IN VEDIC LITERATURE. By Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, M.A., D.Phil. Oxford University Press, Bombay.

THESE MEN WERE MASONS. A series of Biographies of Masonic significance. By Hubert S. Banner. With a Preface by Rt. Hon. Lord Amthill. Chapman and Hall Ltd., London.

THE REVOLT AGAINST MECHANISM. By L. P. Jacks. (Hibbert Lectures 1933.) George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

THE LITTLE WAY. By P. Johannes, S.J. Light of the East Office, 30, Park St., Calcutta.

SIR N. N. SIRCAR'S SPEECHES AND PAMPHLETS. Ed. by B. N. Dutta Roy, BAR-AT-LAW. The Book Company Ltd., Calcutta.

REVIVED MEMORIES. By K. Subba Rao, B.A. With a Foreword by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. Ganesh & Co., Madras.

THE ENGLISH WORKS OF RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY. (Social and Educational). Sadharan Brahma Samaj, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

LOVELY DREAMS OF YOUTH. (Verses). By V. N. Pangarkar, B.A. Dwarkadas Mansine, Room No. 34, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

Hyderabad

THE NIZAM'S RELIGION

For some time past there has been a strong rumour afloat in Hyderabad that H. E. H. the Nizam, through his published utterances in verse, has showed a distinct leaning towards Shia persuasion, although he belongs to the Sunni Hanafi sect, of which the vast majority of Muslims in Hyderabad are followers.

The Nizam in a *firman* issued recently states that the rumour is entirely without foundation in truth, as he is still a staunch Sunni of Hanafi persuasion as were all his forefathers. The *firman* reads:

I have learnt through some sources that hereditary religious beliefs which I have held in accordance with the Koran and authentic traditions of the Holy Prophet, not from to-day but ever since I attained the age of discretion and which constitute "Hanafi Talzeella" in the real sense, and in conformity with which I mentioned in the previous *firman* that devotion to or belief in the Prophet's family, who were part of "Seqalaim"—(two worlds)—was part of my faith, have created an idea in the minds of the public that I have changed my religion, which is not true.

It is, therefore, necessary to write a few lines to explain this matter. And it is this, viz., that all different sects that have existed in Islam are generally one in principle. No doubt, there are differences with regard to minor subsidiary matters and these have been in existence for the last 13 centuries, but as long as the main principle remains unchanged minor secondary matters cannot by themselves endanger religion. When such is the case, it is incumbent on every human being to follow the course which his common sense suggests—a course which is supported by the book of God and the sayings of the Holy Prophet, which he should follow, as he cannot be subject in his personal beliefs to any other individual.

A HARIJAN IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Some time back a deputation waited upon the Political Member of His Exalted Highness' Government, in consequence of which it has been decided to nominate a Harijan Member to the Local Municipal Corporation.

INSTRUCTIONAL FILMS

Hyderabad will be a pioneer in India in the matter of getting instructional films. H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have already entered into a contract in that connection with the Bombay Talkies Ltd.

Mysore

FUTURE OF MYSORE INDUSTRIES

Mr. R. Sundaram Iyer, President, Chamber of Commerce, Mysore, in the course of his address to the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, which met recently at Bangalore, announced that:

"A successful Badravati combined with electrical energy developed at the Gersoppa Falls would provide for a number of successful subsidiary industries. The forests of Malnad are capable of yielding rich raw materials for such industries as the manufacture of matches on a wider scale, paper-making, pencil-making and the like. I also anticipate that eventually we can secure from the Malnad forests the raw materials from which artificial silk is produced, thus providing the nucleus for a prosperous Mysore Rayon Industry in our midst."

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS

The Government of Mysore have passed orders establishing a steel plant at Bhadravati to manufacture several sections of steel in demand in South India. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 21 lakhs of which Rs. 2 lakhs is for generating power at Bhadravati. Messrs. Demag of Duisburg and Messrs. Siemens Schuckert Werke of Berlin will supply the mechanical and electrical equipment. The plant is expected to roll 21 tons of sections in about 10 hours and the open hearth capacity is 30 tons.

MYSORE EXHIBITION

The news that the Mysore Dasara Exhibition will be held at Mysore City from 9th to 23rd of this month both days inclusive, will be of interest to businessmen all over India. The exhibition is being organised every year with a view to take stock of the economic progress of the State of Mysore and also to afford an opportunity to compare this progress with that achieved in other parts in India. The permanency of this annual event ensures continuity of industrial and commercial efforts in the State of Mysore and offers an opportunity for continuous contact between visitors from outside and the mercantile community of Mysore.

Cochin

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The Cochin Legislative Council passed recently a demand for a grant of Rs. 15,36,135 for the Education Department for 1110 (August 17, 1934 to August 16, 1925).

The policy followed in the selection of Deputy Inspectors was discussed in connexion with a motion to reduce the allotment.

Mr. T. N. Menon, Director of Public Instruction, replied that for selection grade appointments it was not enough to take seniority alone into account. Conduct, character and efficiency had also to be considered, and the best men available were chosen.

The "cut" motion was withdrawn.

EDUCATION IN COCHIN

The Cochin Educational Survey Committee has disapproved the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction in Cochin to constitute local boards to control elementary education. It is of opinion that local self-governing bodies in the State have not developed sufficiently to look after education.

The Committee has, however, accepted a proposal to form a Central Board of Education to advise the Director on the administration of the Department of Education.

Rewa

AVIATION IN REWA

A survey was recently made for a landing ground for aeroplanes at Rewa. There is already such a ground at Satna for aeroplanes on the Allahabad-Jubbulpore route. So that, the two largest towns in the State will soon be easily accessible by air.

EDUCATION IN REWA

Rewa has now an Educational Board to advise the Educational Minister on questions affecting primary and secondary education. This will evoke popular co-operation in the cause of education.

Alwar

THE MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR

"The term of the Maharajah of Alwar's absence from his State is indefinite," says a *communiqué* issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

The *communiqué* says:

The attention of the Government has been drawn to certain statements which have appeared in the press implying that the Maharajah will be returning to his State next March.

On the departure of His Highness from the State, the Government of India undertook the responsibility for the administration of the State until its finances were rehabilitated, its administrative machinery reorganised, and its population restored to a measure of prosperity.

There is no prospect of this being achieved within the short space of two years and the term of his absence is, therefore, indefinite.

It may be recalled that His Highness was asked in May 1933 to leave the State, making over the administration to Mr. F. V. Wylie, the Prime Minister.

Gwalior

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The Gwalior Durbar has appointed a Committee to go into the condition of the handloom industry in that State and to suggest ways and means for improving it.

Chanderi, a place in the State, has been famous for the manufacture of handloom products, especially those interwoven with gold thread and lace. In recent years, it is stated, this industry has declined. The Durbar has therefore appointed three experts to investigate the problem.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce recently received a communication from the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce requesting their co-operation with the Committee in conducting enquiries in this part of the country. The Southern India Chamber have, in response, advised the Gwalior Chamber of the chief places where enquiry might be carried on and have also offered to give all necessary assistance.

Travancore

A LEAD MINE

A lead mine has been discovered at Vazhakulam, a suburb of Thodupuzhai, a place 30 miles from Kottayam.

The discovery was made by labourers working in a stone quarry. Seeing the stone covered with a white substance, they made a report to the owner, who on examination found that it was lead. On further examination the metal was found over a wide area. The matter has been brought to the attention of the geological expert of the Government of Travancore.

Kolhapur

THE TRADE OF KOLHAPUR

The trade of Kolhapur City has grown considerably since the establishment of the Kolhapur Bank Ltd. under the patronage of the State Government. For the convenience of trade and to facilitate advances by the Bank without the necessity of having to go through a dilatory process, the State has recently made applicable Section 58 (F.) by the Transfer of Property Act to transactions with the Bank, so that the deposit of Title Deeds with the Bank as security for debt will be as binding a transaction as getting the transfer deed registered and handing over possession of the estate to the Bank.

INDIAN STATES AND CONGRESS

Asked if there would be branches of the Indian National Congress in the Indian States, Mahatmaji is reported to have written a letter to Seth Govindas, in Hindi, the translation of which is given below :

"I have gone through your letter. My letters and interviews could not mean that there should not or cannot be Congress Committees in Indian States. Such Committees as existed before, like the Baghelkhand District Congress Committee, about which you have written to me must continue to function. If any State stands in the way of such committees, it would be deeply deplored."

Jhabua

THE JHABUA STATE

The Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department have issued the following *communiqué* :

His Highness the Rajah of Jhabua has received repeated warnings from the Government of India regarding the misuse of his ruling powers and neglect of the administration. His Highness, after a period of restriction and control, was allowed in 1931 to exercise full powers again on giving certain specific undertakings to the Government of India. But, unfortunately, the Rajah has not made good use of this last opportunity to prove his capacity as a Ruler, and the Government of India have, therefore, been obliged to advise him to disassociate himself from the administration and to reside outside the State for an indefinite period, handing over all the administration powers to a Dewan to be approved by the Government of India, subject to the general supervision of the Political authorities. His Highness has accepted this advice and steps are now being taken to restore the administration of the State.

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South Africa

THE AGENT'S REPORT

The Annual Report for 1933 of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa says that there has been some improvement in the social relationship between Indians and Europeans in the Union. We are told that in response to the Agent's representations, a number of Municipalities deferred action against Indians alleged to be in illegal occupation of "Proclaimed lands", pending the report of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission. The Union Government agreed to subsidise the employment of distressed Indians; 300 such Indians were employed by the Durban Municipality. The Agent's efforts to secure amelioration of the conditions of Indian traders affected by Municipal Ordinance were not successful. "As regards the Transvaal Licences (control) Ordinance," says the Report, "the position is that so far as any extension or alteration of trade is concerned, the Indian trade is at the mercy of the local authority. The Agent has made representation to the authorities, but for the present there seems to be no possibility of change in an ordinance which places the livelihood of an unrepresented community in the hands of men who in certain cases are or may be their commercial rivals, and it takes away the right of appeal to a court of law." In the sphere of Education, there has been, according to the report, real improvement. Colour prejudice accentuated by political disabilities is, however, still rampant in South Africa.

Germany

INDIANS IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

A communication from the Secretary of the India Institute of the Deutsche-Akademie, Munich, announces that scholarships for higher studies in various German Universities for the academic year 1934-35 have been awarded for the 21 Indian students.

Zanzibar

ZANZIBAR INDIANS

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Council of the Liberal Federation at Allahabad strongly protesting against the recent legislation passed by the Zanzibar Legislative Council, which deprived the Indian community of existing rights and adversely affected Indian interests and placed them at a disadvantage, compared with their European commercial rivals and created bitterness between them and the Arab and African communities.

The Council urged the Government of India to use every means in their power to prevent injustice being done to the Indian community settled in Zanzibar for generations and to whom Zanzibar owed so much, and approved the action of the Government in sending Mr. K. P. S. Menon to Zanzibar to study conditions on the spot.

In this connection Mr. Andrews, who has returned from a tour in East Africa, declared :

"All my efforts so far have proved unsuccessful and the position of Indians in East Africa is getting worse."

Mr. Andrews added that the present position was one of stalemate that had been created by the Zanzibar Government, which passed six Ordinances preventing Indians from acquiring land, the worst legislation being the Land Alienation Act.

Japan

PROFESSORSHIP IN OSAKA SCHOOL

Mr. Madan Lal Jain, a prominent business man of the Punjab, has been appointed Professor of Hindustani and Persian Languages in the School of Foreign Languages, Osaka, Japan.

Mr. Madan Lal is the first Indian to be appointed a professor of languages in that school. The main object of the present appointment is to facilitate, so far as languages are concerned, the task of representatives of various Japanese companies who visit India.

Siam

INDIANS IN SIAM

There are, according to a correspondent to the *Times of India*, about 10,000 Indians in Siam. The majority of them come from the Central and the United Provinces. They are mostly watchmen, milk-vendors and washermen—an honest and hard working class of people. There are also in Siam some Indian merchants mostly Mohammadans from the Bombay Presidency and a few Sindhis. There are also a few Sikhs and a number of Pathans who hail from the North-Western Province and identify themselves as Indians. These merchants deal in rice, sugar and other provisions. There is some little trade between South India and Siam, handled by a few Madras Mehammadan merchants. Some of the Indian merchants are the richest in Bangkok. Indians are not well represented in the Government service. There is first the language difficulty. About 2,000 Indians, hailing from the Tamil and Telugu districts, are employed as labourers in the rubber plantations in the southern portion of Siam. Quite a number of Indians have married Siamese women and settled down for good in that country.

Kenya

INDIANS IN KENYA

In order to enable the Government of India to appraise the probable effect upon Indians in Kenya of the marketing legislation which has been proposed by the Government of the Colony, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., will be asked, after he has completed his work in Zanzibar, where he has been sent on a similar mission in connexion with the recent land legislation in the island, to make necessary inquiries in Kenya before returning to India.

