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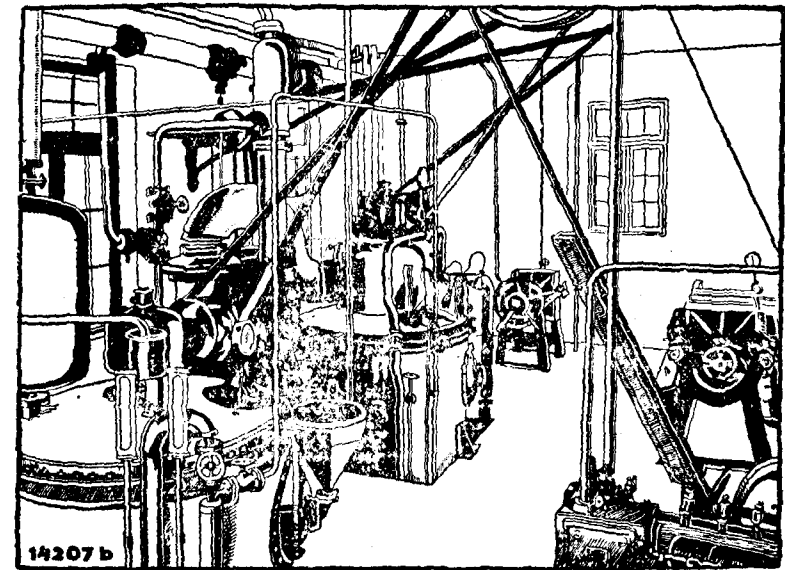
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Vol. XXXV.]

NOVEMBER 1934

[No. 11.]

Roosevelt's Great Economic Experiment

BY DR. H. L. DEY, M.A., D.Sc., Econ. (LONDON)

(Reader in Economics, Dacca University, Member, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry)

I

ROOSEVELT AND HIS POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

FRANKLIN D. Roosevelt was elected President on November 8, 1932, but due to an established constitutional convention, there was an interregnum of about four months during which the in-coming President had time to think out the broad lines of policy and to gather round him the main functionaries and advisers who had been known to be of his way of thinking. And when he actually assumed the reins of his great office on March 4, 1933, his country had already sunk to the lowest depths of the depression: the volume of production had declined to its lowest, unemployment had reached its maximum size of over thirteen millions, and country banks had been failing with staggering rapidity. And it looked as if the entire economic machinery of the great American Republic had gone out of gear. But the hour found the man. Roosevelt took courage in both hands and hustled the Congress into passing a series of measures, comprehensive in their scope and almost revolutionary in their spirit and intent. They go far and deep into every aspect of America's economic life. And they usher in a new epoch of economic history. In eighteen short months Roosevelt has been able to cast the entire economic life of America into the mould of a new pattern. And in this he has achieved the unique distinction of giving form and substance to the dreams and aspirations of full five generations of liberal thinkers all over the world. This is why the keen and intent gaze of all thinking men has been fixed on Roosevelt and his great economic experiment all these months.

President Roosevelt faces his tremendous task with a new political outlook and a new political philosophy. And perhaps we can understand him best by contrasting him with his immediate predecessor, Herbert Hoover. Hoover is a

Conservative Republican with a strong faith in individual initiative and enterprise. His political philosophy is that of the 19th century *laissez faire* school and his affiliations are with High Finance and Big Business. And he has deep-rooted belief in the capacity of bankers and businessmen to lead the country on and on to a state of all-round prosperity. He represents the old familiar type of political leadership. He relies on a few effete political dogmas, such as individual liberty, freedom of action and sanctity of contracts. And he is incapable of realizing that those old formulae have no meaning or substance in the new age.

Franklin D. Roosevelt presents a complete contrast to Herbert Hoover. He is, first and foremost, a democrat of democrats. He has absorbed in a large measure the healthy political doctrines of three of the great builders of the democratic party: Jefferson (1801-09), Theodore Roosevelt (1901-09) and Woodrow Wilson (1913-21), each in the language of his own age, had taught the great philosophy of the democratic society and insisted that 'the larger good' of the people must ever prevail against privilege and that the State must actively interfere to repel the intrusions of vested interests on the freedom of the average man and woman. These doctrines of democratic progressivism make up what might be called his mental heritage from his great predecessors. But he has also added for himself a large measure of the new social philosophy of the post-War period, which can be summed up in the one word 'Experimentation'—bold and persistent experimentation with new means and new methods to solve novel problems. He has a firm grip of the fact that the economic bases of our civilization have undergone more fundamental changes in the last thirty years than was the case in the preceding three hundred years. He has seen the full meaning of the marvellous achievements of the applied sciences. He has

come to believe that the average citizen is now entitled to reap the full harvest of material welfare. But he has also the vision and the courage to think out a new philosophy and to fashion and apply new machinery in order that the land of promise may be reached.

Another thing which has distinguished President Roosevelt is his Brains Trust composed of University Professors and other experts. To take counsel with experts in the solution of difficult problems is, of course, not an innovation of Roosevelt's. Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees are also meant for expert advice. But there is a great difference between the two. Commissions and Committees are *ad hoc* bodies; they are composed largely of mere politicians and only to a small extent of experts, and the result invariably is that the expert has to accommodate himself as best as he can to the traditional formulae of the politician. And because the politician is in constant touch with the machinery of government, his platitudes nearly always prevail against the scientific conclusions of the expert. Then, again, while the expert can enter upon his task with a spirit of complete detachment, the politician, because he is first and last a party man, can never do so. It is for this reason that the idea is daily gaining ground that economic advisory councils should be set up in every State as a permanent adjunct to the machinery of government. But the idea has never been given a fair trial in any part of the world, because the politician would not readily agree to the admission of any rival to the innermost councils of the government. The British Government would never think of making John Maynard Keynes as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nor could the Government of U. S. A. stand Professor F. W. Taussig as a member of the Tariff Commission. Nor, nearer home, do we ever hear of Jehangir Cooverji Coyajee being mentioned as a possible Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. Political leaders all the world over have ever been eager to employ Intellect and Science as tools and servants, but never would they agree to welcome these as co-equals and colleagues. It is the great distinction of President Roosevelt that he has had the wisdom to invite academic and other experts to the innermost councils of the State. Immediately on his election to his great office, he called together around himself a number of brilliant thinkers from the Universities and these became the *de facto* ministers of the President. It is to them that he delegated the power of drawing up the plan of

economic reconstruction. There has also been the privilege of forging and applying the new legislative and administrative weapons designed to further the ends of reform. And in case of conflict between the politician and the academician, it is the opinion of the latter that prevails with the President. He prefers the Professor to the Politician as his intimate adviser, because he thinks that the former is a trained expert, thorough and disinterested, and because the Professor alone is capable of giving what he likes to call "complete pictures" with a view to the larger good. President Roosevelt is the first among the great rulers to try the new method of government, for which General Smuts pleaded eloquently at Cambridge some five years ago.

But apart from the power and results of science, we want to-day the scientific spirit in human affairs. It is this spirit which above all is to-day called for in the administration of human affairs. As justice is said to be blind, so science is deaf and blind to illusion and passion; it deals with facts on their merits. And as applied to human affairs it means the sober pursuit of the truth, the single desire to know things as they are, and to assign values according to the facts; to find solutions which will be in accord with nature's laws, and not the dictates of human self-interest. To me there is something divine in this lofty ideal which is the very essence of science. The application of the true scientific spirit to human affairs, if it were humanly possible, would mean such a reign of justice and fair play on earth as only poets have dreamt of.*

A second distinction of Roosevelt's reform programme consists in the fact that he does not intend to destroy or root out the capitalistic basis of our society. He would not set up a communistic system or a corporative state. He has not yet lost faith in the value of capitalism, which has served humanity well for a period of three or four centuries and which is rooted in some of the abiding instincts and cherished ideas of man. But what he does want to do is to overhaul the machinery of capitalism, which has produced certain disharmonies in the economic society. While its essential values will be preserved, its apparatus will be scrapped and replaced. While a large degree of freedom of initiative and enterprise will be left to the individual, the activities of different groups and sections will be co-ordinated, controlled and regulated by the State in the interest of the 'larger good' of the people. Like Lenin and Mussolini, Roosevelt is also an epoch-maker. But while Lenin and Mussolini began by destroying

* General Smuts-Stidwick Memorial Lecture on Democracy at Newnham College, Cambridge, November 30, 1929.

all that was of value in the old order of things, Roosevelt would preserve as much of the heritage of the race as possible. And Roosevelt's Experiment is of supreme interest to the student of history, because it will decide the momentous issue that faces the human race: Can capitalism be made to serve us still or shall we have to take the road of communism or fascism?

II

ROOSEVELT AND THE AMERICAN FARMER

The economic difficulties of the American farmer are exactly like those of the Indian peasant. During the last five years the value of his cash crops has gone down by some 40-60 per cent. and his purchasing power and debt-paying capacity have also declined in proportion. Thus between 1929 and 1933, the gross income of the American farmers from crops and live-stock fell off from 12,000 million dollars to only 5,000 million dollars, while the amount of mortgage debts mounted up from 3,300 million dollars in 1910 to 8,500 million dollars in 1933. In the same period, however, the prices of his tools and implements, and cloths and boots and shoes were reduced by only 25 per cent., while the real burden of his debt and land taxes practically doubled. His position had become worse off relatively to the manufacturer and the creditor. But in a modern society, the farmer and the manufacturer, and the creditor and the debtor are all bound together by the cash nexus. If the farmer has a smaller cash income, he buys less of manufactured goods, and so follow depression and unemployment. And if his debt-paying capacity has gone down, he does not pay debts, and the creditor's resources become frozen up and his business comes to a stand-still. And if his lands are foreclosed and sold, he creates agrarian discontent. But he is also a voter. He knows that he is a part of the State, and he demands that the Government must do something for his relief. The farmers were on the brink of a rebellion in the early part of 1933 and President Roosevelt had scarcely assumed office before he was called upon to deal with the situation quickly and extraordinarily. Within ten weeks, he placed on the Statute-Book two agrarian measures of a sweeping and revolutionary character.