Mr. Menon will also visit Uganda and Tanganyika, where marketing legislation has been in force for some time.

F. M. S.

INDIANS IN SINGAPORE MUNICIPALITY

The correspondent of the *Hindu* understands that as a result of representations made by the President of the Indian Association to the Colonial Secretary and to the Presiding Officer of the Singapore Municipality, the Government has agreed to consider in a favourable manner the claim of the Indian community to elect its representatives to the Municipality if a suitable method of election can be devised.

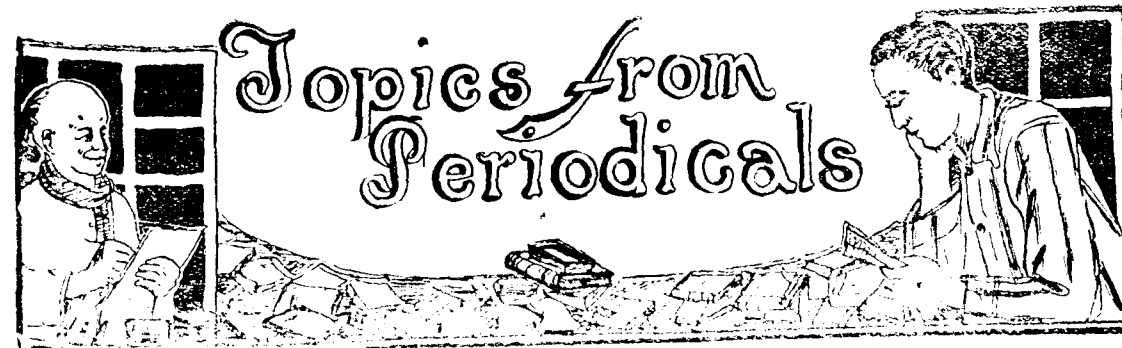
The Europeans, the Eurasians and the Chinese elect their representatives through their respective Associations and Chambers of Commerce. The difficulty in the case of the Indians is that they have more than 60 different associations in Singapore alone, none of which can claim to represent the whole community. In view of the sympathetic attitude taken by the Government, it has become necessary that either the various associations should amalgamate into one or form a representative central body on which the franchise can be conferred.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN F. M. S.

A scheme for the establishment of a Commercial Museum of Indian products in the Federated Malay States, it is understood, is being considered by the Government of India.

In this connection the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence recently drew up a scheme for locating the Museum at Singapore, Penang or Kuala-Lumpur under the control and management of the Agent of the Government of India. That officer, according to the scheme, would have the custody of the exhibits and book orders to be forwarded to the exhibitors in India. The Agent, it appears, is in favour of the scheme which, in his opinion, would vastly improve the market for Indian goods there.

INDIANS OVERSEAS. By Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A., Ph.D. Price Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Re. 1-4. G. A. Nataran & Co., G. T., Madras



CLIVE: THE MAN OF DESTINY.

Mr. R. J. Minney, joint author of the play "Clive of India" has some very entertaining things to say of his hero in the current issue of the *Asiatic Review*. Clive regarded himself as a man of destiny. Very early in life, when he was barely, seventeen, he made repeated attempts at suicide—and it has been said that on the pistol missing fire when he held it twice to his head, he declared with a sudden realization of what he was to be—"I must be preserved for something. Fate must have some purpose in store." Indeed destiny was apparently intent on his preservation. It is really astounding what a variety and multitude of perils he survived. Says Mr. Minney:

There was, for instance, the capture of Madras, when the entire white population of that settlement were made prisoners by the French, and the Governor and all the members of Council were led in chains through the streets of the French capital, Pondicherry. Clive, somehow, by assuming the disguise of an Indian, contrived to escape. He fled to Fort St. David, where, in a few weeks, he was involved in a fantastic duel for a daring to tell a man that he had cheated at cards. This man was so incensed that he strode up to Clive, pressed a pistol to his head and asked him to repeat what he had said. Astonishingly, Clive did. But fate stayed the hand of the bully and Clive again survived.

But it is when he adopted the military career in earnest that he had the most remarkable escapes.

At Devicotah, he charged the enemy fortifications with no more than thirty-three men, and although thirty of them were cut down, he went on fighting, with swords and bullets whistling about his head, again and again within an inch of death. He emerged from that encounter unscathed. He was waylaid by bandits and savage tribes, but escaped. At Arcot, during the fighting in the streets, when the enemy were blazing at him from every window, he exposed himself repeatedly. There were English dead and dying all around, and once the

muzzle of a musket was thrust from a near-by window within a few inches of his head, aimed carefully, but just as the trigger was being pressed the Indian was noticed by a young English lieutenant, who promptly struck the musket aside. The bullet went wide, Clive's life was saved, but the native, mad for revenge, swung round and shot the young lieutenant dead.

There are also on record the fortunes of that famous night when, at Samiavaram, Clive's camp was suddenly invaded by the French. Clive was awakened from a deep sleep by a shot fired right into his tent.

The bullet missed him by a hair's-breadth, shattering a box that lay at his feet and killing a servant asleep at his side. Clive dashed out in his night shirt. The enemy fired from all sides and slashed at him with their swords, wounding him in two or three places. But Clive was not to be deterred. Despite the confusion, despite the darkness which was illumined only by death, despite the loss of blood that every minute left him weaker, he motioned to two sergeants to hold him up, one at each shoulder, and assist him round the camp—and by the morning, faint and exhausted, he had the satisfaction of knowing that the invaders were dead, dying, and in full flight.

Clive's exploits were not unrecognised in his own time. The elder Pitt, Secretary for War at the time, amid the distress of many disasters that attended the opening phases of the Seven Years' War, "saw in the East the bright star of Clive." Pitt said:

We have lost our glory, honour, and reputation, everywhere but in India. There the country has a heaven-born General who has never learnt the art of war, nor is his name enrolled among the great officers who have for many years received their country's pay. Yet he was not afraid to attack a numerous army with a handful of men.

Encouraged by this tribute, Clive wrote to Pitt to urge him that the control of India was far too big a project to be left in the hands of a trading company; and that was the beginning of Britain's Empire in the East.

THE FUTURE OF SMALL STATES

The Four Power Pact, put forward by Signor Mussolini and accepted in principle by Great Britain, France and Germany, has aroused in the smaller States an apprehension which has not yet calmed down. Dr. R. Hercod in an article in the August issue of *The Fortnightly* says:

It matters little that the Pact is practically dead and buried. The Duce is tenacious; he does not readily sacrifice his plans, and the little nations already see themselves delivered over without defence to a new Holy Alliance to be disposed of at its pleasure. They are quite willing indeed to admit that the great Powers may discuss important international questions without inviting Luxembourg or Albania to join in their councils. But although peoples, like individuals, have short memories, they remember what took place yesterday, and they have not forgotten that the father of the Pact has declared more than once, in the trenchant and slightly aggressive language which he likes to employ in his oratorical manifestations, that the role of the small states in the history of the world has come to an end and that their existence is no longer justified.

Doubtless there is no reason to fear that the small states will be annexed by their more powerful neighbours; the times of the partitions of Poland have gone by, and only a victim of persecution mania could imagine that Great Britain would ever annex Norway, or French troops occupy western Switzerland. As for Italy, it is but fair to recognize that Signor Mussolini has never claimed Italian Switzerland, and that when exalted spirits have attempted to foment pro-Italian agitation among the Italian-speaking Swiss, he has always promptly intervened, and it has ceased.

In the case of Germany the position is less clear. Nazi theorists consider all people of German race as among the elect: those living beyond the frontiers of the Third Empire are separated brothers whom it is hoped to see restored to the arms of the Fatherland. Certain Nazi circles quite fail to understand why Swiss Germans or Austrians betray so little eagerness to respond to the appeal addressed to them, and these zealots doubtless would be willing to bring these lost sheep into the fold by force. It must be acknowledged, however, that the attitude of official Germany, towards Switzerland at any rate, is quite correct, and there is no reason to attribute to it annexationist designs.

But there are indirect ways of exercising authority, says Dr. Hercod, and it is this form of subjection that the small nations fear. What partially justifies these fears is the fact that the four big powers are not disinterested arbiters with but one aim to create order, peace and justice throughout the world. To appease these conflicts, the writer suggests that the great Powers should make mutual concessions

at the expense of the smaller states dividing the European world into spheres of influences:

to England the Scandinavian countries; to France Western Europe; to Italy the region of the Danube and the Balkans; to Germany the Baltic States and Russia. Those who follow this reasoning doubtless go too far. But they may recall the famous Hugenberg memorandum at the London Economic Conference, in which the Nationalist Minister proposed to lay Russia under regular contribution to the profit of Germany. The uneasiness of the small nations is accordingly to be understood, even if their fears are exaggerated.

In conclusion, the writer observes that if the small nations, conscious of their responsibilities and of the moral force that their union will confer upon them, take action, they will indeed have deserved well of humanity.

THE GOOD COMPANIONS

Modern woman claims equality with man; the equality which he denies to her while perhaps admitting in his innermost heart that the claim is justified. The August issue of the *Magazine Digest* publishes in a condensed form an article on the above subject by Emmanuel Berl. The writer observes that the modern woman strives to set up relations of good companionship with the man in the following ways:

companionship at the office and laboratory, on the golf links, tennis courts, on sunny beaches and in swimming pools; companionship on the stage and in the movies, between cameraman and star, electrician and supernumerary, director and second; comradeship between the young men and young women who stroll from one night club to the other, dancing and flirting, without as much as a suspicion—so they say!—of that elusive thing called love.

The writer proceeds that the woman who likes to insist on the relations of comradeship she has established with the man suddenly and unexpectedly undergoes a metamorphosis on the eleventh day, at the eleventh hour, so much so that the pal apparent turns into an outraged and resentful belle. And yet the equality between the young man and young woman exists—in the way in which both cheat and reciprocally elude themselves on the subject of equality.

THE OXFORD TUTORIAL SYSTEM

Mr. R. K. Kapur writes to the *Educational India* for August on "The Oxford Tutorial System." An Oxford College, it might be remarked, is a residential institution, in which the students and the Professors and Principal live under the same roof, dine together in the Common Hall and make common use of the library, lecture-rooms, playing-fields, etc. Here the students and the Professors move about freely. For all other academic purposes the Colleges are the University. After a new-comer has been admitted to a College, he will be presented by that institution to the Vice-Chancellor, who will then matriculate him as a member of the University.

It is from now onwards until he takes his final 'schools' that he will be regarded to be *in statu pupillari*, donning *sub-fusc* and an undergraduate's cap and gown on ceremonial occasions, and subject to the proctorial jurisdiction. Before coming into residence perhaps he would have chosen the subject he would now proceed to study; if not, he can discuss the matter with the Head of his College, or with a tutor who would be willing to give him expert and sympathetic advice. After he has fixed upon a definite course, he will be assigned to a tutor, to whom, during the three or four years of his stay, he will be responsible for his studies.

At least once a week during term the pupils have to write essays on a topic dealing with the subject the tutor had asked them to study in the preceding week.

Almost every week during the term the tutors meet together with the Head of the College and discuss their pupils and the work. The tutor's remarks will be supplemented by what the others have noticed of the man, so that each undergraduate will be freely criticised. As a result the Head of the College might send for the man and give him necessary advice or threaten penalties. The knowledge of the tutors' meeting has always a sobering effect on the inmates of a College. On the last day of the term, there is, what is colloquially known as "the don rag," when the Head and the tutors of a college are seated at the high table in the Hall, and each undergraduate has to appear before them by turn. The tutor makes a verbal report on the man's work and the Head of the College concludes with appropriate words of encouragement or reproof.

In concluding, the writer points out:

In many Oxford Colleges, undergraduates are also placed under a moral tutor who is generally not the same person to whom they go for their studies. His duties are those of a kindly guardian to whom the students refer their practical, moral or intellectual difficulties. He keeps an eye on the conduct of his pupils, and drops hints when things are going wrong. By convention he is always the undergraduate's counsel for defence when the latter is hauled before the authorities for some misconduct or for a breach of the college discipline.

THE SECRET OF INDIA'S FASCINATION

Sister Christine in an article, in the *Vedanta Kesari* for September, says that it is not the charm of Taj Mahal or the jewelled palaces of Mohugla that fascinates one. But says the writer:

It is all this, it is the sum-total of all this, it is more—it is the call of the soul of man whether he knows it or not. All this external beauty is but a fragment, a reflection, a ray of that beauty which is invisible, unseen, eternal. Beyond it, behind it, shining through it is the Great Reality. This is the secret of the fascination, of the glamour, of the irresistible attraction, for India's gift to the world is the Light Spiritual. This spirituality is represented on the material plane by majesty, beauty, charm, by mighty citadels of snow standing guard over radiant plains and majestic rivers.

India is the land of introspection and spirituality, the land of the Avatars and founders of religion—Rama, Krishna, Buddha, Sankaracharya, and others from the most ancient times down to the present day, an unbroken line of luminous souls.

If the Wealth of Ind is now only a memory of the past, she still has those more precious treasures of which she cannot be despoiled:

Inexhaustible mines of spiritual riches still remain to bless not only her children but the whole world. Of all the gems in this vast treasure-house, there is one peerless, precious beyond price, the Koh-i-noor of the collection, and that is the teaching of the Atman, the revelation of the glory and divinity of man, the knowledge of his heritage through which he knows himself to be immortal, to be one whom death and sorrow cannot touch without beginning and without end, before whose magnitude the suns and moons and stars and all their systems appear like drops in the ocean, before whose glory universes crumble into nothingness and space and time vanish. This is the wondrous "Evangeli of the Self."

ELEVEN GREATEST LIVING INDIANS

In the latest issue of the *Triveni*, Mr. Iswar Dutt indulges in the pleasant pastime of naming the eleven greatest living Indians. Taking all in all, his list is fairly comprehensive and will meet with general approval. Mr. Dutt's essay is a closely reasoned one and there are few surprises in his list. But everyone has his own preferences and there is certainly room for alterations in the list according to one's whim. In ranking men according to merit various factors have to be taken into account and Mr. Dutt in his sprightly essay gives his own reasons for his preferences. Gandhiji, doubtless, tops the list closely followed by the poet Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Without attempting the order of merit, Mr. Dutt gives the next four places to what he calls the intellectuals: Sir J. C. Bose, Sir P. C. Ray, Sir C. V. Raman and Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Of the national workers, Pandit Malaviya takes rank as second to Mahatmaji only. Who next?

I personally think that the next place goes to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri whose rise is one of the revelations of modern Indian history. As Gokhale's successor and Gandhi's friend, as India's servant and statesman, and as the Empire's orator and ambassador, Mr. Sastri has made history. All over the world he has been received as a humanitarian agent who combines the breadth of a statesman with the depth of a scholar, and the fervour of an evangelist and is as much respected for his character as admired for his calibre. There is no exaggeration in the claim of *The Nation and Athenaeum* that he is a representative of all that is best in Indian national aspirations—Gandhi's equal in unchallengeable purity of motive, and immeasurably his superior in practical wisdom.

Sastri leads inevitably Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Then comes the "spell-binder"—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—"poet, patriot, peace-maker and nurse." Who next but Jawaharlal who has "affected the mind of his generation" more than his father did.

Here is my galaxy then, consisting of Gandhi and Tagore, Bose and Ray, Raman and Radhakrishnan, Malaviyaji, Sastri and Sapru, Sarojini and Jawaharlal, who compare favourably with the eleven greatest men of any nation in the world. All of them are of course not equally great, and in the nature of things can't be.

Further, contemporary estimates can't stand the test of time. As each year passes the greatness of contemporary celebrities dwindles. Time mercilessly wipes out, certainly some, perhaps many, of the names from my impressive list. A century hence, to-day's great men may only be known (to students of research) as Mahatmaji's contemporaries. Sweet, indeed, are the revenges—or are they the ravages?—of time.

THE ZEMINDARS OF BENGAL.

"The position of landholders all over the world is probably the least enviable of any," writes Mr. Krishna Kishore Das in the *Landholders' Journal* for June. "In Europe with the exception of France, the holders of land are regarded with suspicion whilst in England, should the lands they hold be inherited from a long line of ancestors, they are regarded with still more suspicion. Owing to the depressed state of trade and the deplorable economic condition prevalent in Bengal as everywhere else since the Great War, the landholders of the province are in a very perilous situation and they must take immediate and decisive steps if they are to continue as a factor in the life of the country and help the preservation of some of the features of life, which are peculiar to India."

It is deplorable that so many distinguished families have been placed in sorry plights. Zemindars of Bengal may roughly be classified as follows:

Those who take an interest in their zemindaries and all that pertains thereto; those who either through their own incapacity or through indolence allow others to take that interest on their behalf; and those who live on the income derived from their zemindaries with little care as to how it accrues to them, provided they have sufficient to spend on their own necessities and still more on their luxuries.

The peculiar position to which the landholders of Bengal at present are reduced is due very largely to a swift change that has come over the province by reason of its political and educational advance.

Landholders are beginning to grasp the fact that the old order changeth yielding place to new, and they are at last, thanks to the Almighty, beginning to try to adapt themselves to the present condition of the country. A wave of socialism is spreading over the world and it seems that it may sweep before it any age-old and useful institution unless measures are adopted in time to check it.

THE PROPHET OF IRAN

"In every religion the birth of its founder is heralded by supernatural signs and omens, and accompanied by wonders and prodigies," writes Mr. F. J. Giriwala in the last issue of the *Prabuddha Bharata*. Ordinarily children cry when they are born but in the case of Zoroaster, it is stated, the divine child smiled at its birth. Many plans and endeavours to kill the child failed. At the age of thirty comes the divine light of revelation and Zoroaster enters upon the true path of the faith. His teaching did not seem at the outset to have met with favour. An inspiration seems to have come to Zoroaster that he should turn to the Court of Vistaspa.

Iran or the Court of Vistaspa is dominated by scheming and unscrupulous priests, and especially powerful amongst them is one Zak. Zarathustra became aware from revelation about the villainess and perverted religion of Zak and the other unscrupulous priests who were at the residence of Vistaspa. There is no doubt that he at once encountered their antagonism and vigorous opposition.

But on a false evidence Zoroaster is accused of being a wizard and necromancer, and he is thrown into the prison and is left to starve.

A miracle however releases Zarathustra.

The king has a favourite black horse. Upon the imprisonment of Zarathustra, the horse's four legs are suddenly drawn up into the belly, and the creature is unable to move. The occurrence is plainly a manifestation of divine displeasure. In the dungeon-cell Zarathustra hears of what has happened. He offers, if released, to restore the horse to its former soundness provided the king agrees to accept four specific conditions, viz., that he should accept his faith, that his queen Hutose should also embrace his faith, that his son Isfandiar should accept his faith and spread it, and the culprits who had bribed the door-keeper and plotted against him should be punished. The king readily accepts these conditions and the horse is fully restored to health, and leaps upon his four legs as sound as before.

Before, finally adopting the faith, the king wanted to know what place he would be occupying in heaven. "The king quaffs a draft of the 'fountain of life' from a fine saucer and he sees his place in heaven." Being satisfied, the royal home and its subjects embraced his faith.

THE PROBLEM OF STERILISATION

We welcome the new and attractive journal *Marriage Hygiene*, a quarterly published in Bombay. The Magazine appropriately opens with an article on the above subject by the well known Mr. Havelock Ellis. In the course of the article, he observes that since 1910 sterilization has been widely practised with success as a method of birth-control, and is constantly spreading. Whenever it is undesirable to have more children, or to have any children at all, sterilization, he adds, is the best and safest method of birth-control.

True that some simple-minded persons in the past and even to-day have questioned whether sterilisation is legal; and there are lawyers, whose business it is to invent quibbles, still ready to hint that this little operation is a form of the mediaeval offence of *mayhem*. That in the past was properly an offence, for it meant the violent deprivation of a limb useful for defence in fighting. But the operation of vasectomy no more affects self-defence than the operation of shaving, and it is not usually thought that we need legalise the razor.

We cannot take these quibblers seriously. The country that allowed them to abolish by legislation the citizen's right to limit his own procreative activities would have lost every spark of manly self-respect.

This question is at the front just now and engages the attention of one and all on account of the elaborate report of the departmental committee on sterilisation. The Brock Committee (named from its chairman's name) unanimously approves of the sterilisation of defectives and those likely to transmit mental or physical defects, male and female and it is opposed to this being done in an institution which might discredit the operation. But the Committee demands legislation. But Mr. Havelock Ellis opines:

Certainly good results in this field are shown by legislation in California. But not only is the American tradition in these matters different from the English, but California stands almost, though not quite, alone.

Anyone who knows anything of the cautious and timid temper of the conservative English mind in all matters that concern sex could have told the Brock Committee something that the forty-one learned experts called before it evidently knew nothing about; and that is that any law on sterilisation passed by a British Parliament would be so hedged round by qualifications as to be unworkable. What we need is simple. The well-to-do can already secure sterilisation. We want facilities, under medical advice, for those who cannot afford the operation. That could be provided to-day.

A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FOR INDIA

"The Congress move for convening a Constituent Assembly for framing India's Constitution has the support of both theory and practice," says Sir Phiroze Sethna writing in the attractively got up special number of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. Sir Phiroze is of opinion that if the request for convening a Constituent Assembly is made only by the Congress without the support of the Moslem community, it will be summarily rejected by the Government. But if the Congress-Moslem-Mahasabha unity is achieved and the request is made jointly by the Congress, the Moslem Community and the Hindu Mahasabha, it is difficult to say what the attitude of Government may be. Speculating as to what the Government may do under these circumstances, Sir Phiroze says :

Probably even in such a case, Government will refuse the request but may add that if a Constituent Assembly is convened in spite of their refusal, they will give their best and most careful consideration to any constitution that may be framed by the Constituent Assembly. Beyond this they are not likely to go. I do not think that they will bind themselves by any promise to accept the constitution; they will insist that Parliament cannot abdicate its function of ultimately deciding what India's constitution should be. This claim to be the final arbiter as regards India's constitution may be unjust, but the British Government and Parliament are not likely to give it up.

Sir Phiroze quotes also the instance of Ireland. When the Constitution of the Irish Free State was framed, the British Government recognised the principle of a Constituent Assembly. But the case of India is peculiar. The writer concludes :

But our conditions are so peculiar and our difficulties so great that one cannot avoid misgivings about its success. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that without unity it is foredoomed to failure and to expect such unity under present conditions is to hope for the impossible. . . .

Our disunity will, in this as in so many cases, be a serious difficulty and it will militate against the success of the Constituent Assembly contemplated by the Congress.

PHILOSOPHY AND ULTIMATE PROBLEMS

Philosophy takes the whole realm of knowledge for its sphere. It deals with those ultimate problems which have troubled men in all ages since thought began. Now for equipment to grapple with these problems, says Dr. C. E. M. Joad in the *Aryan Path* :

"Philosophy arms herself with the most up-to-date information, including of course the conclusions reached by modern science. But the philosopher is not content with these conclusions; they are for him merely a stimulus to speculation, diving boards from which he may plunge into the sea of the unknown."

His work begins, in short, where that of the scientist leaves off. In the light of the facts recorded by scientific research, he proceeds to a renewed consideration of the time-honoured problems of the ages.

Philosophy seeks to study these questions impartially, not desiring to arrive at results which are comfortable or flattering to human conceit, nor to construct a universe which is conformable with human wishes. On the contrary, it endeavours to maintain a modest attitude towards objective fact, and to discover truth without fear or favour.

Those who give time to the study of such impersonal questions are bound to preserve something of the same impartiality and freedom in the world of action and emotion.

Since a consideration of fundamental questions shows us how little is certainly known, the philosopher is ready to grant the possibility of contrary views having as much or as little truth as his own.

. . . . The philosopher will admit that even his so-called knowledge is conjectural, and regard fanaticism, bigotry and dogmatism not only as an offence against manners but as a betrayal of the truth.

It is, therefore, observes Dr. Joad, for the sake of the questions themselves which philosophy studies, and of the methods with which it pursues them, rather than for any set of answers that it propounds, that philosophy is to be valued.

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISM

"The only real answer to the White Paper and the Communal Award is not Council entry but socialism," says Mr. Bisheswar Prasad Sinha, BAR-AT-LAW, writing in the September number of the *Hindusthan Review*. Mr. Sinha is of opinion that socialism will make mincemeat of the Communal problem. For, it will cut the ground from under the feet of Communalism. He continues :

"A movement for economic freedom will speedily and completely expose the pretensions of communalists. It will become increasingly difficult for them to hide their economic roots and affiliations. In the re-alignment of social forces, based on common economic interests that it will bring about, the masses will be able to evaluate their leaders anew by the company they keep. They will then see their old idols' feet of clay. At the same time, with the growth of economic consciousness will arise a new brotherhood—the brotherhood of the disinherited and the down-trodden fighting for economic justice and freedom. Religion will be put in its place. And the masses of India will emerge united in the consciousness of their common economic bonds—reborn, rebaptised and reorganised—to fight for Indian independence to the bitter end. This is a work for bold brains and brave hearts. Will the Congress supply them?"

THE NEW HINDUISM.

Writing in the newly started journal *The New Britain* with which the *New Albion* is incorporated, Mr. K. S. Shelvanker says that almost all forces in India are working against caste. He prophesies :

"When it comes, the final disintegration of the institution would bring with it one supreme advantage: it would restore to the Hindu his spiritual independence. He would never more be tempted to regard the discharge of his secular

obligations as equivalent to religious exertion. Like those Christians who withdrew from the Roman Church, the Hindu would have withdrawn from an organisation which tends to confound its decrees with the mysterious and secret will of God.