Under the first and the more important of these measures, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, it is attempted to increase the income of the peasant by raising prices through limitation of production. It is proposed to reduce the area

under cotton 40 per cent., wheat 15 per cent., corn 20 per cent., and hogs 25 per cent. And similarly for other products. But the method employed is persuasion and not compulsion. And propaganda is backed up by rewards. Every cultivator is to be given a bounty in proportion to the area he puts out of cultivation. It is estimated that the bounty will cost the Treasury the sum of 400 million dollars. And this vast amount is to be raised by means of a special levy on the manufacturers. The levy is called the processing tax and it is imposed on all raw materials consumed within the country. It is expected that the limitation of output will also increase the farmers' income by 500-600 million dollars. The objective of this measure is to restore the balance between the production and consumption of primary commodities. And the effect of this measure is to transfer purchasing power from the manufacturer, the salary earner and the fixed-income classes to the farmer.

The second of the measures, the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act, authorises the Federal Land Banks (land mortgage banks) to issue debentures upto 2,000 million dollars at 4 per cent. interest, the interest to be guaranteed by the Government. The money is to be widely and liberally used in relieving the burden of indebtedness. The object of this measure is to increase the supply of cheap agricultural credit, to liquefy the frozen assets of banks and insurance companies which have invested in land mortgages, to lighten the pressure of debts, to ensure to the creditor a regular payment by small instalments in exchange for reduction of interest, which is guaranteed. The essence of the scheme is to readjust the debts and then to take over the task of liquidation on the shoulders of the State and State-aided institutions. It will not perhaps be out of place here to mention that the plan of debt relief in the U. S. A. is essentially the same as is proposed for the different provinces of India, *viz.*, land mortgage banks and conciliation boards. The only difference is that whereas in America they are attacking the problem on an extensive front, we in India are still halting and hesitant with our programme.

III

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY AND RE-EMPLOYMENT

At the time when President Roosevelt came into the White House, American production and employment had fallen to the lowest depths of depression. Starting from the average level of 1929, production of consumers' goods had declined

by 32 per cent. in June 1932 ; producers' goods by 79 per cent. in August 1932 ; general business by 60 per cent. in March 1933 ; and employment by 44 per cent ; and pay-rolls by 66 per cent. in the same month.* Approximately 13·4 million hands were out of employment of any kind. And unemployment on such a large scale meant a serious situation. It implied the voluntary idleness of one-ninth of the entire population of America. If the dependants of able-bodied workers are taken into account it would signify that about half the population of America are without the means of living. Such a huge mass of unemployment means, in the first place, a serious deterioration of national strength and character. In the second place, it is a danger to political stability and social peace. And in the third place, it leads to a vastly reduced demand for the products of industry and agriculture. Hence, depression all round and a complete paralysis of the economic life of the country.

To stimulate re-employment and to bring about business recovery, President Roosevelt has passed another revolutionary measure, called the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Act falls into two parts. The first part deals with what are called codes of fair competition in industry, and the second part with public works programme. While the immediate object of the Act is to stimulate employment and thereby also production, the ultimate purpose is a comprehensive programme of economic reform designed to elevate the level of competition, to confer a large measure of self-government on industry and labour, and to establish peace and harmony between industry and labour. In this field also President Roosevelt stands out as the greatest among the present-day rulers of nations, because in no other country has the Government shown such grand vision and audacious courage to conceive and execute so far-reaching a programme of economic planning.

Under the Act every industry is called upon to submit for the President's approval its own code of fair competition. Each code must provide for minimum wages, maximum hours and collective bargaining between representatives of labour and capital. Thus, for instance, it has been laid down that the maximum number of hours in the cotton textile industry

shall be forty hours and that the minimum wages shall be 12 dollars a week in the south and 13 dollars a week in the north. This section of the codes will mean a larger volume of employment and a higher amount of pay-rolls. And this in turn will bring about a recovery of production and investment. Another section of the code permits and encourages the rival firms within the same industry to enter into voluntary agreements so as to prevent cut-throat competition, which has been an intractable factor in recent depression. Such agreements were so long forbidden by the anti-trust laws. The President has therefore conferred a large measure of freedom on industry so as to ensure fair competition among the rival firms concerned. Non-compliance with the Act or any of the provisions of the codes is punishable with a heavy fine. So far as many as about 4,000 industries have come under as many separate codes.

The stimulus to production and employment that will be given by the increased purchasing power placed at the disposal of peasants and workers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and National Industrial Recovery Act's first part will affect only those industries that produce consumption goods, such as cotton textile, sugar, boots and shoes, etc. But these industries were so long working their machinery at half or quarter capacity. Therefore an expansion of their production will not immediately lead to an increase in the demand for iron and steel, tools and machine, etc. Consequently, the construction industries which produce these things will not get any lift out of the depression. And it is exactly these industries that have suffered most from the depression. As already mentioned, the production in these industries fell off by no less than 79 per cent. at the end of August 1932, as against a fall of 32 per cent. in the consumption of goods industries. To give the necessary push to these industries, Mr. Roosevelt has taken authority to borrow and invest the sum of 3,300 million dollars in public buildings, slum clearance, highways, and conservation of natural resources. This public works programme will stimulate employment on the one hand and production in construction industries on the other. The theory of this huge scale of public works programme is that when private investment is at a low ebb due to loss of confidence, public investment must fill up the gap as far as possible so that investment and employment may be evened out between booms and depressions.

IV

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ROOSEVELT EXPERIMENT

Besides the two measures discussed above, Mr. Roosevelt has also passed a number of other important Acts introducing wholesome reforms in banking, investment, public finance and currency. Some of these are meant to cure the depression, while others aim at long-range planning so as to ensure healthy development. But we have already seen enough of Mr. Roosevelt's general outlook and method and we should now be in a position to attempt a brief review of his programme. It is just a little over eighteen months that he set his hand to the task of the most gigantic experiment known to history. His work must be put on level with that of Lenin. At every step of his advance, he is up against orthodoxy, vested interest and dissension. Journalists, bankers, economists and politicians have declared oft and again that he is heading on to a disaster. And it is true that there are

still large elements of inconsistency and seeds of danger. Nevertheless, the fact stands out that his programme has lifted the country out of the lowest depths of depression. The price level has gone up by 25 per cent. pay-rolls by 91 per cent. and output by 48 per cent. At the same time the number of unemployed has decreased by 3·4 millions. And he can legitimately take pride in what he has already achieved. But he has not yet reached the end of the march. He is just in the middle of the experiment. And as experience and experiment light up newer and better paths of advance, he will just take and follow them. Perhaps it may be said in a word that his chief claim to greatness rests on the fact that he has for the first time effected a complete synthesis between science and government. In our own age, Gandhi, Lenin and Mussolini have achieved immortality by three different methods. It is likely that Roosevelt will be the fourth man in the same rank.

THE BOMBAY CONGRESS

By "A NATIONALIST"

A HISTORIC SESSION

THE Bombay Congress has just concluded. It was in many ways a historic session. Various factors had contributed to invest the session with special importance and significance. Apart from the fact that no open and regular session of the Congress had been held for three years and a half since the Karachi Congress of March 1931, important decisions affecting the policy and methods of the great organisation had to be taken. The situation since the last Congress had altered considerably and the methods of tackling it had to be altered too. For all practical purposes direct action in the form of civil disobedience had failed. As Babu Rajendra Prasad observed in his address :

People were not prepared to lose property to the extent they were prepared to lose liberty and even life, and when heavy fines and sequestration of property in lieu of fines and confiscations started on a wholesale scale, gradually demoralisation set in and ultimately broke the backbone of the movement.

The country is suffering from a sense of depression and defeatism for which a new tonic is necessary if it is not to exhaust itself. The forces of opposition have apparently triumphed while fissiparous tendencies are ever breaking forth and undermining the unity and discipline

of the Congress. The White Paper, the Communal Award, the rise of the new Parliamentary wing, the Socialist menace and above all the proposed retirement of Mahatma Gandhi who has for fifteen years been the life and soul of the Congress and who has led it with a courage and chivalry unparalleled in history—all these called for a new orientation and deliberate decision. While the lifting of the ban on Congress organisations has made it possible for the Congress to meet and discuss as of old, Government had neither "retracted" nor "repented". Though civil disobedience is completely withdrawn, the bureaucracy has not responded to the gesture with grace, while every effort is made to inflict on the country a scheme of reforms which nobody wants because it is altogether hollow and reactionary.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

The onerous task of guiding the Congress at such a critical time has fallen on one who has won the right to lead by virtue of service and sacrifice. Rajen Babu, as he is affectionately called, is a staunch Congressman who has given many years of his life to the cause of the country, whose courage and patriotism have made him the

* America's Recovery Programme by A. A. Berle and Hers, p. 114.

beloved of the people. The way he plunged himself into the work of relief in afflicted Bihar soon after his release from prison, the optimism and drive with which he mobilised the resources in men and money for the reconstruction of the devastated areas, the patience and determination with which he faced the tragic situation and handled it with a complete disregard of self have made him a truly heroic figure in these trying times. Babu Rajendra Prasad is no dreamy idealist, and it is the sense of reality with a capacity for drive that is most imperative in the counsels of the Congress.

MR. NARIMAN'S WELCOME ADDRESS

It is sixteen years since Congress met last in Bombay and Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, referred with justifiable pride to the fact that the city had played no mean part in what he called "the war activities" of the Congress. In welcoming the delegates and visitors, he recounted the Satyagraha struggle and addressed himself to the situation confronting the nation to-day.

"The need has arisen again," he said, "for the nation to stand up as one man and reject every attempt of Imperialism to forge tighter links to bind India to the chariot wheels of the Empire."