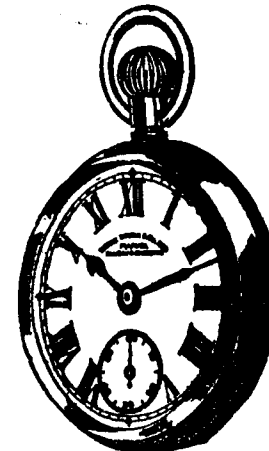
The tragedy of Hinduism is that its leaders are reluctant to abandon a form which is slowly breaking up under their feet, because in the course of the centuries they have come to look upon it as the very bedrock of religion. Their hesitation is natural; for there is in their heritage no other external centre round which the religious impulse can equally well crystallise and harden. Happily, it is when such petrification becomes impossible that a new Hinduism can arise, and find its nourishment in that doctrine of unity with Brahman which the Upanishads inculcate."

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RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE

"For the League of Nations, Soviet adhesion would mean a mighty access of power from a quarter least expected and at a time when it was most sorely needed," writes Miriam S. Farley in *Current History*.

"Believers in the peace machinery would rejoice in seeing bourgeois and proletarian governments find at last a basis of co-operation in advancing the cause to which both profess profound devotion. Yet supporters of the League idea cannot avoid the disturbing thought that Soviet Russia and the League are being brought together not by international but by purely nationalistic forces. Despite Litvinov's protests that Franco-Russian rapprochement is not a return to the old policy of alliances, the similarity between the present situation and that existing before 1914 has been pointed out by many observers. If the entry of the Soviet Union into the League should turn out to be merely a disguised form of a new Franco-Russian alliance, the League would have paid dearly for its new member. Russia would then be joining not Wilson's League but Clemenceau's."

UNTOUCHABILITY

Mr. C. F. Andrews, in the course of an article in a recent issue of *Harizan* headed "Removal of Untouchability in South Africa", says:

"At a recent meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa, one of the audience asked me what was the meaning of 'untouchability' in India. At once I replied that the evil was just the same in South Africa as it was in India; only in South Africa it was called the "Colour Bar" or Racial Segregation, while in India it was called 'Untouchability'. Some time ago, when Bapu was fasting in order to remove the blot of

untouchability from his Hindu religion, the thought came to me very strongly indeed that I could not truly sympathise with him in this deed of his, unless I were honestly trying to remove the blot of the Colour Bar from my own Christian religion. So I wrote to him to this effect and he answered: Of course you are right. He added that he was afraid the work which had to be done to remove the Colour Bar might be more difficult than that which was needed to remove untouchability.

I am very thankful to be able to say on my return from South Africa that a great advance has been made there comparable in some measure to the advance made in India. In Natal, where colour prejudice against both the Indian and African is so strong, the Christian Church has quite lately made a noble stand. Two councils have been formed—one called the Inter-racial Council, the other called the Indo-European Council. The Council at Maritzburg had to express its opinion on the "White Paper" policy—a policy which insists on any Indian or African being turned out of employment to make way for a "White man."

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

SOME ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIALISM IN MODERN BENGAL. By R. G. Mukherjee, M.Sc., G.I.E.E. (Lond). [India Tomorrow, August 1934.]

WHY INDIA LIVES. By Nagendranath Gupta. [The Modern Review, September 1934.]

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN EARLY BUDDHISM AND BRAHMANISM. By Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys Davids, M.A., D.Litt. [The Indian Historical Quarterly, June 1934.]

SCIENCE OF HINDU POLITY. By Achintya Mukherji. [The Aryan Path, September 1934.]

THE PROBLEM OF TIME IN INDIAN THOUGHT. By Prof. U. Bhattacharjee, M.A. [The Calcutta Review, September 1934.]

HOME RULE FOR INDIA. By Major-Gen. J. F. C. Fuller. [The New Britain, Autumn 1934.]

MINORITY PROBLEM IN INDIA. By Prof. Gulshan Rai. [The Hindusthan Review, 1934.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

GANDHIJI'S MANIFESTO

In a lengthy statement issued from Wardha, Mahatma Gandhi sets out with great candour and vividness his differences with the Congress intelligentsia over the questions of spinning and weaving Khaddar, Socialism, the Harijan movement, Congress intervention in Indian State affairs, non-violence and truth in politics and civil resistance. The Mahatma wants to place before the Bombay Congress Session four vital amendments to the Constitution. They are:

1. The words "legitimate and peaceful", as applied to the means to be adopted by the Congress to win the goal of Purna Swaraj, shall be replaced by the words "truthful and non-violent."

2. A labour franchise shall be substituted for the present four-anna franchise. A specified yardage of yarn spun by himself will have to be presented at the nearest Congress Office by an intending member.

3. A Congressman should be a habitual wearer of khaddar, and before he is permitted the vote should have been a Congressman six months before the date of voting.

4. Congress delegations to the annual session shall be limited to 1,000 members.

THE CONGRESS OBJECTIVE

The Congress Working Committee, at its recent meeting at Wardha, adopted the following resolution:—

Misgivings have arisen in the minds of some Congressmen and others that the Congress goal of Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence is being imperceptibly watered down. The Working Committee desires therefore to state that no Congressman, much less any Congress organisation, can do so without being liable to the charge of indiscipline. Congressmen and Congress organisations have to shape their course so as to

accelerate the pace towards the goal by keeping Purna Swaraj before one's eyes as well as the means for its attainment which must strictly be non-violent and truthful.

To this end, Congressmen are expected to give effect to the resolutions and instructions that may from time to time be issued by the A. I. C. C. or the Working Committee. Purna Swaraj includes unfettered national control, among other things, over the army and other defence forces, external affairs, fiscal and commercial matters, financial and economic policy. Free India should have freedom to make its choice between voluntary partnership with the British and complete separation. Whilst the Congress will not repudiate just obligations, it must adhere to the resolution to have impartial scrutiny of the obligations to be undertaken by free India.

The Congress has repeatedly declared from its inception that the British Empire as it is constituted to-day is designed predominantly if not purely to subserve British interests at the cost of India, and therefore, whilst it will gladly cultivate friendship with the British, it must strain every nerve to end the present unnatural and humiliating connection, but the Congress has also equally repeatedly declared that this political freedom must remain unattainable without attaining the moral or internal freedom by carrying out the internal and constructive comprehensive programme laid down from time to time by the Working Committee. The Congress is nothing if it does not progressively represent and serve the masses. Such service is impossible without following the constructive programme of the Congress with meticulous care and devotion.

LIBERALS AND THE WHITE PAPER

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India, which met at Allahabad on August 26 under the presidentship of Mr. J. N. Basu, passed a resolution moved by Mr. Chintamani requesting the President and the General Secretaries

to publish tracts with a view to educating the electorate of the Legislative Assembly on the most important public issues. Such tracts would reflect the recorded opinions of the Liberal Federation on questions which the electorate would have to deal with, such as the utterly unsatisfactory character of the White Paper Scheme, including the so called Communal Award and the position of Indians in the Army and All-India Services.

The Council laid special emphasis on the resolution passed at the 14th Session of the National Liberal Federation of India at Calcutta in April 1933, expressing disappointment at the White Paper.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS

Addressing both Houses of the Central Legislature on August 29, soon after his return from England, H. E. Lord Willingdon referred to the forthcoming reforms and said :

During my short stay at home I had many opportunities of meeting and having discussions with all sorts and conditions of people, with members of both Houses of Parliament, with those interested in trade and commerce and business in India, and with many others, both men and women, who for one reason or another, were keenly interested in Indian affairs. The general impression I have is full of goodwill and sympathy for the natural aspirations of Indians in regard to their political advance. A deep sense of responsibility was moreover evident on all sides in the general anxiety to obtain first-hand information from those of us who had most recent experience of affairs and conditions in this country. I should like to add that I come back with feelings of keenest appreciation, which I am sure will be shared by every member of both our Legislative Chambers and the public outside, of the untiring labours, which the members of the Joint Select Committee have freely and readily given during the past fifteen months to secure proper solution of the great problem of Indian reform. One assurance I can confidently give you. When the New Constitution Bill is passed into law, you may rely on my efforts to ensure that no time will be lost in carrying into effect as expeditiously as possible the intentions of Parliament, as expressed in the Act.

His Excellency then wound up with these words of exhortation :

During the coming months, it will be our duty to guide public opinion in the highest interests of all classes of our people. Let us put aside all racial feelings, if such still exist. Let us believe in each other's sincerity of purpose to continue working towards the fulfilment of our cherished hopes for the welfare and advancement of this country. I would ask you to look around the world at the present time and amid all the troubles, anxieties and possible dangers that we see in many countries and in diverse lands, we can proudly feel that within the territories of the British Empire, conditions are both sound and stable and that we are slowly and steadily recovering from the world depression, which has so seriously affected us all. For the greater part of my public life, I have served the British Empire in its outward parts and for the greatest number of years of that life have been spent in this country, which I have always looked upon as my second Empire Home. During that life, I have become more and more convinced that it is by the influence and example of the friendship and close co-operation within our Empire, that we shall more and

more exercise an influence in securing peace and goodwill in what is now a very distracted and unsettled world. With this in my mind let my last word to Hon'ble members at the close of this Parliament be a heartfelt prayer that as our two races by fate of destiny were brought together long years ago to work for the development and prosperity of India, so in the future and particularly in the critical days that lie before us, Providence should guide us still to secure the fulfilment of those political hopes and aspirations, for which many of us have striven for many years.

SIR AKBAR HYDARI ON UNITY

Emphasising the need for communal good will in India, Sir Akbar Hydari, addressing the Bombay Muslim Educational Conference at Poona, on September 7 said it was a fact worth mentioning that religious riots (nothing could be less religious!) of the kind that occurred recently in Bombay never took place in the days of the Muslim kings or under the Hindu kings or the Brahmin Peshwas.

Even from the purely educational standpoint, the harm done by a bitterly communal outlook was so great, he declared, as to poison the whole life of a community and prevent a proper scheme of education ever being framed. He proceeded :

This is a matter which concerns the welfare of Islam and the honour of all Muslims—as well, of course, as of all Hindus—in India. It is good for us to be reminded that we and the Hindus have a common and a glorious history, and that we are bound together historically by ties, not merely geographical but of good neighbourhood, close friendship and mutual understanding during centuries.

Happy memories of the past inspire us with hope and confidence for the future, assuring us that there is a firm foundation of understanding which we, in the Deccan have in common with our Hindu neighbours—a foundation which we must preserve from thoughtless destruction, a foundation upon which we can upraise the noble monument of—if God wills—a united nation.

It is imperative that the Muslims of this Presidency—not to speak of the rest of India—should view their special problems in this perspective and no other. A narrow communalism is unhealthy—nay, it is suicidal in the long run, for it is sure eventually to ruin the very community which seeks to strengthen itself at the expense of other communities whose economic, political and social existence is inextricably bound up with its own. The past cannot with impunity make war upon the whole.

THE EVILS OF THE AWARD

"The Communal Award of the Prime Minister as it stands to-day threatens this province (Bengal) with more serious danger than it has ever been its misfortune to face throughout the whole course of the British connection with India. For does it not strike the very roots of our national solidarity, by driving a permanent wedge between the two major communities in Bengal and by sowing the seeds of discord and disintegration threaten to undo the good work of generations?" asked Mr. J. N. Gupta, M.L.C., and ex-I.C.S., reviewing the situation regarding the Award, at a meeting at the Indian Association Hall, Calcutta.

Mr. Gupta said that the attitude of Congressmen was a sacrifice of the fundamental principle of Indian Nationality, built up by the Congress, at the altar of political expediency. Mr. Gupta quoted extensively from the Premier's earlier speeches, exposing the hollowness of the communal claims for separate electorates and even reservation of seats for particular communities. He warned his hearers of serious agrarian and communal riots, on a far more extensive scale than at present, if the virus of communal representation was not removed.

THE INDIAN REGIMENT

In answer to a question of Mr. S. G. Jog in the Assembly, Colonel Lumby said the Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of an Indian Regiment of Artillery. The first brigade will be formed in January 1935 at Bangalore. The personnel of this new arm will be drawn from Punjabi Muslims, Rajputs, Ranghars and Madrasis. There is no provision for taking Mahrattas in this brigade. The classes to be included in the first brigade were selected after careful consideration. The maximum number of classes which can be represented in a brigade is four. The Mahrattas are by no means the only class excluded.

ANTI-TERRORIST CONFERENCE

"We Bengalis are here in our own province on sufferance. Our clerks are drawn from Southern India, our cooks and servants and maistries from neighbouring provinces, our drivers and mechanics from Northern India and our mill-hands from up-country; the Bengali Hindu or Muslim has no place outside his home province. In all other provinces we are banned, and the doors of unemployment in them are banged against us."

This was the plea of Mr. P. N. Tagore, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opening the All-Bengal Anti-Terrorist Conference at Calcutta, on Saturday the 15th September.

Mr. Tagore pointed out defects in the present educational curriculum and said there was no more effective way of combating either terrorism or communism than by laying a broad foundation of knowledge concerning constitutional government, the corner-stone of education in good citizenship.

The Conference, which made an offer of full co-operation to the Government for the eradication of the evil of terrorism, approved a memorandum which suggested to the Government that recruitment for all services, except the All-India ones, should henceforth be limited to persons domiciled in Bengal, and asked European businessmen to employ more Bengalis in their firms.

The Conference also urged political organisations in Bengal, including the Congress, to take up this problem.

COST OF THE ARMY IN INDIA

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief, in reply to a question in the Assembly, said that the total cost of the British portion of the army in India in 1932-33 was approximately Rs. 19 crores and that of the Indian portion was approximately Rs. 17 crores.

RT. HON. SASTRI ON CO-EDUCATION

In the course of an address at the Kamala Bai's Girls' School, Bangalore, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri laid stress on co-education :

Co-education is lacking in many places in India. It is looked upon as attended with various risks. To me, however, it is plain that the attempt made to keep women in one sphere and men in another and then expect them to mingle with one another for the tasks of life is an absurdity. I am not blind to the fact that there are risks in co-education, but we must wisely provide against them.

Now-a-days, not only books but also journals and newspapers contain invariably a woman's page. Although I do not belong to the sex for which it is intended, I sometimes go through it and come across certain sane pieces of advice which make me say to myself: 'How nice it would have been if my mother had known all this!' Yes, it requires a knowledge of child psychology, a knowledge of what is taught in schools, in fact a knowledge of the life around, to be a good mother. No knowledge is unnecessary. I think that those who talk of women's education as having to be different from man's education are on the wrong track. I fully believe, that the two streams of education must flow together and make one broad river, and it is wrong to say that they should be radically different. A wife cannot be a help-mate and guide to her husband unless she is trained in the same way as he. Hence, boys and girls should be trained together.

YOUNG MEN AND PUBLIC LIFE

In the course of his Convocation address to the Madras University, Mr. M. Rathnaswami, ex-President of the Madras Legislative Council, said :

If you want your country to be one and united, you must, whatever your calling in life, put the State above class or community. If you want your country free, you must flock to the service of those instruments of national freedom, Army and Navy, however difficult the service may be; and if you want your country to be self-governing, you must make use of all those opportunities for self-government that panchayats, local boards and municipalities offer.

Take a hand in the formation of sound public opinion in regard to local Government as it is almost conspicuous by its absence. If government by the people is to be realised, public opinion must be alert and critical. Constant lack of public opinion is the greatest defect and danger in public life of India.

Self-determination, can come from a nation of self-governing individuals and not from a collection of atoms blown about by every passing wind of doctrine or mode of life. As long as we think and work first and last for our life, own kindred class, party or group, the State cannot be secure in India.

VERNACULAR AS MEDIUM

A strong plea for the introduction of the vernacular as medium of instruction in higher education was made by Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona, while addressing the students of the Hislop College.

Mr. Kelkar pointed out that it was easy for the Nagpur University to adopt such a course as there were only two vernaculars in the Province: Marathi and Hindi; and if advocates of both languages would make an effort, it would be easy to repalce English, which was the present medium of instruction.

KANJI MULJI CHARITIES

The Benares Hindu University has been the recipient of a valuable gift of a library from the trustees of the Kanji Mulji Charitable Trust, Bombay. The library contains 3,000 volumes dealing with the various branches of English literature, originally collected by the late Mr. Purushottam Vishram Mawjee.

MADRAS-BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

At the Academic Council of the Madras University which met on the 31st August last, the Vice-Chancellor at the outset announced that the Syndicate has decided to recognise the Bombay University degrees, a step that may bring the feud raging between the two Universities to a happy close in the matter of mutual recognition of their degrees and the admission of students of the one in the other.

A TEN-YEAR PLAN

The Senate of the Bombay University, which met recently, decided to prepare a ten-year plan for the extension and expansion of the University and asked the Syndicate to arrange a programme to be placed before the Senate.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

"The legal profession in India and in England has rich prizes to offer—prizes not only of money, but of position as well," observed the Hon. Mr. Justice Stone in inaugurating this year's Session of the Madras Law College Moot Club. "I have said before when I was newer to Madras than I am now and I say it again after I have had some experience of Madras conditions and knowing how much touting is going on, how much competition there is, that it is possible for a person to be a lawyer without descending to any dishonourable practices."

He counselled his audience to cultivate the art of finding the point in a case and developing that point. No one had achieved the position of a great lawyer who did not have a complete grounding of the essential principles of law. The speaker had met many who could argue a case cogently on paper, or when sitting at a table, but failed miserably when they had to argue a case before a judge. The speaker advised students to take full advantage of the facilities offered by the Moot Club to develop the art of effectively arguing a case.

It was not mere volubility, nor even the quantity of words uttered that counted, but the quality of thought expressed clearly and lucidly that counted, he went on.

Indians, he said, were as a rule more voluble than others, but some advocates here could compare very favourably with those in England.

Continuing, Mr. Justice Stone advised students to get themselves well-grounded in legal principles while they were at college. One was apt to crowd his mind with references and authorities. It was for his brain to work out problems operating on legal principles. Reading, reasoning, logical exposition of a case, analysing it to the simplest premises—those were some of the things that students of law should try to achieve.

THE TEMPLE-ENTRY BILL

Mr. C. S. Ranga Aiyar, the author of the Temple Entry Bill, withdrew it in the Assembly on August 22. The reason for his so doing, he said, was due to a change of attitude towards it by leading Congressmen. Sir Henry Craik, Home Member of the Government of India, said in his speech on the Bill :

The opposition to the Bill is not confined to persons who may be described as the representatives of orthodoxy or as the more old-fashioned adherents of the Hindu faith. Far from it. Practically all the major Local Governments, indeed, I think, all Local Governments without exception, are unanimous in their condemnation of the measure, and, of course, those Governments are not mainly or entirely composed of orthodox Hindus.

Mahatma Gandhi remarked that the Bill deserved a gentler handling. In the course of an article in *Hairjan*, he wrote :

The ill-fated Temple-entry Bill deserved a more decent burial if it deserved it at all than it received at the hands of the mover of the Bill. It was not a Bill promoted by an individual for his personal satisfaction. It was a Bill promoted by and on behalf of the reformers. The mover should therefore have consulted the reformers and acted under the instructions from them. So far as I am aware there was hardly any occasion for anger into which he allowed himself to be betrayed or the displeasure which he expressed towards Congressmen.

SIR C. C. GHOSE

Sir Charu Chander Ghose, ex-Acting Chief Justice and ex-Executive Councillor, Bengal, died at Calcutta on the 10th September.

Sir Charu Chander was born on February 4, 1874, and enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court in 1898. He was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1907 and became a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in 1919.

He was knighted in 1926 and acted as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court in 1931 and 1932.

After retiring from the Bench, Sir C. C. Ghose succeeded Sir P. C. Mitter as Executive Councillor to the Government of Bengal, but had to retire after a short term of office on grounds of health.

NEW INSURANCE BUSINESS

The following Table shows the new business of a dozen Indian Insurance Companies for the period shown against each :—

NAME OF COMPANY	YEAR ENDING.	AMOUNT OF BUSINESS.
Oriental	31-12-33	Rs. 7,04,26,203
Empire	28- 2-34	...
National	31-12-33	1,35,64,575
Hindusthan	30- 4-34	1,67,15,163
Bombay Mutual	31-12-33	2,50,00,000
New India	31- 3-34	1,29,17,000
United India	31-12-33	1,11,66,000
General Assurance	31-12-33	66,40,918
Asiatic	31-12-33	47,75,750
Indian Mutual	31-12-33	12,00,000
Hindu Mutual	31-12-33	8,01,500
Popular	31-12-33	8,87,250
		3,45,000

THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE

"It has been said that a reputation is lost more easily than it is gained, but in its sixty years of service the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, has earned a prestige of which Shareholders and Policyholders may alike be proud." This is the opinion expressed by Mr. Hugh W. Brown, Consulting Actuary, on the twentieth triennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company which shows a fine record of progress. For the third Valuation Report in succession, the new business completed in the triennium has surpassed all previous figures in the history of the Company.

INSURANCE IN JAPAN

Apparently there is a serious gap between the press tales of complete eagerness on the part of Japanese youth to serve in the Imperial military and naval forces, and the attitude of these young military "prospects" themselves. Out of the total sum of life and similar insurance outstanding in Japan at the end of last September, which had a value of 9,409,422,000 yen, as much as 767,233,000 yen worth consisted of conscription policies, that is, policies against being drafted for armed service.

INSURANCE STUDY CIRCLE

A meeting of the above-named society, was held recently in Calcutta, under the Chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin, M.L.C., when the following Committee were formed:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: Mr. A. C. Sen.

Vice-Presidents: (1) Mr. H. M. Cook.

(2) Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin, M.L.C.

MEMBERS

Mr. J. N. Bhattacharya, B.A., Commercial Editor, *Ananda Bazar*. Mr. B. Roy, Manager, Eastern Branch, General Assurance. Mr. N. M. Guha, M.A., Editor, *Indian Insurance Journal*. Mr. S. C. Das, Chief Agent, Western India. Mr. P. C. Sen Gupta, B.Sc., Editor *Jeebon Beema*. Mr. S. L. Roy, M.A., Agency Manager, Bengal Insurance. Mr. K. B. Mukherjee, Branch Secretary, Lakshmi Insurance. Mr. U. N. Sen, Organiser, Empire of India. Mr. S. N. Mukherjee, F.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant. Mr. B. N. Sen, M.A., B.L., New Asiatic (Delhi). Mr. S. N. Gupta, Hon. Secretary. Mr. S. C. Das, M.A. (Com.), Hon. Asst. Secretary.

The objects of the Society are:

(a) To provide an educational and social centre for persons interested in the efficient working and development of Insurance business.

(b) To hold meetings for the reading of papers and delivery of lectures and generally to do all those things necessary to influence the conduct of Insurance business along right lines.

THE BIBLE AND INSURANCE

In the course of a sermon preached by Dr. J. E. Hughson, Canada, and broadcasted from the church, the speaker said:

"The Bible says that if any provide not for his own and especially for those of his own household, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Another passage states: "True religion and undefiled is to visit the fatherless, and the widow in their affliction." The minister does that which the Life Insurance representative does."

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Seth Morarji Mulraj Khatau, senior partner and *ex-officio* of Messrs. Khatau Mackenji Mills, Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd., and Macdonald & Co., who is leaving for Europe this month to study the foreign textile industries and introduce the advanced methods in his textile mills, is one of the leading industrial magnates of Bombay.

At present there are 4,000 people working every day in Khatau Mackenji Mills under the able management of Messrs. Dhararamsey Khatau and Hariyesh L. Dawlatjada. The object of Seth Morarji's continental visit is more with a view to increase the existing establishment and to provide adequate means to the working class people in his mills and also in several other big institutions in which he has a say.

Seth Morarji Mulraj Khatau has been very generous and considerate in treating his labour and every one has a good word to say about the welfare activities he has introduced. His personal contributions to the various charitable institutions have certainly earned not only the grateful thanks of thousands but also the warm approval of the Government which will one day give recognition to the public-spirited citizen of Bombay.

CUSTOMS DUTY

Sir Alan Parsons, Finance Secretary, informed Mr. Hossain Imam in the Council of State recently that no statistics existed, from which it would be possible to estimate the net loss of customs duty due to the free entry of goods from Indian States. Free imports of dutiable goods from Kathiawar in 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 77 lakhs; in 1932-33 Rs. 225 lakhs; and in 1933-34 Rs. 217 lakhs. The maritime States, from which the entry of goods caused no loss to the Customs Department of the Government, were Travancore, Cochin, Cambay, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Jafraabad, Junagad, Morvi, Nawanagar, Porbandar and Cutch.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY

The Steel Protection Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed in the Legislative Assembly recently without a division, the Hon. Sir. Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, expressing the general hope that Tata's at the end of seven years would have been able to establish a steel industry on the foundation of efficiency and that they would do their duty by the country and not care so much for dividends and at the same time treat national claims in a spirit of fairness and not of selfish gain.

The Amended Bill came up for consideration in the Council of State on September 3. Mr. P. N. Saprú brought in an amendment which was ruled out of order. Next day, the President however retracted and allowed the amendment which when put to vote was lost.

INDIA AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION

It is announced that India will participate in the Toronto Exhibition for the first time since 1926. The Exhibition is specially attractive following on the Toronto Centenary celebrations. India is featuring tourism, to which she is devoting a separate stall organised by the Indian Railways Office, New York, and is also displaying a full range of products on lines similar to the British Industries Fair, but specially drawing attention to shellac, in which it is hoped to open up a wide market in Northern America.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Government of Bombay have decided to institute a system of loans to small scale industries. The Government have set the maximum limit at Rs. 10,000 in each case and adequate collateral security will be demanded from persons taking advantage of the system.