After referring briefly to the emergence of the Congress Socialist Party and the problem of the States, Mr. Nariman dealt with the decision of the Working Committee and A. I. C. C. to contest the Assembly elections and expressed the hope that the Congress candidates would triumph in the elections. He also made an earnest appeal to Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Aney not to rebel against the Congress.

The Congressman, Congress Parliamentarian, the Congress Nationalist and the Congress Socialist have all to sit together and to devise new means of furthering freedom's cause. Each plan and each activity must be judged by only one test, its capacity to develop the nation's strength to assert her dignity, to claim her rights, and to regain her freedom.

Referring to Mahatma's retirement, he said it was inspired by the highest sense of magnanimity and undoubted democratic convictions.

With an ideal hitched to freedom, with a life dedicated to service, Gandhiji cannot in any accepted sense of the word 'retire'. Inside or outside the Congress, he will be the living challenge to all oppression and tyranny and the guiding star to the Congress, to every votary of freedom.

Mr. Nariman concluded with a plea for planned action for securing the Congress ideal of Purna Swarajya.

The attainment of complete National Independence is our unalterable objective. The adoption of peaceful means of resistance is our unalterable means. And as our objective is clear and our faith unshaken, I am confident that suitable fresh tactics would soon be evolved leading to a new endeavour. This is the hour not of resting but of planning—planning not for a tactical triumph but for an enduring achievement.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Babu Rajendra Prasad's presidential address was marked by simplicity and vigour characteristic of the man. In a comparatively brief address, he subjected Government policy and Congress activity in recent times to a critical analysis. While pointing out the defects of the White Paper, he did not hesitate to show that national resistance has weakened and failed and that a new plan of action was urgent:

Let us start with a clean slate on the work in front of us. The need of the hour is not for a bigger or more inspiring programme, but for the determination to achieve what little we may set before ourselves. The task is immense.

He examined the White Paper scheme in the light of four tests and found it thoroughly unsatisfactory and reactionary:

The proposals do not take us anywhere near what our moderate countrymen aim at, namely, Dominion Status, not to speak of complete independence, which is the Congress goal. In fact, they take the country in some respects in the opposite direction and leave it in a position constitutionally worse than that now occupied under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

"The much advertised autonomy of the Provinces really gives more autonomy to the Governor than to the people or the ministers," said the President who pointed out that the opinion of high authorities was that the introduction of provincial autonomy would involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 6½ to Rs. 8 crores and that of responsibility at the Centre another two crores every year.

After justifying the Working Committee's attitude towards the Communal Award, Rajendra Babu referred to the impending retirement of Gandhiji and said that the prospect did not alarm him, because he believed that by such an action on the part of Gandhiji, the Congress would gain in strength and vitality. He also generally approved of the amendments to the Congress Constitution proposed by Gandhiji. He went on to observe:

I feel that Mahatma Gandhi outside the Congress which does not wholeheartedly accept his programme will be more helpful to the country and the Congress than Mahatma Gandhi inside the Congress with the drag of a big unbelieving majority at his back. I do not

therefore, feel any shock over his impending separation. I do not minimise the effect of such a decision, if he comes to it, but I wish you to have faith in him and I have no doubt that all will be right, whether he decides to work from within or from outside the Congress.

The President justified the work of the Congress in spite of its shortcomings and addressed a few words to the Socialists who are evidently gaining ground, spurred apparently by the failure of the Congress programme and the growing intransigence of the Government.

I would say emphatically that we should do nothing that compromises by one iota the creed of non-violence. Whatever may be our failures, we have made rapid strides. Let us not by our impatience undo the work of the last fifteen years. My friends the Socialists are keen on a more inspiring ideology and would hasten the elimination of all that stands for exploitation. I should like to tell them in all humility but with all the force at my command that there is no greater ideology than is expressed by the creed of truth and non-violence and the determination of the country not to eliminate the men that stand for exploitation but the forces that do so. Our quarrel is with the sin and not the sinner which we all are to a greater or less degree. Compulsion will react on us with redoubled force: conversion, however, slow it may seem, will be the shortest cut and will mean a new contribution to history and civilisation.

"There is to-day a greater determination on the part of the rulers not to part with power, as they have succeeded in increasing disruption in our ranks," said the President.

Independence is the natural outcome of all that the freedom movement in India has stood for. The method too is crystal clear. It is active, dynamic, non-violent mass action. We may fail once; we may fail twice, but we are bound to succeed some day.

Defining the Congress ideal of independence, he observed:

It cannot mean isolation. It means the end of exploitation of one country by another and by one part of the population of the same country by another part. It contemplates a free and friendly association with other nations for mutual benefit. Conceived in this light, our independence ought not to frighten even the British unless they aim at perpetuating the present unnatural conditions.

THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE

The outstanding feature of the Session was, as might be expected, the part played by Gandhiji in shaping the policy and methods of the Congress in accordance with the demands of the new situation. In the two remarkable statements issued a few weeks before the Session, Gandhiji had already outlined a scheme to reform the Constitution of the Congress and adumbrated a proposal for the creation of an All-India Village Industries Organisation which would be an autonomous body like the All-India Spinners' Association, and would not be "meddled with" by

the Congress. Congress has now become too huge and unwieldy to be managed, and though it has always had a spectacular value it was realised that the time had come to make it a business-like body charged with the duty of carrying out the behests of the nation. Gandhiji wanted to make it truly representative of the nation's mind and also to free it from possible corruption. With this twofold object, he outlined a scheme which was the basis of the resolution drafted by the Working Committee for the approval of the Subjects Committee.

But the unexpected defeat of the resolution substituting the words "truthful and non-violent" in place of "peaceful and legitimate" and postponing it to the next session definitely gave a fillip to the Socialists' hopes of capturing the Congress. It was feared that the rest of the resolutions including the constitutional amendments would also share the same fate if indifferently handled. The Working Committee thereupon became more alert. And Mr. Gandhi's proposal endorsing the principle of the constitutional changes and asking a Sub-Committee to report on them was carried by 113 votes to 47.

Mr. Prakasam's motion to refer the constitutional changes to Provincial Committees was rejected by the Subjects Committee by 93 votes to 63.

Mr. Gandhi's stirring address lasting 90 minutes considerably melted away the opposition of the members of the Subjects Committee to the Constitutional Amendments proposed by the Working Committee.

The Special Committee arrived at unanimous conclusions which form a compromise between Gandhiji's proposals and the existing Constitution. It has been decided to increase the number of delegates by providing for one delegate per 500 ordinary members. The delegates thus elected may number 2,000 or more and will form an electoral college for electing the President annually and the A. I. C. C.

THE RESOLUTIONS

Soon after the Presidential address at the opening session of the Congress, Dr. Ansari moved the first resolution which requested the endorsement of the resolutions passed by the Working Committee since May 1934 including those relating to the Parliamentary Board, Constructive programme, status of Indians overseas, resolution on Swadesh

and condolence resolutions. Dr. Ansari appealed to Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney to reconsider the stand they had taken on the Communal Award issue.

Pandit Malaviya, however, moved his amendment which sought to reject the Communal Award. This was lost by an overwhelming majority. The second amendment regarding Socialist programme was also lost. All amendments having been rejected, the Congress adopted the original endorsement regarding the Communal Award, Parliamentary Board, Constructive programme, etc., by a huge majority.

A resolution was accepted reaffirming faith in Gandhiji's leadership, requesting him to reconsider his decision and putting on record appreciation of the unique service he has rendered to the nation.

The Socialists' amendments to delete the Khadi clause and the spinning franchise were voted down. Their amendment to Gandhiji's resolution embodying the constitutional amendments was rejected by a large majority and Gandhiji's resolution proposing constitutional changes was passed.

The other part of Gandhiji's statement regarding village reorganisation was put before the Congress in the form of a resolution by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. It must be remembered that Congress has always taken a warm interest in the condition of the masses. Excessive Military expenditure and the Salt tax which weighed upon the poor had become the subject of resolutions in earlier sessions of the Congress. As has been pointed out by Mr. De Mello in his recent book on the Congress (*Oxford University Press*):—

At the Sixth Congress in Calcutta a resolution was moved for the reduction of the salt tax, from two rupees eight annas to two rupees per maund. It provided an occasion for pointing out the miseries suffered by the masses 'who are hardly cheered by a single ray of hope or relieved by a single day of rest'. Next year the subject came up again, and a member, in words as surprisingly true to-day as they were in 1891, drew a picture of millions in India who 'have not from year's end to year's end a sufficiency of food. From one day to another they do not know, what every one of us knows every day of his life, what it is to have their stomachs full'.

Speaking on the resolution before the House, Dr. Pattabhi pointed out that it

was intended to reconstruct villages with a view to making them self-sufficient. The proposed All-India Village Industries Association would help the revival of old village industries, which were dying because of the serious competition of machine-made goods.

The work, he said, was entrusted to an able economist like Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, and he would be working under the direct supervision of Mr. Gandhi. Thus this offshoot of the Congress will be a self-sufficient body, like the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Harijan Seva Sangh, having no political objective.