ALL-CEYLON WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

In the course of her Presidential Address at the All-Ceylon Women's Conference held in August at Colombo, Mrs. A. F. Molamure, besides other matters, dwelt on the question of "Women and Politics," and said :

I think more women should take to politics seriously and I hope to find our number much increased in the next Council. Believe me, we women can do as much good as men there.

Here again it is the conservatism of the majority of our people that have kept our girls back, but I do trust that with awakening of a progressive conscience and the increase of girl students in the University College, our girls will aim at careers useful and profitable not only to themselves but to the large number of their poor sisters.

Lastly, I wish to say a few words about existing legislation and legislation required. In considering this, you will agree with me that the most pressing need in legislation is with regard to juvenile offenders. It is needless for us to go into details—harrowing details of the present system—where a little boy or girl is treated in the same heartless way as a hardened criminal. Juvenile Courts and Borstal Institutes are very necessary for Ceylon.

Legislation is also badly needed to regulate the working hours and amenities and privileges that should be afforded to women workers in all trades. I do not say that this should be done exactly on Western lines, but such laws that are calculated to meet the circumstances of the people of this country. There must be an intense agitation on our part for building a special jail for women convicts and for those on remand.

The present haphazard system does not tend either to the protection of the women or to obtaining justice.

A number of resolutions were passed at the Conference including firstly, that the Conference protested against the tone of ribaldry and vulgar jocularities, which prevailed in law courts in connection with the recent cases involving relations of men with women; and secondly, that the Conference recommended that legislation be introduced removing sex disqualification in connection with all Government, civil and public services.

The Conference opposed early marriages, the majority agreeing on 16 to 18 as the earliest age at which a girl should marry. The present method of bargaining for dowry was deprecated, but it was agreed that parents should ensure a competent sum as endowment for the girl.

THE SALVATION ARMY NEW GENERAL

The Salvation Army High Council have elected Miss Evangeline Cory Booth, D.S.M., M.A., Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, to the Generalship in succession to General Higgins, who is to retire shortly.

By electing Commander Evangeline Booth as General, the Salvation Army returns to tradition and also makes new history. After a break of eight years, a Booth again occupies the supreme position and for the first time, a woman rules the destinies of the organisation.

Miss Booth, who was a candidate for the position when General Higgins was elected eight years ago, has been the head of the Salvation Army in the United States for thirty years and has a record of forty years' brilliant service.

After the election of Miss Booth, the High Council issued a manifesto accepting the result as a revelation of the will of God, expressing appreciation of the service of General Higgins and pledging their loyalty to the new General. The High Council also reaffirmed their belief in the Constitution of the Salvation Army and their determination to maintain it.

The final ballot of the election was : Miss Evangeline Booth 32; Commander Mapp 9; Commander Catherine Booth 4; Commander Hurren 2; Commander Lamb *nil*.

TATA SCHOLARSHIP FOR COORG LADY

Miss Padmavathi Chinnappa, of the Kanya Gurukula, Dehra Dun, who has been in Bangalore for the last one year, is the recipient of a scholarship from the Lady Mederbai D. Tata Memorial Fund, for higher studies in the Bedford College, England. Miss Padmavathi will specialise in sanitation, rural reconstruction and social welfare work. She is the daughter of Mr. K. P. Chinnappa, ex-M. L. C., of Coorg, Mercara, and is the first Coorg lady to proceed to England for studies.

LITERARY

INDO-ARYAN LITERATURE

Mr. Nagendranath Ghosh, author of the book on Indo-Aryan Literature, a review of which appeared in the September number of this *Review*, writes :

The value of my theory that the Vratyas (spoken of as such in Panchavimsa Br. XVII, Section 1, to be precise) were not Aryans (Vedic Aryans, to be precise again, and I have not said that the Vratyas were largely Rajanyas or that they only amongst the Eastern Vratya were Aryanised—a quite radical misunderstanding) has, I find, been discounted because "the theory is not a new one."

I find that the theory that the earth is round was not a new one in Europe in the 16th century A.D. It had been guessed by Aristotle in the 4th century B.C., accepted by Ptolemy as part of his cosmology in the 2nd century A.D. and adopted by the Christian Catholic Church. But Magellan proved it to demonstration by circumnavigating her. If that made a difference, my searching investigation on Vratya problem may also have made some.

Having circumnavigated the World, Magellan might too, if he chose, be more emphatic than any one who guessed the roundness of the earth from within his arm chair. But I cannot possibly have been more emphatic or more of an advocate than the circumstances have required me to be, since I find other reviewers characterising my methods as over-cautious, and some reproaching me even for being uncertain.

My conclusion that both the *Varna* and the *Asrama* elements in *Varnasrama* are derived from Vratya sources is, on the other hand, discounted for precisely the opposite reason, namely, of its being new to the point of being revolutionary. The evidence is not meagre, nor is it, as assumed, concerned only with the *Grhya* Books. This the reviewer would surely have found for himself if the novelty of the view had not repelled him.

Also the "exaggerations and fabrications" said to have been shown up by my searching criticism of the *Mahabharata* are really the least significant part of my thesis in relation to it.

INDIA AND SHAKESPEARE

Shakespeare, and not the politicians, has retained India for the Empire—that is the belief of Professor Amarnath Jha of the University of Allahabad. The Professor explained this at a luncheon in London to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Poetry Society, and added : "I say without hesitation that no English writer is more enjoyed in India than Shakespeare."

A VETERAN SIKH AUTHOR

Readers of this *Review*, for which Mr. St. Nihal Singh has been writing for nearly a generation, will sympathise with him in his recent bereavement. His father—Sirdar Nihal Singh Suri—passed away on August 31st at Rawalpindi, in his 79th year.

Sirdar Nihal Singh was deeply revered for his learning and piety, especially by the Sikhs. From early manhood interested in Sikh religion and philosophy he devoted all the time he could spare from official duties while in service to annotating and translating parts of the Sikh scriptures and to compiling biographies of the saints whose choice compositions are included in those scriptures. Since his retirement two decades ago, he, despite much illness, applied himself assiduously to such work and has, in consequence, left behind a large library of books and brochures, most of them in Punjabi—his mother-tongue—and some in English.

In addition to Mr. St. Nihal Singh, he leaves behind another (much younger) son—Professor Gurmukh Nihal Singh, head of the Political Department at the Benares Hindu University.

THE LATE SIR GORDON FRASER

We regret to record the death in England at the age of 61, of Sir Gordon Fraser, Managing Director of Messrs. Best and Company, Ltd., Madras.

Sir Gordon joined Messrs. Best and Company as an assistant in 1895. Later he became a partner and then Managing Director. He was President of the Madras Chamber of Commerce from 1915 to 1919, and was elected by that body to the Madras Legislative Council. He was a member of the Madras Port Trust and of the Madras Corporation for several years. In 1923, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly.

LORD ERSKINE

Lord Erskine, Governor-designate of Madras, was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Balmoral Castle, and he kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Madras. The King conferred on Lord Erskine the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.

SIR ALAN PARSONS

The Secretary of State for India has appointed the Hon. Sir Alfred Alan Lethbridge Parsons, C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Secretary, Government of India, to succeed Sir Reginald Mant as member of the India Council when the latter vacates office.

DIET

The British Medical Association at its annual conferences addresses itself more and more to the ear of the lay public outside, says the *Manchester Guardian*. It always has something interesting and mostly reassuring to say to that anxious audience. The Bournemouth conference this year is no exception to the rule. Professor Mottram, for instance, on the question of diet, which some experts would make so difficult for us, was distinctly encouraging to the ordinary careless person who takes food as it comes and, if it is palatable gives no thought to its bodily reactions. Professor Mottram, indeed, seemed almost to echo the words of an old music-hall song: "A little of what you fancy does you good." There should be no fads in diet, he said. All we need is an "all-round mixed diet containing dairy food, market garden produce, and food from the sea, combined with anything else for which one had a fancy." What could be easier or more pleasing?

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

In a recent address in Moscow, Dr. T. A. Otto Meyer, of New York, said he had discovered the cause of rheumatism. He also said the disease could be cured if treatment were begun in the early stages. According to his theory, rheumatism begins in the legs. Germs settling there cause an inflammation, he says, from which poisons are carried by the blood stream to the joints of the body. He gives the reason for the rheumatic pains as the destruction of the smooth bone surface in the joints. The treatment which he has found to be a successful cure is the same as that for phlebitis.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN MADRAS

H. E. Sir George Stanley laid the foundation-stone of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Children's hospital on the site behind the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane, Madras. The hospital which will serve as a centre for the treatment of children's diseases and the training of women licentiatees, will have fifty beds as provided in the scheme.

A REMARKABLE CASE

Mexico City doctors claim to have saved the life of a woman, says a *Contemporary*, by moving, stitching and replacing her heart after she had been stabbed with a knife. They carried out the operation in what they believed was a hopeless effort to save her and were astounded when she lived. Now the woman, Margarita Hernandez Bernal, a domestic servant, is well and back at work.

EDUCATION OF THE BODY

Our great need to-day is to bring education of the body up to the level of education of the mind," said the Rev. Dr. D. P. Jacks, formerly Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, speaking at Ashville and New Colleges at Harrogate.

"The mind has come to the front," he said, "as the one thing of primary importance, and the body has slipped into the background as a thing of secondary importance. A great deal of education in our schools, colleges, and universities would go on almost exactly as it does if human beings had not bodies at all as if they were bare minds or disembodied spirits. The body should have equal rights of education and it is not getting them.

"By uniting the two we should get not only healthier and more beautiful bodies, but minds that were more alert, more intelligent, and above all more self-controlled. The next great step forward in education will be in this direction."

CARE OF OPEN WOUNDS

In dressing open wounds do not try to aid nature with a lot of remedies which are thought to be helpful but which only hinder the natural process. The main aim of the treatment is to rid the injured area of all bacteria and prevent the entrance of more. For small wounds paint with iodine and then dress with a clean bandage. Ordinarily this dressing should not have to be touched for several days. If the wound becomes contaminated or infected, consult a doctor as a precaution against lockjaw. If the wound is of a more serious nature and bleeds freely, the flow can usually be stopped by applying pressure with a clean cloth. In case an artery has been severed it may be necessary to use a tourniquet. Apply it above the wound, but be sure that it is removed when the flow of blood stops. Never use flour or the like to stop the blood and above all never apply salve to an open wound.

SNAKE-BITES

Deaths due to snake-bite in India exceed half million a year, according to latest information available. Most of these deaths occur in villages bordering on jungles or vast fields, at the approach of the monsoon or during harvest time. The Haffekine Institute, Bombay, which has a vaccine prepared for snake-bite, refuses to believe in cure by magic and has offered a reward of Rs. 10,000 to any one who can cure a monkey of snake-bite through magic.

THE NEW LOAN

The total realisation from the 3 per cent. 1941 New Loan, says *Indian Finance*, came to Rs. 10.65 crores, the bulk of subscriptions being in the form of cash. "There was tender of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1934 bonds for Rs. 2.06 crores as against the total outstanding of Rs. $8\frac{1}{2}$ crores. In our original estimates, we had assumed that holders of 1934 bonds might apply for anything like Rs. 6 crores; and we stated that, on a conservative view, the Government should be able to get Rs. 12 crores from this loan. The general expectation in market circles was also Rs. 12 crores. Actual realisations are, therefore, short of anticipations by Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores. But what matters is not the kind of estimate which the market had formed in this regard. The success or failure of the loan cannot be judged by so arbitrary a criterion as market expectation. The real criterion is: How much did the Government desire to secure from this loan? Have they got all that they needed? Or has there been a short-fall? Though the authorities have not, in any precise terms, furnished to the public an idea of their requirements, there can be no doubt, from a study of the borrowings made in this year and of the present and prospective ways and means position, that all that the Government sought to secure from the 3 per cent. loan was Rs. 10 crores. It is, therefore, important to emphasise that in relation to the expectation of the Government and their needs, the New Loan has been a hundred per cent. success. The Finance Member has, in fact, obtained over Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ crore in excess of what he set out to 'rope-in' from this loan. It seems safe to conclude that, so far as the current financial year is concerned, there will be no further need for a cash loan; on the other hand, the realisations from the loans of this year might even enable the Treasury to reduce the floating debt from the figure of Rs. 30 crores which, in the view of Sir George Schuster, was the amount that would just fit in with the needs and capacity of the Indian money market."

RUPEE NOTES

The Government of India do not consider it desirable to issue one rupee notes so long as India has a large surplus holding of silver.

This decision of the Government of India was conveyed to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai by Sir Percy Grigg at question time in the Assembly recently.

SIND-BOMBAY PROJECT

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, a member of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, in an interview with Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways, on the question of the Sind-Bombay railway project, stated that the people of both Bombay and Sind were anxious to see the railway constructed soon. Mr. Sidhwa felt that the delay in the construction of the railway had already told on the merchants, zemindars and agriculturists in Sind as the produce from the Sukkur Barrage area could not be exported to Kathiawar and Gujerat centres in the absence of a direct railway service.

He expressed the view that any further delay in the construction of the project would bring disastrous results not only to the people of Sind, but also the Government of India, who had invested Rs. 22 crores on the Sukkur Barrage.