GANDHIJI'S PARTING GIFT

Thus the Resolutions passed at the Bombay Congress bear the impress of Gandhiji's personality. Though he has definitely withdrawn from active leadership of the Congress, his domination and authority have remained unchallenged. The resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Gandhi's leadership, passed unanimously, was a deserved tribute. For as the *Madras Mail*, a leading Anglo-Indian paper, truly pointed out: "Mr. Gandhi's last act as acknowledged leader of his party was his best. His proposals for the revision of the Constitution are the fruit of 15 years' experience." They may be termed his best constructive work. The Congress will be more representative and more effective in its work. It has been relieved of extraneous duties, which however valuable in themselves, are yet an encumbrance to its distinctive political task. In the Parliamentary programme that it has adopted for itself the New Constitution will, it is hoped, be a more representative and efficient machinery. Gandhiji has certainly not gone off in a huff. "I have retired not to weaken the national organisation but to strengthen it," he said on the conclusion of the Bombay Congress. It may be as Dr. Ansari said that:

The retirement of Gandhiji will call forth all that is best and which has been lying dormant in our people. I am even hopeful that the shock of his retirement will stimulate the spirit of wakefulness, enterprise and initiative and will release the requisite energy and that impatient desire for activity which is very necessary for a big organisation like the Congress. In such an atmosphere differences between socialist, and nationalist, constitutionalist and orthodox Congressmen which loom so large on the Congress horizon to-day will slowly disappear.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES. Second Series. (From 1911 to 1934) contains full text of all the Presidential Addresses. Over 1000 pages. Price Rs. 4. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", Rs. 3-8.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

Social Work in Japan

By MR. A. S. R. CHARI

(Judge, High Court of Mysore)

THE National Social Work Association Tokyo, recently called attention to the immense progress made by Japan in the direction of social work, welfare and relief work, which has been very appreciable since the Great War. The boundaries of social work are not fixed. Their scope is governed merely by practical considerations among which the question of finance looms large. There are about 45 prefectures in Japan proper. Roughly speaking a prefecture is about the size of a large taluk in the Madras Presidency. The national expenditure on social work which was barely 4 millions of yen in 1927 had increased to nearly 30 millions in 1932, the amounts spent by the local bodies for the same purpose during the latter year being about 24 millions yen (at the present rate of exchange the yen is about thirteen annas). The expenditure on social, welfare and relief work cannot be considered inadequate. Japan is the only country east of Suez where one does not find any form of beggary. In fact, the only instance we came across during all our travels in Japan was a blind man near the temple of Mayafujin (the mother of Buddha) on Mount Mayasan near Kobe. The absence of begging may partly be due to the fact that the Japanese being a proud race hate all forms of begging or servility. The Japanese are thoroughly honest and are not afraid of hard work. It is not certainly due to want of poverty because beneath all the glamour there is a considerable amount of poverty in Japan. The absence of beggary in that country is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the efficiency and organisation of social, welfare and relief work. While these organisations take care of the aged and infirm, the Employment Exchanges do their best for the unemployed even though statistics show that in March 1933 there were nearly

425,000 unemployed in the country. Social work in Japan is varied in its activities and embraces practically all conditions in life where help and relief are needed. It includes in some cases amenities for the able-bodied poorer classes, e.g., cheap or free lodgings, public baths and even public pawn shops. In addition to the ordinary relief in normal times there is a heavy strain on these organisations in times of earthquakes, floods and fires on a large scale to which the country is unfortunately only too liable. Hardly a year passes without its usual toll of men and property from these causes.

The number of social work agencies in Japan which was 879 in 1914 had increased to 5,370 in 1930 which in itself is a record of which any nation may be proud of. The number of social work associations was 41 with about 45,000 actual social workers. In addition to these agencies and associations there are other organisations which come within the category of social work investigation organisations and social work encouragement organisations. There are about 47 of the former and 14 of the latter. There are about 27,000 district visitors who handled nearly 2 millions of cases in 1931.

So far as children are concerned the work of the social work organisations in this direction is very effective. There were more than a thousand institutions of this kind for the protection of children in 1930; their usefulness is apparent from the fact that the infant death-rate which was about 18 per mille in 1918 had come down to about 12 per mille in 1930. There are 39 maternity hospitals which works out at about one hospital for a prefecture. In addition to the large number of private midwives there were nearly 12 hundred public visiting midwives in 1930 and about one hundred centres for giving advice on

children. Special reference should be made to the Day Nurseries, of which there are about 450 in Japan where the workers' children are taken care of when their mothers go to work. In addition to these, large factories have their own private Day Nurseries for the benefit of their workers. There are about 25 institutions for the care of weak or sick children and about 120 orphan asylums run on the usual lines. The number of children abandoned and protected by the State has steadily decreased from over 5,000 in 1879 to about 700 for the whole country which is a very encouraging feature. For a population of nearly 70 millions the number cannot at all be said to be large and I doubt if any other country in the world can show better figures.

Turning our attention next to relief institutions we find that the number of outdoor relief agencies were nearly 200 in 1931 and those for indoor relief about 30. There are about 70 asylums for the aged. We visited one of these at Tokyo and found the inmates very well cared for. There were 25 institutions solely engaged in the protection of the deformed and the disabled and about 250 institutions for the relief of soldiers' families. In Japan, the soldiers are a favoured lot though their pay is much less than that of the British soldiers. There is a special military relief law and about 70,000 persons were benefitted under it in 1931. The prefectures attended to about 500,000 sick and dead wayfarers in 1930. The number of persons relieved under the regular poor law during that year was about 27,000.

There are about 55 institutions or agencies for the welfare of the blind, the deaf and the mute giving relief to about 76,000 blind people. There are about 250 agencies where cheap medical treatment is afforded and about nearly one hundred agencies for the propagation of hygienic knowledge.

There are a large number of institutions catering for the able-bodied poor. There are

about 650 housing associations and about 3,000 housing unions whose function is to provide model houses at cheap rates to the poor. There were about 31 public and 120 private cheap or free lodgings. The Japanese are very clean in their habits and in spite of the cold climate will not miss their daily bath and some take even two baths a day. Public baths therefore are a necessity to the people. There are a large number of public baths maintained throughout the country even in out of the way small towns. They are very clean, the charge for a bath being only 5 sen (8 pies). The Japanese system of bathing is more in conformity with that prevailing in India where water is poured on the body by means of a ladle. One institution of which we do not find a counterpart in India is the public pawn shop. There is little or no usury existing in Japan. Unlike in India there are no grabbing private money-lenders. These public pawn shops serve a very useful purpose.

This article will not be complete without a reference to crime in Japan. The middle and poorer classes of the Japanese, particularly the women, are very honest and their standard of honesty is much higher than we have come across in many countries. The natural consequence is that the percentage of crime is singularly low for a population of nearly 70 millions. Obtaining the permission of the Minister I visited the Kosuge prison near Tokyo which is one of the largest of its kind. I found a large number of prisoners there who had come up either for political offences or for communistic activities. A number of them had been sentenced for causing hurt or homicide but very few were for theft or offences involving moral turpitude. In 1930 there were about 97,000 prisoners who were offenders under the criminal law. But it is significant that out of these there were only 5,000 women which speaks volumes for the

honesty and sterling character of the womanhood of Japan. The number of recidivists is unusually low being only 5,000 for a population of nearly 70 millions which gives us a proportion of one per fourteen thousand heads of population. In 1930, there were 60 reformatories and industrial schools besides 80 juvenile delinquents' homes. The latter are entirely different from the reformatories without the least stigma attached to them. There are more than 800 homes in the country for ex-convicts or what we may call in India discharged prisoners. That Japan is for all practical purposes a crime-free country cannot be wondered at in view of the meticulous care taken to educate the youths of the country in the ways of honesty, in reforming the criminal and in helping those who unfortunately had slipped from the paths of virtue.

I shall conclude this article with a special reference to the Kosuge prison which I visited. It is of recent construction built after the terrible earthquake of 1923 and modelled on American and German prisons. One characteristic trait of the Japanese is that they take the best of every thing from other countries. This prison has nothing in common with the jails one sees in India. Every thing

is done not with a view to punish the criminal for his past misdeeds but to reform him and make him a better citizen. Recently there was a reference in one of the papers to an innovation which was highly spoken of, viz., the publishing of a paper by and for the prisoners within the precincts of an English prison. Japan, however, has been doing this for years. At the Kosuge prison a paper called *Hito* (Humanity) is edited and published by the prisoners. Articles are contributed by them mainly in the direction of elevating and reforming the criminal mentality of some of the inmates. Even news of the outside world is supplied to them to make the paper interesting. I was given a specimen copy of this paper which I have carefully preserved. It is of a very high standard, the get-up being in no way inferior to a high class daily paper. No wonder it is only in Japan where illiteracy is practically non-existent, that such a paper can be got up.

How I wish it would be possible to do some of these things at least in India. If our countrymen instead of flying at each other's throats or wasting their time and energy in useless talk and debates would only turn their attention to social work, they would have achieved something great and permanent.

The Message of Asia

BY DR. JAMES H. COUSINS

“THE Message of Asia”* is another indication of the way in which the Indian conception of life and the universe is influencing serious thinkers in the Occident. The term India no longer connotes only snake-charming, the rope-trick, yogic mystery or child-marriage even in the mind of the general public. In my lecture-tours in America it was my presentation of various aspects of Indian

* THE MESSAGE OF ASIA. By Paul Cohen-Portheim. Translated from the German by Alan Harris. Duckworth, London. 8s. 6d. net.

culture that was most often called for in the Universities. I came across women's study-circles that were devoting their entire winter-session to research on India. Mr. Cohen-Portheim, a German-Jew, spent four years in an internment camp in England (1914 to 1918) doing the same.

Mr. Cohen-Portheim's scheme, in this book, of applying the Asian conception of the unity of life to the understanding of the antitheses through which life fulfils itself (nationalism and internationalism, East and West aristocracy and

democracy, good and evil, to name a few of them) appears to me to be the surest way of testing that or any other conception, and also of getting away from the treating of Indian thought as a mere intellectual curio. Indian thought cannot serve humanity towards the solution of its problems through the exercise of reason if it is treated as only Indian thought.

It is true that individual temperament and group tradition lead to differences of response to and reception of the influences that play on the human sensorium, and to differences in expression. For this reason, all expression, even scientific expression, should be treated as symbolical, that is, as requiring interpretation, never as justifying flat dogmatic assertion.

Even in the process of interpretation care is needed. Certain of Mr. Cohen-Portheim's minor antitheses have to be watched: they sound so final that, in view of his own exposition of inescapable interaction and mutual conditioning, they suggest, perhaps not over-statement on his part, but the placing of more conclusiveness on them by the reader than the writer of them intended. When, for example, he asserts that "Europe has made a god of intellect," and that, in contrast, "the East despises the intellect," we cannot assume that he had forgotten that it was the worship of another deity than that of the mind that had shepherd him into an internment camp in England, or forgotten the vast contribution of post-Renaissance Europe to the emotional art of music, or forgotten the Upanishads of the East through which he had found intellectual liberation.

When, again, Mr. Cohen-Portheim says that "the spirit of the West is intellectual, for what it values is the creation of the intellect," he is saying something that sounds as far from actuality as would be the assertion that because the people of the West value the mechanical production of science they are therefore scientific in spirit.

Apart from this, a glance at the advertising pages of an occidental magazine or newspaper makes a curious commentary on his idea as to what Europe values.

When, further, he says that "the spirit of the West is active, in that it seeks power," he is, it seems to me, putting effect as cause. By spirit he means, not spirit, but the animating desire of Europe. I believe it is true that the general impulse of the people of the occident is towards the acquisition of some kind of power. I know that that was the main impulse and environment of my youth. This impulse leads to expansive activities seeking control over others: "exploitation" is the nasty word for this operation; I learned it when I was a small boy; and I learned also that the struggle between capital and labour is only a struggle for power on both sides. Mr. Cohen-Portheim's dictum should, I feel, be: "The spirit of the West is power seeking, therefore active."

One has also to watch the connotations which Mr. Cohen-Portheim puts on certain words—assuming that the translator has carried over his author's thought closely from German into English. "Europe," he says, "has introduced her civilisation into Asia; she has brought railways and factories, lighting and hygiene, law and order—in a word, organisation." A facetious person might remark that the owners of certain newspapers in India would agree that a piece of Europe had brought them one kind of "security," and a less facetious person might say something else about "law and order." And when Mr. Cohen-Portheim regards railways and factories as elements in the "organisation" that Europe has brought to Asia (a statement that usually bears the inference that the land that produced the Code of Manu and the "Hitopadesa" had to wait for modern Europe to bring organisation to it!) can only point out that it is just this—the growth of facilities for producing and peddling the results of the exploited labour of one group of

humans to another, usually to the detriment of the creative capacity of the latter—that has contributed, not organisation but disorganisation to the social life of the Orient, and brought the Occident to its present state of chaos. To call this "civilisation" is putting a noble word to an ignoble use.

In his chapter on "Nationalism and Internationalism", Mr. Cohen-Portheim has certain things to say that should be memorised by those who are concerned in any phase of the national movement in India, legislative, social, commercial, educational, religious. Here are some specimens:

The true way to harmony always lies through the full development of the whole. The individual person and the individual nation are both under an obligation to develop their personalities to their full extent.

By personality, Mr. Cohen-Portheim does not mean the superficial appearances that are exploited in Hollywood and its adjuncts: he means the total capacities of any unit. His statement goes to the root of the defect in education the world over.

It is only the individual who has fully developed all his capacities that can think universally; in the same way a nation has to go through the phase of nationalism before it can get beyond it. Nationalism is not the opposite of internationalism, but the road that leads to it.

By nationalism Mr. Cohen-Portheim means something more inclusive than the economic antagonism of one group to another. This antagonism in Europe (and the signs of its development in India) has been erroneously pointed to as an outcome of nationalism. It is an outcome of capitalism which nationalism in Mr. Cohen-Portheim's sense, which is the real sense, of the term will eliminate. A fully developed individual reduces his enforced dependence on the work of others, and correspondingly extends his and her capacity to serve others without ulterior motive. It will be the same with the nations when through their full development they attain economic self-dependence. Economic nationalism will be the salvation of

humanity: economic internationalism (that is, international exploitation of national economic capacity by small groups of people, which is a very different matter from future free international economic exchange) has brought the world to ruin.

Every effort that releases man from his original isolation already points the way to universalism. One of the stages on this road is nationalism. . . . Nationalism is a nation's duty until it has reached maturity; when it has done that, it must recognise that this nation-state is not the last word, and set its face towards universalism.

In regard to the latter statement we must be careful not to let words and phrases obscure the truth that is behind them. By nature Mr. Cohen-Portheim does not mean aged, but the fulfilment of a nation's potentialities. In this sense India is still "immature," that is, unfulfilled: hence her present manifestation of youthful vigour that has surprised those who had thought of her as so ancient as to be decrepit.

Let us also not take from Mr. Cohen-Portheim's fine statement the erroneous notion that a nation arrives at a point of national fulfilment when its people, or its leaders, say: "The instant of our maturity has arrived. Let us pass beyond nationalism towards universalism." It isn't done; and Mr. Cohen-Portheim has himself laid it down as a law of life that nationalism is inevitably on the way to internationalism. But in truth the notion of movement in either direction in the sense of space or duration is part of the *maya* of life. True internationalism in intention and service involves complete nationalism, that is, complete group realisation, as true humanism involves complete individual realisation of all the individual synthesis of human capacity: and nationalism can only be true nationalism when its intention and service are towards the whole through the instrumentality of its own fully developed powers, material and immaterial.

I warmly commend this thought-provoking book to those who wish to understand how India can help the world to classify its thought and reach the peace-making formula that it is seeking.

Maritime Trade in Ancient India

By MR. RAGHUNATH PRASAD SINGH, B.COM.

OF the three peninsulas which mark the southern configuration of the continent of Asia, the largest is India celebrated during many ages for its riches and valuable natural productions, its beautiful manufactures and costly merchandise, and the early splendid civilisation of its own. Nature has sharply distinguished this extensive region of southern Asia from the rest of the world as an indisputable geographical unit. It is a region, indeed, full of contrasts in physical features and climatic conditions—there being impassable mountain heights, the highest on the face of the earth, low alluvial plains, high tablelands, wild forests, fertile valleys, as well as arid deserts. Being bounded on three sides of its borders by the sea it has, studded with good harbours, a sea-board extending over a length of four thousand miles and upwards. It has a network of large and navigable rivers, free from the freezing effects of a severely cold climate, which, as great natural highways of commerce, have played a very important part in facilitating the phenomenal growth and gigantic development of the ancient Indian trade brought into being by the incredible abundance and cheapness of its manifold produce and the remarkable advances in applied chemistry. Besides metallic ores deposited in the soil, it has also a wealth of forests abounding in strong timber which might be readily utilised for the construction of ships and boats. These natural advantages—coupled with its most favourable geographical position as ‘a country set like a pendant among the vast continents of the Old World,’* the early growth of the indigenous shipping and shipbuilding, and the steadiness in the direction of the monsoons over the Indian Ocean and the China Sea—aided the Hindus to acquire and long maintain that nautical skill and maritime leadership for which they were justly famous in the ancient world.

* See S. N. Hajji's "Economics of Shipping," p. 365.

History, which is oftener than not the creation of geographical environments, shows that India's age-long contact with other countries has been a no less potent factor in its making than its isolation, and that none of the greatest events and movements of the world which have influenced the history of mankind has failed to touch India and contribute to the development and richness of its extraordinarily varied culture and civilisation. There is ample evidence, both literary and inscriptional, to show that for full thirty centuries India stood out as the very heart of the Old World moulding and dominating its thought and life, and maintained its position as one of the foremost maritime countries*—a fact which has been corroborated by no less an authority than the late Prof. Buhler, the far-famed German Orientalist. Popular tradition in India, as evidenced by folklore and mythological notions in almost all parts of the country, places the beginnings of the commercial enterprise of Bharata-Varsha right back into the earliest dawn of human history. The Vedas whose origin according to the Cambridge History of India† is dated about 1200 B.C. contain passages in which there are allusions to a very considerable growth of trade and maritime venturesomeness of Indians. In the longest of these passages we hear of voyages of parties of merchants to distant islands, and galleys with a hundred oars.‡ On going through the vast thesaurus of literature, religious and secular, and the archeological records engraved in stone, the fact is thrown into lurid relief that the present dependence of India upon alien nations for the shipment of its merchandise and also its industrial

* Dr. R. K. Mookerji's "A History of Indian Shipping and Maritime Activity," pp. 2 & 3.

† Also vide E. J. Rapson's "Ancient India," p. 10.

‡ Cf. Bishop Caldwell's classical work, "A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages," p. 122: "It appears certain from notices contained in the Vedas that the Aryans of the age of Solomon practised foreign trade in ocean-going vessels. . . ."

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backwardness are comparatively modern features in its long and glorious history. In a country of such vast dimensions as India, where the natural productions are various, and greatly diversified by art and industry, an active domestic commerce, both by land and by sea, must have taken place among its different provinces from the earliest dawn of trade. Not only was there an active coasting trade between the different parts of India, but a regular mercantile traffic was carried between India on the one hand and the Eastern and Western countries on the other.* So far back as the Epic period those Aryans who had settled in Bengal "gradually penetrated not only in Southern Bihar, Malwa, the Deccan and Gujarat on commercial enterprises but also extended their maritime activity towards the islands in the Eastern Seas."† Contemporaneously the Dravidian trade was carried on across the Western Seas. The Dravidians were accustomed to the sea from the earliest times, and freely used the ocean as a great highway of international commerce. By studying Buddhist and Pali texts which abound in allusions to sea voyages and sea-borne trade, one can get a realistic comprehension of the mechanism, character, and the extent of the maritime activity of India and the vital parts it played in the commerce of the world. During the Buddhist period (320 B.C. - A.D. 500) "the commercial intercourse and the colonial expansion of India in the island-world of the Indian Archipelago and even so far North as

* Cf. W. W. Hunter's "The Indian Empire: Its People, History, and Products," p. 555: "From the earliest days, India has been a trading country. The industrial genius of her inhabitants even more than her natural wealth and her extensive sea-board, distinguished her from other Asiatic lands. In contrast with the Arabian Peninsula on the West, with the Malayan Peninsula on the East, or with the equally fertile Empire of China, India has always maintained an active intercourse with Europe. Philology proves that the precious cargoes of Solomon's merchant ships came from the ancient coast of Malabar. . . ."

† "Trade of Bengal from the earliest times down to the Great War" by B. K. Basu in the *Journal of Indian History*, April, 1928.