TANJORE-PATTUKKOTTAH LINE

We understand that the management of the South Indian Railway are not likely to undertake the construction of the proposed railway line between Tanjore and Pattukkottah in connexion with the development of the Mettur irrigation project unless the Government give them a guarantee for the loss likely to be incurred by the railway on this score.

A survey of the proposed line made by the railway does not appear to be encouraging in view of the fact that the line will pass through a barren tract, and until the development of that is accomplished, passenger and goods traffic will be poor.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST RAILWAY

Among English railways, the London, Midland, and Scottish is supreme. It employs 230,000 people. They and their families would make a city as large as Glasgow. Its revenue is £80,000,000 a year—more than the whole national revenue of Canada. It is our biggest hotel-owner: it has 30 hotels. It has 2,490 offices for passenger traffic and 2,934 for goods traffic. It is by far the biggest organisation in Great Britain.

"THE FLYING SCOTSMAN"

The famous Express, known as "The Flying Scotsman", which runs between King's Cross, London and Edinburgh in both directions every week-day, a distance of $392\frac{1}{4}$ miles in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours, constituting the world's record non-stop run, completed recently 60 runs, totalling about 50,000 miles, without losing a minute, the arrival in both termini being regularly on time.

MODERN CHINESE PAINTERS

Dagny Carter, though a Norwegian by birth, is yet a Cosmopolitan who has keenly studied the arts and paintings of many countries. Her discourse on Chinese Painting which has appeared in the columns of the *Asia* will be deeply appreciated by connoisseurs.

In the field of painting, China has a magnificent heritage from past ages. But for centuries now the dead hand of academic formalism, the tyranny of men who spoke with authority because of their scholarship rather than from any artistic superiority, has had its strangle-hold on China's pictorial art. Occasionally during these five hundred years of China's artistic decadence there have come to the fore men like Tai Chin and Tang Yin, of the Ming Dynasty, who in a swift impressionistic style have broken away from the conventional formalism of their day. Tai Chin's "Breaking Waves and Autumn Winds," in the Freer Gallery in Washington, is a superb example of this art, so closely related to calligraphy and yet so full of life and meaning. In the mass of mediocre paintings preserved from the Manchu Dynasty one finds also, once in a while, a painting exhibiting this fine sense of life. China's best pictorial art for the past three hundred years has been under-rated because of the survival of thousands of paintings sent as gifts to men and women of importance and valued not so much according to their artistic merit as according to the social position of the painter and the recipient. If many of these paintings had been allowed to disappear as nature surely intended that they should, there would have remained a pictorial art showing clearly its noble heritage.

To-day what is needed in Chinese art more than anything else, is sound critical discrimination between the work of the amateur and that of the true artist and a courageous independence which will refuse to replace the ancient Chinese standards by methods from the West just in order to be like the rest of the world. The West has something to give to modern Chinese art, but Western methods should not be allowed to replace the truly great and enduring in China's own art traditions.

MR. UDAY SHANKAR

It is learnt that Uday Shankar, the celebrated Indian dancer, has entered into a contract with Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, the famous Hollywood film producers, to make three pictures for them with an all Indian cast.

BARRIE AND CRICKET

"Cricket is an idea. It was an idea of the gods. They looked at poor humanity and its often tragic efforts, and though we made them wince we occasionally found favour in their eyes, and they sent us gifts—a little fortitude, a sense of fairness, an unconquerable gaiety of heart, and perhaps an aphorism about the wisdom of sometimes forgetting," said Sir James Barrie in a recent speech.

"They did not send those gifts to us one at a time, they rolled them up into quite a little ball and tossed it down to us. The name cricket is ours. Any genius could have invented it. But its meaning is theirs. The ball does not, as is generally supposed, contain ashes, it contains a living thing, a winged word about 'playing the game.'"

"The immortals left it at that, for cricket is the only game they play themselves. If we don't continue to play it in that spirit, posterity may forgive us, but we shall be accurst of our forebears. You will find all about it, gentlemen, in the lost books of Homer."

AUSTRALIA vs. ENGLAND

Australia beat England in the Final Test Match at the Oval by 562 runs, thus securing the *Ashes*.

Australia followed up their first innings of 701 with 327 in their second venture, leaving England to get 708 runs to win. England collapsed in their second innings, being all out for 145.

Australia	...	701 and 327
England	...	321 and 145

His Majesty the King has sent the following telegram of congratulation to the Australian Test Team: "The King has followed with the closest interest the five test matches and offers Mr. Woodfull and his team His Majesty's warmest congratulations on their remarkable success in winning the rubber after such keen tests. His Majesty feels sure that such a brilliant display in the final match will appeal to all lovers of Cricket and will ever be remembered in the history of this great game."

"SHIELD GUIDE": A SOUVENIR

The Premier Publicity Society, Calcutta, has brought out an excellent Souvenir of the I. F. A. Shield, giving a racy account of the history of the Shield and a record of the leading Clubs in the city. It is an attractively got up volume in which is told the story of the beginning and progress of football in Calcutta. Bright pen sketches of leading players, humorous cartoons and coloured drawings add to the attractiveness of the booklet which is styled "Shield Guide".

SCIENCE AND WAR

A vigorous defence of science against those who maintain that it did more harm than good, was made by Sir James Jeans in his presidential address to 3,000 members of the British Association at Aberdeen, on September 9.

It was obvious, he said, that a country which called a halt to scientific progress would soon fall behind in every other respect as well. Although some new inventions had thrown people out of work, scientific discoveries had provided work for millions.

Sir James added: "Those who sigh for an Arcadia, wherein all machinery is scrapped and all invention is proclaimed crime as in 'Erewhon,' forget that Erewhonians have neither to compete with highly organised scientific competitions for the trade of the world, nor to protest themselves against possible bomb dropping blockade or invasion."

"If science has made attack more deadly in war, it has also made defence more efficient. In the long run it will show no partiality in the age-long race between weapons of attack and defence."

This being so, it would, I think, be hard to maintain in cold blood that its activities are likely to make wars either more frequent or more prolonged. It would at least be arguable that a more deadly war would be less likely to occur. Still it might occur.

Science has given man control over nature before he has gained control over himself. Scientific knowledge is transmitted from one generation to another, while acquired characteristics are not. Thus in respect of knowledge each generation stands on the same ground. These are hard facts which we cannot hope to alter and which we may as well admit may wreck civilisation."

CONTROL OF SHIPS

A new Marconi invention, by which it is claimed that a ship, even in a dense fog, can be brought to safety through most difficult seas into control, was demonstrated by Sgr. Marconi to British shipowners aboard his yacht in his latest invention of a radio beacon, steering ships in fog. A yacht was steered into the harbour from ten miles out, exactly midway between two buoys a hundred yards apart. The chartroom and bridge had previously been completely blinded by a canvas and received signals from a radio beacon on a hill 300 feet above the sea-level. Any deviation from the centre line in the harbour channel was notified by buzzing different notes indicating port or starboard. The radio works on a wavelength, free from disturbance.

£3,000,000 FILM MERGER

A merger involving five important British film companies and a capital of £3,000,000 has just been completed.

The Associated British Picture Corporation, Ltd., has acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Associated British Cinemas, Ltd., and of British Instructional Films (Proprietors), Ltd.

The new controlling company now links together five British film concerns which have for some time been under the general guidance of Mr. John Maxwell.

Besides Associated British Cinemas, which owns a chain of more than 200 cinemas, and British Instructional Films, the group now includes British International Pictures, Wardour Films and Pathe Pictures.

A FILM OF THE HEART

The first medical film to be made in India has been just completed in Bombay by Dr. S. R. Nair.

It is a motion picture of the development of the human heart from its embryonic stage. The film is an extraordinary achievement, as even in the best laboratories of Germany and America it has been found impossible to illustrate embryonic developments except by means of animated drawings and the use of a series of models.

By adopting the cartoon process and then using models, the Bombay doctor has made the film, which is about 3,000 feet long at a cost of only Rs. 600.

THE MAN WHO NEVER LAUGHS

"Duke" York, the man who boasts that he has not laughed for ten years, has been given a part in Paramount's *Elmer and Elsie*. York has travelled all over the world, offering cash prizes to anybody who could make him laugh. The money has never been won.

THE FILM RIGHTS OF PICCADILLY JIM

The film rights of Mr. P. G. Wodehouse's novel *Piccadilly Jim* have been purchased by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer interests. Mr. Robert Montgomery will probably play the title role.

HITLER FILM

Under the Cinematograph Act, the film entitled "Hitler's Reign" or Hitler's Reign of Terror" is deemed to be an uncertified film in various provinces of India.

LAND AND WATER CAR

From Berlin comes the news, reported by the *Times* correspondent recently, of the invention of a motor car that will travel with equal ease on land and water. It has been tested by the State and municipal authorities in the Rhine and Mosel districts. The aim of the inventors was to build a car that could be used in floods and rescue work.

The car is propelled in water by paddles fixed to the rear axle tree, and the steering is done with the front wheels, which are panelled. The car is stated to attain a speed of about 10 kilometres an hour against the stream and considerably more in still water. The weight of the car is about three-quarters of a ton. The transfer from land to water is easy but a float has been fixed to the front of the vehicle to render sinking impossible in case of accident.

From Paris, the correspondent of the *Times* of August 5 reported a new aeronautical invention. It consists of an automatic stabilizing system controlled by a combination of gyroscopes and pendulums, by which an aeroplane can be kept in straight and level flight without the usual means of control and can be manoeuvred in any direction simply by pressing electric buttons.

An additional apparatus, controlled by an anemometer, enables the machine to take off and land automatically. It is claimed that the apparatus has made it possible for persons with no special knowledge of flying to pilot aeroplanes in any condition including fog.

ADVANTAGE OF FRENCH CHALK

Owner-drivers who change the air tubes themselves do not always appreciate the necessity for care in properly distributing the French chalk which they put inside the tyre itself says the *Autocar*. The amount of friction arising between the inside surface of the outer cover and the outside surface of the air tube is enormous and the object of the French chalk is to lubricate the two surfaces which thus come in contact. A round tin with small holes bored through the lid, like a pepper pot, is excellent for distributing the chalk evenly.

COAL-DRIVEN MOTORS

An engine which runs on charcoal has been perfected by an Italian and a motor bus fitted with it is plying in the streets of Rome. Its running cost is greatly below that of the petrol bus. Trials seem to have been satisfactory and the authorities hope to use charcoal buses on a large scale and to earn a profit with the bus service instead of losing heavily as at present.

It is also planned to replace trams with the new type of bus.

NIGHT FLYING

New Regulations, which will make it obligatory for 'B' licences pupils to undergo training for night and blind flying, will soon come into force in the Delhi Flying Club. The Club is arranging to acquire full equipment for one of its machines. It is hoped that the new equipment will be ready in October. An agreement has been signed with the Government, by which the machine VT-ACO becomes the property of the Club. The Club will have to keep the machine in good order and hand it over to the Director of Civil Aviation Department for a maximum of 30 days in a year for use on official business.

WORLD'S BIGGEST PLANE

The Soviets are building the world's biggest aeroplane. N. Kalin, who built the monster 100-passenger plane last year that crashed on its test flight killing 15 prominent people, was with difficulty restrained from suicide. This clever construction engineer has been persuaded to try once again, replacing the destroyed plane with another, which, he announces, will be technically perfect.

MRS. AMY JOHNSON

Mrs. Mollison who, as Miss Amy Johnson, was the first woman to fly from England to Australia and has since made many notable long distance flights with her husband, Mr. J. A. Mollison, has joined the staff of the Hillman Airways Company, thus becoming the first cross-channel woman pilot. She took her first passenger craft across recently, reaching Le Bourget.

AVIATION AND THE COW

Aviation owes much to the cow. Casein, a product of milk, is used in the construction of wing ribs and the panels of plywood in the cabin; the cow's hoots provide a hot glue for sealing the fabric; her hide is tanned into seat covers and straps. The goldbeater's skin for dirigibles is made from the cow's entrails.

SIR CHARLES SMITH

Air Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, the famous Australian pilot, who is one of the competitors in the great London-Melbourne air race this month, has recently accomplished a trans-Australian air journey of 2,220 miles from Perth to Sidney in 9¾ hours at an average speed of 227.3 miles per hour.

AIR MAIL SERVICES

The most important cities of the British Isles are to be linked by air mail services which will be established next month.

"MARKETING OF FRUITS"

The Gokhale School of Economics and Politics, Poona, is trying to do for Maharashtra what the Punjab Board of Economic Inquiry has been doing in the Punjab. The book under notice ("A Survey of the Marketing of Fruits in Poona" by D. R. Gadgil and V. R. Gadgil: Gokhale School of Economics and Politics, Poona. Rs. 2-8) is the third of the series published by the Institute, the first being on the Salaries of Public Officials in India, and the second on the Imperial Preference for India. This book is, however, the first of its kind embodying the results of a detailed field investigation carried out by the Institute. Though the technical side of Indian Agriculture has received a lot of attention at the hands of the Agricultural Departments in India, the marketing or the business side has so far received scant attention. It is well known that without an improvement in the latter the farmer cannot enjoy the full fruits of his labour.