China and Japan by way of the Sea" * was on a high level as evidenced by Indian literature and art including sculpture and painting. The representations of old Indian ships and boats among the paintings in the Ajanta caves still remain as undying testimony to the ancient foreign trade of India.† It is held by Pliny that the Indian vessels trading with Ceylon were so large as to be able to carry three thousand amphorae. The coins of the Andhra dynasty roughly 200 B.C. to A.D. 250 confirm this, many of them bearing the device of a two-masted ship evidently of large size. Between India and China there has existed a cultural and commercial connection from the remotest antiquity. Chinese diaphanous silks were appreciated in India even as early as 1,000 B.C. Indians not only carried on their trading voyages on the Eastern Seas, but also, according to Mr. Robert Sewell, a well known historian, towards the shores of the Persian Gulf, Greece, Rome and Egypt. The oldest sea-route was probably to the Persian Gulf, and it is now established beyond the possibility of doubt that there existed a considerable commerce between India and Babylon as early as 1,500 B.C.‡ Lassen points out that the Pharaohs of Egypt used to wrap their mummies in Indian muslin of the finest quality. There are passages in the Bible distinctly referring to the Babylonian trade of India in the Mosaic period (1491-1450 B.C.) and much more frequently in the age of Solomon (1015 B.C.)§ In one of the Jataka stories we hear of Indian merchants who took periodical

* "Early Commerce of India" in the *Indian Journal of Economics*, October, 1923, by Dr. L. K. Hyder.

† See Griffith's "The Paintings in the Buddhist Cave Temples of Ajanta," p. 17.

‡ But some historians seem to hesitate in assigning this date to the development of intimate commercial relations of India with Babylon. For example, according to Mr. J. Kennedy, I.C.S., the sea-borne trade of India with the Western countries did not begin till about 700 B.C.

§ K. T. Shah's "Trade, Tariffs and Transport in India," p. 4.

voyages to the land of Baveru (Babylon). Communication was open between India and Arabia previous to the age of Alexander. Some indirect trade between India and the Levant seems to have existed from very ancient times. Trade between the Indus valley and the Euphrates is also very ancient. "The earliest trace of this intercourse is probably to be found in the cuneiform inscriptions of the Hittite Kings of Mitanni in Kappadokia, belonging to the 14th or 15th century B.C. Logs of Indian teak have been found in the temple of the Moon at Mugheir, and we know that the trade in teak, ebony, sandal-wood and black-wood, between Barygaza and the Euphrates, was still flourishing in the 2nd century A.D."* Long ago merchants having full knowledge of the periodic changes of seasons and of winds on the Indian Seas sailed far out of sight of the coast taking "shore-sighting" birds, which were released from time to time, in order that they may guide the mariners to land.† Says Mr. W. Robertson in his "Historical Disquisition" concerning Ancient India that "not only the people contiguous to India, but remote nations seem to have been acquainted, from time immemorial, with its commodities, and to have valued them so highly, that in order to procure them they undertook fatiguing, expensive and dangerous journeys." Briefly we can say that from the time of Darius when India was a satrapy of the Persian Empire to Alexander the Great's invasion of the Punjab, from the Mauryan period of Indian history to the palmy days of the Roman Empire, and from the sack of Rome by the Goths to the Crusades, the trans-marine western trade of India was actively maintained. Similarly there was a regular and ceaseless traffic across the sea between India and China. The harbours on the coast of Farther India from Burma to China, and also on the islands of the Malay Archipelago, served as convenient halting-places for the ships

plying in the Eastern waters. "Both the East and West became the theatre of Indian commercial activity and gave scope to her naval energy and throbbing international life."* We may also aptly quote here Dr. Bal Krishna who, in describing India at a later period, writes that "it will be hardly an exaggeration to say that India was the respiratory organ for the circulation and distribution of the moneys and commodities of the commercial system of the world; it was the sea wherein all the rivers of trade and industry flowed, and thus profusely enriched its inhabitants."†

The trade of ancient India—as indeed of all early communities—was in rare and costly commodities. It consisted of an "exchange of such of her productions as among the Indians were superfluities but were at the same time not only highly prized by the nations of Western Asia, Egypt, and Europe, but were obtainable from no other quarter except India, or from the Farther East by means of the Indian trade."‡ India was then principally an exporter of manufactures. The chief articles of exports were textile manufactures of all sorts: metal-ware, wood-work, ivory, perfumes, dye-stuffs, and spices. The imports consisted of some mineral products such as copper, lead and zinc, and also silk, articles of glass, porcelain and wines, etc. From the earliest available records of foreign trade the fact is brought to light that indigo was an exclusive monopoly of India. The important precious stones exported were onyxes, amethysts, opals, beryls and sapphires, topazes and diamonds, and pearls. But like gold and silver they also appeared on the import side of the trade account. According to the testimony of the author of the *Periplus*, the Indian commodities imported into Africa were rice, ghee, oil of

* Dr. Mookerji, *Op. Cit.* p. 4.

† "Commercial Relations between India and England (1601-1757)", p. 37.

‡ C. Dantell, I.C.S., "Industrial Competition of Asia," p. 225.

sesamum, sugar, cotton, muslin, and sashes. India was annually enriched with a large influx of gold and silver received in exchange for its muslin-fabrics of the most delicate texture and extreme beauty known the world over by the appellation of 'Gangetika'—a term which suggested their origin on the banks of the Ganges. Some of these were so highly finished that it was difficult to say whether a person so attired was clothed or nude. Among the animals forming part of the trade to and from India were horses, elephants and the celebrated peacock much prized by the Greeks of the Alexandrian era. Bamboos, sugar-cane, sandal-wood and teak-wood were also exported. In the list of spices, drugs and perfumes the most important trade was in pepper, cinnamon, betels, camphor, opium, musk and flower essences. There was also a considerable *entrepot* trade chiefly in silks and porcelain previously imported from China, in pearls from Ceylon which was given the roman'ic name of 'Pearl Island', and in precious stones from the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The existence of such an *entrepot* trade in the days of Chandragupta and Asoka and long afterwards is a proof positive of the fact that there was a considerable fleet of merchant-men possessed by India which was the main supplier of the world's luxuries. As already stated, exports always preponderated over imports. This favourable balance of trade which has all along characterised India's trade with other nations could only be settled by a net import of precious metals. It was in this way that India contrived to drain the Roman Empire of its supply of gold—a phenomenon which was the cause of much regret and alarm to Pliny who complained that vast sums of money were annually absorbed by commerce in India.* His statement is corroborated by the discovery in India of numerous gold coins of the Roman Emperors,

* According to Pliny's "Natural History", xii. 18. "there was no year in which India did not drain the Roman Empire of a hundred million sesterces."

which must have reached here in course of trade. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton in his "Handbook of Commercial Information" also remarks that the "outstanding feature of India's foreign trade from the earliest times has been her absorption of precious metals".

Having given a vivid description of the manifold ramifications and character of the maritime trade of ancient India, we proceed to study severally the principal ports and marts of Bengal, Southern India, and the Indus Valley. Girt by the sea and washed by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra with their numerous tributaries and distributaries which form an amazing network of smaller rivers and streams intersecting each other, Bengal was the first to become famous for maritime activities. With the Ganges estuary which has had a chequered history is connected the rise and fall of the sea-ports of the Bengal. As far back as the time of Gautama Buddha, and possibly even before, sea-going vessels came to Benares to load themselves with the merchandise of the Ganges plain.* Another important commercial emporium which owed its prominence to the Mauryas was Pataliputra (modern Patna) situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Sone. From Champa (modern Champaknagar near Bhagalpur) passengers used to depart for Suvarnabhumi (probably either Burma or the Golden Chersonese, or the whole coast of Farther India) and for Taprobane (Ceylon). Tamralipti, represented by modern Tamluk, also mentioned in the Ceylonese Buddhist Chronicle, the *Mahavamsa*, was a famous port, and its people were wealthy and prosperous owing to their trade. The great seaport of Bengal referred to in the *Periplus* is probably this world-famous Tamralipti. We also read of many voyages to it from the Chinese ports. In 410 A.D. when the famous Chinese traveller,

* Cf. Mrs. Rhys Davids, *J. R. A. S.* 1901. "Westward merchants are often mentioned as taking ships from Benares or lower down at Champa, dropping down the great river, and either coasting to Ceylon or adventuring many days without sight of land to Suvarnabhumi."

* See H. G. Rawlinson's "Intercourse between India and the Western World".

† Rhys Davids, *J. R. A. S.*, April, 1899, p. 432.

Fa Hien, came here, he found it a very important seat of traffic in which the people of Kalinga * and the Tamil States also took an active part. He sailed from Tamralipti to Java and again from Java to China in Indian merchant-men. There was a constant communication and brisk trade between this port and the Indian colonies beyond the sea. With all the small kingdoms in the Near East, it had direct commercial relations. Hiuen Tsang also attests its great opulence, magnificence, and highly flourishing trade and commerce. Numerous wealthy merchants who owned large ships capable of carrying a very considerable cargo resided here. Further inland was Saptagram or Satgaon situated on the confluence of the Saraswati and Bhagirathi. It was the chief city of the kingdom of Radha, and remained the traditional mercantile capital of Bengal from the Pauranic age up to the arrival of the Portuguese in Hughly. From here were exported muslins, spices and other goods to Rome.† Its eminence for several centuries as the most famous port of eastern India was due to its accessibility to larger ships. Another important emporium of commerce was the city of Gaur surrounded on all sides by rivers and famous for its boat-building industry.

On account of immense traffic the whole country along the east of Coromandel coast was in a most flourishing condition. The sea was very dangerous, and yet the people, bold mariners as they were, could dexterously load and unload ships by means of their native barques. Masalia (Masulipatam) was the most prosperous port and the greatest emporium along the south eastern sea-board of India. Other centres of maritime commerce were Mailapur, Kounagara (Konarak) and Negapatam. According to foreign writers, the

* As seen from a story related in the Buddhist annals, it was very famous for its diaphanous muslins in the time of Sakya Muni Gotam (600 B.C.) and for a long time afterwards. It was from here that "vessels bound for the Golden Peninsula ceased to hug the shore and sailed for the open sea".

† See N. L. Dey's "Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India", p. 178.

inhabitants of this coast traded in their own vessels built in the famous ship-building yards of Narspur Petta. Pearl fishery was a very important industry of the Southern Sea.

To the Arab, the Jew and the Phoenician of the Old Testament days, as well as to the Chinese and the Ceylonese, the spectacle of the Dravid ships and sailors was quite familiar. The Malabar coast has been described by early authors as wonderfully fertile, vastly rich in natural resources and productive of many kinds of valuable merchandise which merchants from all over the East and West came to seek at its numerous ports even before the days of Solomon and Hiram. On the extreme point of the southern promontory stood Oomar or Cape Camorin from where were exported spices and where have been found numerous gold coins of the Julio-Claudian epoch. The author of the Periplus mentions Bakare, Nelkynda (probably modern Nilesware), Muziris (modern Mangalore) and Tyndis as the ports from which was exported highly esteemed and dear-priced pepper. The ships, he tells us, which frequented these ports were of a large size on account of the great amount and bulkiness of the pepper and betel of which their lading consisted. Limurike was a town of great traffic. Later on Calicut and Cochin became great centres for the export of Malabar produce to all parts of the world. Simulla (modern Chaul) has remained one of the most important seaports in western India from long before the days of Ptolemy. It was a place of great commerce and the chief mart of Gujarat. It enjoyed an excellent position as an entrepot for the Malabar and Cambay ships. Dabul was also a port of very great antiquity. It was a place of much traffic in all sorts of merchandise in the days of Varthema. Syrastra (Surat) was another celebrated port of Gujarat. There was also a large amount of traffic in Kalyan. Soupara was famous for its wealth, magnificence and flourishing trade. Broach—Barygaza of the

classical writers, and Bargukachha of Sanskrit literature—served as the principal port for the whole country north of the Vindhya range and the Nerbudda. Paithan and Tagara were two inland towns of great commercial importance. Pattala and Tatta were the two cities of supreme importance near the mouth of the Indus. They had a great traffic of shipping from all parts of the western world and Malabar. Native fishermen with their well-manned long boats were stationed by Government at the entrance of the river,

whence they went out to meet ships and pilot them to Pattala. In bygone days the "Aryan merchants from the mouth of the Indus must have accompanied the Phoenicians and Solomon's servants in their voyages down the Malabar coast towards Ophir (wherever Ophir may have been)".* Thus we see that India and other countries were always drawn together by the mysterious magnet of trade. Its people were 'the great traffickers of antiquity.'

* Bishop Caldwell, Op. Cit.

BEGGARY IN INDIA

BY MR. C. N. ZUTSHI, M.R.A.S. (LONDON)

(Sometime Editor of the "Sunday Times")

IN a poor country like India where the annual income per head at the present value of money, is Rs. 60 or where an average monthly income per head is Rs. 5, the problem of beggary must afford ample food for reflection to those who desire to leave the world better than they found it. I propose to deal with the question of beggary under its three aspects, *viz.*, religious, humanitarian, and economic.

Beggars in this country are multiplying and are pampered on the sentimentality of the religiously-minded people who are unreasonably lavish in almsgiving. Now from the humanitarian point of view, it must be said that it is our moral duty, as human beings, to save the souls of the beggars rather than suffer them to die unabsolved in the midst of their sins. It is a matter of common knowledge and every-day experience that a number of beggars die the deaths of dogs on the roadside because of their dire want and chill penury. If we solve the problem of beggary in such a way that the disabled and helpless beggars be provided against want, we will be surely saving a number of human souls from miserable extinction. Then a number of beggars are found to have done deeds of violence

upon themselves. Usually, quite a large number of beggars themselves inflict wounds upon their bodies and expose their hideousness to public gaze in order to attract public sympathy and excite public pity. If beggary is removed once and for all from our country, such hideous demonstrations, which are in themselves sufficiently shocking and recoiling to behold, will soon be a thing of the past. It is, therefore, our moral duty to carry on an intensive propaganda against the curse of beggary disfiguring our holy land.

From the economic standpoint, the question of beggary forms an integral part of the greater and more important problem of India's poverty. Really speaking it is a population and subsistence problem of India, in other words, are the food-stuffs produced in India sufficient to feed her teeming millions? Working out the actual figure from the Census Report, there are in India—

99,832,096 men over 15 years of age,

94,657,077 women " "

and 124,453,307 children under 15 years of age. Hence at 2 lbs. per day of cereals per man, we want 33,277,365 tons; at 1 ¼ lb. per day of cereals per woman, we want 27,044,870 tons; and

at 1 lb. per day of cereals per child, we want 20,742,218 tons, or grand total of cereal requirements 81,064,463 tons. Now, the average total grain resources of India are 76.0 million tons less 4.5 million tons exported, or the net available food



Mr. C. N. ZUTSHI, M.R.A.S.

grain supply in the country is 71.5 million tons per annum. But out of the total production we must deduct 10 per cent., i.e., 27.3 million tons by way of waste, requirements for cattle, seeds, and other miscellaneous requirements, which gives us a total net available cereal supply in India on an average of (76.0 — 27.3) 48.7 million tons against the total cereal requirements of 81 million tons odd: this means a deficit of 40 per cent. in food supply of the country. It is clear from these figures that the Indian people are underfed to the extent that one in every three individuals goes

without food, or every one must eat one out of every three meals necessary to him.

Now in such a poverty-stricken country where there are in all 175,677 beggars including 30,595 blind beggars; and 135,347 young, hardy and capable-of-working beggars, the problem of beggary must needs be an acute one pressing for an immediate solution. Undoubtedly, such a large number of beggars must form an economic drain upon the scanty resources of India. Obviously, these beggars are consuming a very large amount of social capital without any economic return.

Now, what is the solution of the problem? In my humble opinion, for all able-bodied paupers beggary should be penalised. All the able-bodied painted masqueraders should be enlisted in the army to be trained and disciplined for the defence of the country, or all such beggars be forcibly drafted into the labour market to work in the mills and factories of the country, where they may be able to help in the creation of social capital. To absorb the surplus labour thus supplied by the able-bodied beggars, the millionaires in the country should establish new factories and mills. By doing so the moneyed men will not only be instrumental in removing the curse of beggary, but also will be furthering the cause of indigenous industries to a great extent, and thereby increase the wealth-producing capacity of the country. As for those beggars that are really unfit for work, and, as such, deserve our support, there should be "Poor Laws" so that they might be supported on rates. Interests, alike of humanity and economics demand that the sooner the problem of beggary is solved the better. It would not be too much to hope that our public men will bestir themselves to solve this important problem and carry on an intensive propaganda against the curse of beggary.

VIJAYANAGAR: PAST AND PRESENT

BY MR. K. A. NAIR, B.Sc., AG.

VIJAYANAGAR at present is nothing but a pathetic grave-yard strewn with the glorious remains of a forgotten Empire, the like of which perhaps the East has never produced. What she had been in her past is well known to the world by the works of travellers and historians. Abdur Razzak of Herat, the learned courtier of Sultan Sharuk (the son of Timur) in 1445 when he visited Vijayanagar says: "The city is such that eye has not seen nor ear heard of any place resembling it upon the whole earth." That this Mahomedan traveller has not overrated the magnificence of Vijayanagar is evident from the records left by the visitors from abroad like the Portuguese during the 14th and 15th centuries whose unanimity in the admiration and praise of the kingdom and its prosperity is indeed remarkable. The scene of this desolation is about six miles distant from Hospet, the nearest Railway station in Bellary District of the Madras Presidency and is easily accessible by comfortable automobile conveyances. Standing on the southern bank of Thungabhadra and almost surrounded by majestic mountains, Vijayanagar in those days of constant warfare might have been a capital *par excellence*, made safe and impenetrable by those natural fortifications so formidable in character.

Though a major portion of the History of Vijayanagar is shrouded in mystery and obscurity, historians vouchsafe for the authenticity of ascribing its origin to the combined efforts of the five sons of the Hindu King Sangama. When the Kingdom of Telinga of the Telugu kings of Warangal was conquered and destroyed by the Mahomedans in 1323, the five fugitive sons of the deceased ruler Sangama took refuge and shelter under the protection of hospitable Chieftains and with the aid of these allies, they laid the foundation of an empire on the southern bank of

the Thungabhadra, which in later years sprung up into such blazing magnificence.

The traditional completion of the city was accomplished in 1343. It is indeed marvellous that in ten more years these enterprising princes were in a position to stretch the limits of their territory to the oceans on the east and west, viz., the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. This remarkable achievement stands as a memorable monument to the undaunted courage and strategy of these princes. Their great military exploits served to found a mighty empire, the power and glory of which in the succeeding ages were India's pride. The work of conquest started by the founders was carried out to perfection by the succeeding generation creating a line of illustrious conquerors.

It will fill volumes, if the individual achievements of some of the greatest rulers of this dynasty were to be described in detail, as history abounds in such evidences. A Portuguese Chronicler, Paes says about Krishna-Deva-Raja (1509-1529) the most celebrated of the Vijayanagar rulers:

This King is the most perfect King that could possibly be, cheerful of disposition and very merry; he is one that seeks to honour foreigners and receives them kindly, asking about all their affairs whatever their condition may be. He is a great ruler and a man of much justice, but subject to sudden fits of rage and this is his title "Krishnarao Maccacao, King of Kings, Lord of the greater Lords of India, Lord of the three seas and the land."