Messrs. Gadgils deserve the thanks of students of agricultural economy for tracing in detail in this volume of 180 pages the different stages in the marketing processes of an important commodity like fruits in the Poona and Bombay markets. They write not only to inform but to improve and the several suggestions for improving the marketing facilities deserve the earnest attention of all concerned. The authors have done their work very thoroughly within the limits imposed on a private investigator taking up a subject of this kind. A copy of the questionnaire used and an Index, if given, will add to the usefulness of the volume to those interested in making similar surveys elsewhere.

THE HOUSE OF POCHA

We offer hearty felicitations to the House of Pocha, which from small beginning fifty years ago has now grown into a great and flourishing enterprise with extensive dealings with customers in Burma, Ceylon and the Far East. It is interesting to learn that it was the grandfather of the present proprietors of Pocha who for the first time, a hundred years ago, introduced cauliflower and cabbages in India. The late Mr. Pestonjee who opened his modest little store in Poona in 1884 was a far-sighted businessman and his successors have vastly improved upon the enterprise which to-day is second to none in importance this side of Suez.

We congratulate the present proprietors on the happy occasion of the golden jubilee of the House of Pocha.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN U. P.

It is understood that as preliminary to the scheme for settling educated young men on land, as a means of checking the growth of unemployment amongst the educated classes, the U. P. Government have finally decided to utilise part of the Fyzabad Government Farm for establishing a practical training centre for ten persons. In order to demonstrate the relative advantages and disadvantages of individual *versus* collective farming, five settlers will be given consolidated blocks of ten acres each and the other five will be assigned fifty acres jointly between them and will be required to pool their income and divide it amongst themselves. The training will last three years and various facilities will be provided.

MADRAS MATERNITY BENEFITS BILL

The Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council on Mr. V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Madras Maternity Benefits Bill have decided that the benefits payable under the Bill might be paid to the woman herself or to her nominee, and in the case of her death, to her nominee or legal representative. It has also been resolved that there should be no conviction under the Bill unless a complaint had been made within six months of the date of the offence. The period allowed a private complainant for obtaining the previous sanction of the Inspector of Factories, which is necessary under the Bill, is to be excluded from this period of six months.

LABOUR SHORTAGE IN CEYLON

The existence of a huge shortage in labour amounting to nearly 70,000 was revealed by the Chairman at a meeting of the General Committee of the Planters' Association of Ceylon held at Kandy.

The Chairman said that at the time the figures were collected tea estates required some 63,000 and rubber estates about 5,000 additional labourers.

THE EMPLOYMENT SCHEME IN LONDON

The Huge London Housing Scheme, as revealed by Sir Hilton Young, Minister of Health, will bring employment to about 250,000 people during five years. Total cost of new buildings will be £350,000,000. Nearly \$75,000,000 will go as wages.

ANCIENT CIVILISATION OF THE SOUTH

Recently the discovery of a pre-historic burial site in Madras was followed by excavations made by the staff of the Madras Museum in the garden of Mr. E. R. Prudhomme's bungalow, "Fontenoy" on Halles Road, Kilpauk, and burial urns and specimens of pre-historic pottery were unearthed.

Further excavations at the same place have provided more and richer material, which provide much reliable evidence of the date of the burial site. These finds include:

A hoe blade.

A sarcophagus of a very interesting variety; and

A figurine representing a bird.

The Adichanallur finds believed to belong to the iron age of India about 5,000 B.C. have hitherto been considered to represent the oldest civilisation known to Southern India.

But the finds now made in Madras city date even further back. Certain iron instruments found with the pottery and other characteristics of the new finds lead to the conclusion that they represent a civilisation probably of an earlier period than the iron age.

200 YEAR OLD MACHINE GUN

A machine gun patented in 1718 is on view in the armouries of the Tower of London. It has been sent by the Duke of Buccleuch.

The 216-year old weapon—believed to be the first of its kind ever made—was patented by James Puckle, Gent. of the City of London.

It is mounted on a tripod and the word 'Defence' is engraved on the barrel. A crank handle on a screw-threaded axle revolves the chambers and pushes them into place. Puckle's advertisement for the gun is headed:

"Defending King George, your Country and Laws is defending yourselves and Protestant cause."

A RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS

Take equal parts of kindness,
Unselfishness and thoughtfulness,
Mix in an atmosphere of love;
Add a spice of usefulness,
Scatter a few grains of cheerfulness;
Season with smiles,
Stir with a happy laugh,
And dispense to everyone,

Don't feel too highly flattered when someone asks for your autograph. A movie actress reports that one day she was solicited for her autograph by two small boys.

"Do you know who I am?" she asked them.

"No, ma'am," the older boy answered, "but we thought we could find out this way."

PASTOR: "This morning I will have for my topic 'The Great Flood in Genesis'."

PROMINENT MEMBER OF CONGREGATION (rising): "I've got an engagement to play golf so I can't stay but I'll head the subscription list with \$1,000 to relieve the suffering Genesians."

SCHOOL TEACHER: "And now if I were to be flogged what would that be?"

PUPIL: "That would be corporal punishment."

SCHOOL TEACHER: "And if I were to be beheaded?"

PUPIL: "Oh, that would be capital!"

TEACHER: "Now, can any little boy or girl tell me why a mother bird sits on her eggs?"

LITTLE GIRL: "Please, miss, because she hasn't got a chair".

MAGISTRATE: "I never expect to see you here again."

OLD OFFENDER: "You ain't goin' to retire, are you, sir?"

SMITH: "My wife still thinks I'm a treasure."

JONES: "I wish mine did; she thinks I'm a treasury."

HE: "It was the ring that ruined me."

FRIEND: "Boxing or betting ring?"

HE: "Wedding."

FRIEND: What do you consider the greatest poem ever written?"

POET: "Well, it isn't quite completed yet. I'm just putting the finishing touches to it."

"If I had my way there would be 365 holidays in the year."

"Don't be fool—that would mean a working day every four years."

Landlord (to a would be tenant): "But are you really quiet people?"

"Yes, I can promise you that. You won't be aware of our coming and going at all."

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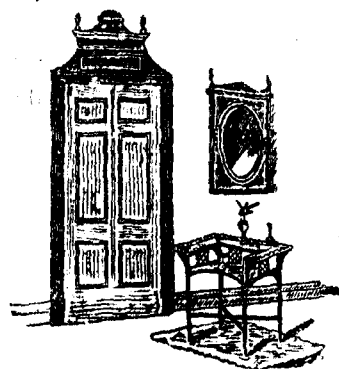
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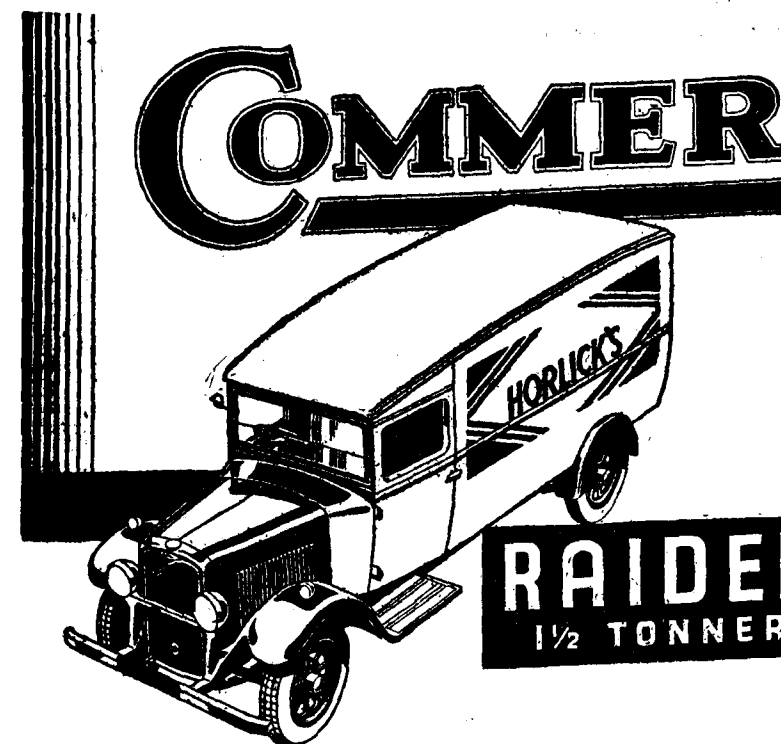
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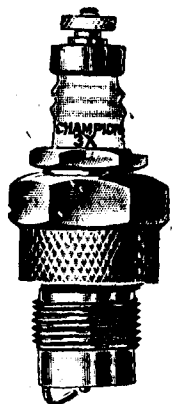
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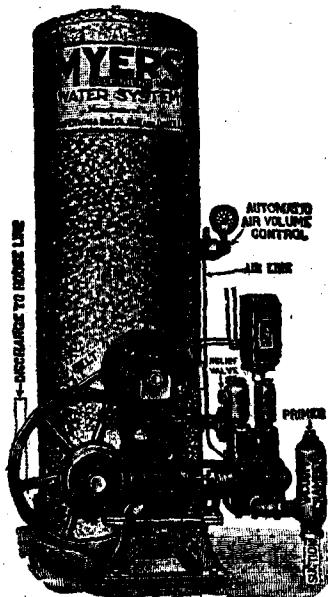
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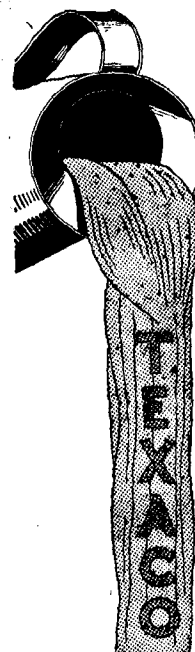
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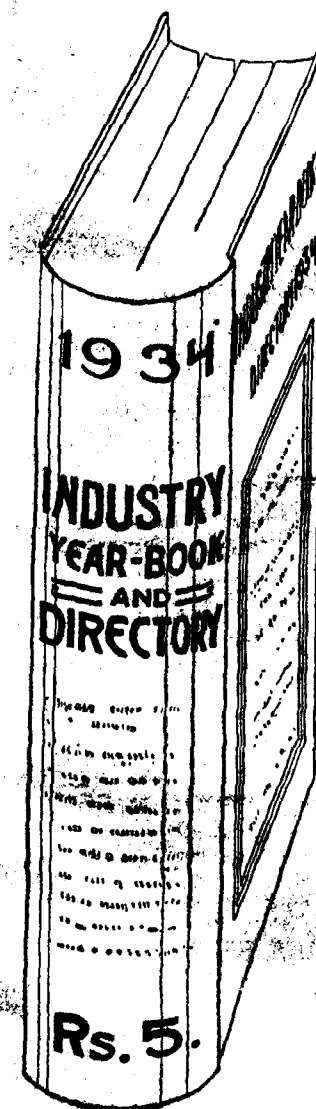
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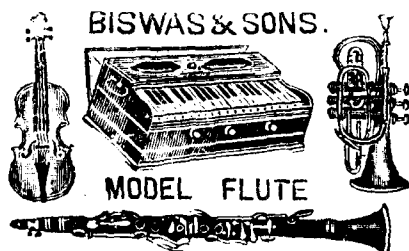
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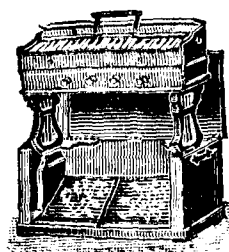
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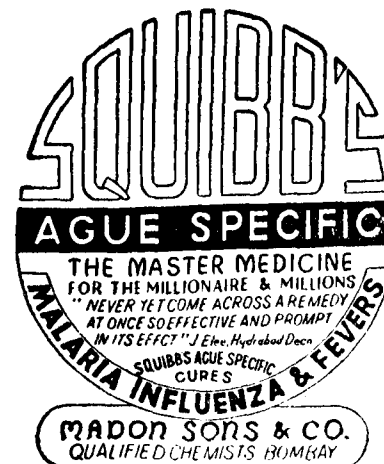
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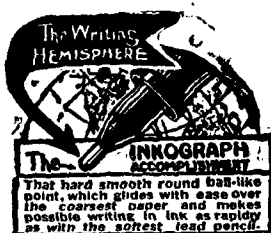
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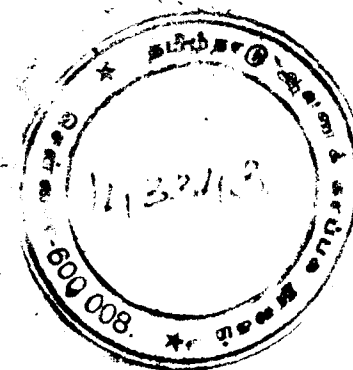
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