The wealth and prosperity of Vijayanagar in the zenith of its glory is something that is unsurpassed in the history of India. Her art, literature, religion and philosophy spread to the four corners of the earth. From what remains at present one can with a little effort imagine to what stupendous magnificence she had risen in her past. The ruined palaces and decaying temples adorned to a superfluity with sculptural and architectural rarities stand ample testimony to this. And more than the

speculative evidence so freely contributed by these decaying ruins, one may look to the invaluable historical records left by the visitors to the city from abroad and inland. Abdur Razzak of Herat on his way from Calicut, where he had mercantile negotiations to transact with the Zamorin, visited the city on the express desire of the then king of Vijayanagar and described it as follows :

The city is such that eye has not seen nor ear heard of any place resembling it upon the whole earth. It is so built that it has seven fortified walls, one within the other. The seventh fortress is placed in the centre of the others and occupies ground ten times greater than the chief market of Herat. In that is situated the palace of the king. From the northern gate of the outer fortress to the southern is a distance of two statute Parasangs (about 7 to 8 miles) and the same with respect to the distance between the eastern and western walls. Between the first, second and third walls, there are cultivated fields, gardens and houses etc."

The same traveller at another place observes ;

On arriving at the palace, I saw four stages laid out about 10 yards square. . . The whole roof and walls of the apartments were covered with plates of gold inlaid with jewels. Each of these plates was about the thickness of the back of a sword, and was firmly fixed with nails of gold. On the first stage the King's royal seat was placed. This was formed of gold and was of large size.

Domingos, a Portuguese traveller about 1522, says that Vijayanagar was "the best provided city in the world. . . for the state of this city is not like that of other cities, which often fail of supplies and provisions, for in this one everything abounds." He goes on in this train of unbiassed admiration at great length noting and describing what appeared to him as most extraordinary and magnificent. In describing a room in the palace he says that it was

all of ivory, as well the chamber as the walls from top to bottom, and the pillars of the cross timbers at the top had roses and flowers of lotuses all of ivory and all well executed, so that there could not be a better—it is so rich and beautiful that you would hardly find anywhere another such.

It is said that at a certain wedding, when a daughter of Vijayanagar was given away in marriage to a neighbouring ruler, the road for a length of ten miles was spread

with the costliest silks and clothes made of gold and silver threads for the bridegroom's reception.

These illustrations, though quite inadequate in demonstrating the fabulous richness and splendour of this forgotten empire with any vividness, gives at least some light of guidance, by which interested individuals might make some explorations of their own into the glorious past. It should be expressed with a certain amount of regret that so far no systematic or detailed study of these ruins was conducted with a view to reconstructing history or bringing to light the glories of the past. The countless paintings, carvings, inscriptions, etc., are to be studied in detail and with the aid of historic data should form the basis for a comprehensive study of the History of Vijayanagar. Thanks to the precious efforts of the Government of Madras in spending enormous sums of money to dig up buried temples from the earth and preserving the decaying ruins from destructive weather.

The middle of the sixteenth century saw one of the greatest of tragedies ever enacted in the history of India, *viz*, the fall of Vijayanagar. The prosperity, peace and happiness of the Hindus were the constant source of irrepressible hatred and envy of the neighbouring States. And further, the repeated attacks of these Hindu Kings on the neighbouring Mahomedan rulers, which checked and controlled their activities to a painful extent, and their ruthless methods of punishing the Mahomedan captives, kindled their hatred and added flame to their anger. Thus the Sultans of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golkonda excepting Bidar of the adjoining territory in the year 1564 formed an inter-territorial alliance with the sole object of sacking Vijayanagar and spreading Islam by sword. The alliance proved fatally successful and the fanatic Muslims had the dream of their life realized when smiling Vijayanagar became a smoking ruin and Thungabhadra flowed crimson with blood.

The historic march on Vijayanagar was made on the 25th of December 1564 and in the first

month of the succeeding year the different invaders assembled their respective forces at the small town of Thallikotta in Bijapur. The great battle started on the 23rd of January 1565 and lasted for about six months and ended in the absolute destruction of Vijayanagar and the decapitation of the monarch Rama Raja at the hands of the Sultan of Ahmadnagar himself. From the available records, a reasonable estimate of the Mahomedan forces would amount to, quarter of a million infantry and about six hundred guns of different calibres, while Vijayanagar had twice as many men in addition to mounted elephants and deadly artillery. Though the Hindus had a better military constitution and equipments than the Moslems, the latter fought with such ardour, tenacity and courage that victory was theirs and the city fell a prey at their feet with her ruler dead and people fled. What followed next may be better described in the words of the Portuguese chronicler himself :

The plunder was so great that every private man in the allied army became rich in gold, jewels, effects, tents horses and slaves as the Sultan left every person in possession of what he had acquired only taking elephants for their own use.

Next day the place became a prey to the robber tribes and jungle people of the neighbourhood. Hordes of Brinjars, Lambodis, Kurabas and the like pounced down on the hapless city and looted the stores and shops carrying off great quantities of riches. Cantus states that there were six concentrated attacks by these people during the day.

The third day saw the beginning of the end. The victorious Mahomedans had halted on the field of battle for rest and refreshment, but now they had reached the capital and from that time forward for a space of five months Vijayanagar knew no rest.

Never perhaps in the History of the World has such havoc been wrought and wrought so suddenly on so splendid a city; teaming with a wealthy and industrious population in the full plenitude of prosperity one day and the next seized, pillaged and reduced to ruins amid scenes of savage massacre and horrors beggaring description.

And look at Vijayanagar now—a marvellous domain of decaying palaces, temples and shrines that make the visitors' eyes bulge and stare. You stand gaping at the grim structures and the melancholy gloom enveloping them. Whatever

you see or wherever you go the same indescribable feeling of dejection follows you. You wonder at the magnificence and beauty of construction, finish and decoration of these colossal architectures and recapitulate with mortification the departed glory, when the palaces, streets and markets were alive with people young and old, males and females and the happy murmur of the busy world could be heard beyond the hills and dales.

Amongst these great and massive ruins the most remarkable are perhaps—the Palace Buildings—Council Chamber—Elephants' Stables—Queens' Bath—Vittala Temple—Temple of Sri Pampapathy—Jain Temples—Monolithic Statues—Stone-cut Car—and the Royal Bathing Ghats on the banks of Thungabhadra.

The City Gates have almost vanished from the earth's surface. But even the remnants bespeak a past glory.

The Palace buildings—a unique example of the mason's triumphs—lie fallen and decayed, yet majestic and imposing. The architectural and sculptural beauty profusely lavished in these structures is beyond description. Where once the Rajas slept in state, now the jackals roam in peace.

What is known as the Elephants' Stables is a gigantic structure remarkable for its super-thick walls and tall Gothic arches. Of all the ruins that now exist this is the one that is most rememberable.

Council Chamber, or Lotus Chamber as it is often called by its design and construction, is another beautiful building supported by a number of arches. In this the great Rulers of Vijayanagar, it is said, used to hold their State Meetings or had interviews with other Royalties. From this many a treaty had been signed and many a proclamation made.

The Queens' Bath is another masonry structure designed and executed by a master hand. It is an

oblong building with a central tank. Around the tank there is a wide corridor and the interior is furnished with all the conveniences for plunging, diving and swimming. This was used by the Royal beauties to swim, bathe and enjoy.



SRI VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE

The temples, shrines and idols remarkable for their exquisite workmanship form the most important and impressive features of these famous ruins. The temple of Vittala, beautiful and elegant, stands majestically in the forefront with an unfilled shrine. The separate groups of supporting pillars carved out on single blocks of granite, representing curious combinations of dragons, lions and human beings are wonderfully unique and similar. This temple, it is said, was built when the pomp and glory of Vijayanagar were at the highest. This was meant to receive the image of Lord Krishna, which was at Panderpur. But the dream was never realized, as the invader's destructive hand gave her a premature death. Quite near and in front of this Temple

lies the famous festival car, carved out of a single block of granite, body, wheel and all.

The Temple of Sri Pampapathy (Virupaksha temple) is another gigantic construction with a tall and many storied gateway which is peculiarly characteristic of South Indian temples. The resemblance of this *gopuram* to those at Madura, Conjeevaram, etc., may be easily understood from the photograph itself.

The huge monolithic statues of Vinayakar and Narasimha are indeed praiseworthy. They are about 25 feet in height each and exceedingly well proportioned. Separate temples are built to house these images. Except for the damaged hands and feet, the statue of Narasimha with the seven headed cobra above his head with a spread hood is intact. The injuries received by Vinayakar are of a more serious nature. His peculiar long nose and one hand are blown off and an earnest attempt was made to bore his wonderfully large belly to blow himself completely out, which evidently ended in a failure. The statues are both of yellow granite.

A series of smaller temples entirely different in design and construction from the rest are known as the Jain temples. They are more or less in a pyramidal form and are all alike as can be seen from the photograph.

The Royal bathing ghats on Thungabhadra form another place of delightful interest. Even now pilgrims and visitors take a cool bath in the refreshing water of this river.

Fate—the cruel magician has waved his ruinous wand over this proud Empire. The earth has swallowed up the mass of humanity. The same river is there. She is still flowing through her rocky bed and it is the same sun that smiles upon this unhappy city now, as of old.

THE “BIHU” OF THE ASSAMESE

BY MR. N. K. BARUAH

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to christen Assam ‘the Cinderella province of India’, and the term seems to have ‘caught’. But one would be permitted to express obvious doubts as to how much other people know about the inner life of this Cinderella. For some reason or other Assam has as yet been able to draw but a meagre company of sight-seers to her tent. A considerate nature would hold the fault to be on both sides,—the showman, as well as the visitors. But people generally think that the fault is Assam’s, and that she alone is to blame. She has obviously, a long way to go, before attaining the condition of ‘the most favoured nation’.

The clash of civilisations, moreover, is killing the old Cinderella, and a much more modern one is rapidly springing up instead. Elia is sure to have exclaimed: “Alas! Cinderella, thou art sophisticated,” had he been present in Assam, one of these days. The old order, indeed, changeth, but the dying sigh is invariably pathetic if not tragic. Many of the manners and customs of the older Assam are dying fast, and the ‘Bihu’, the truly popular festival of Assam, is all but extinct. Remote from cities, however, one still finds the ‘Bihu’ celebrated in all the fullness of its primitive simplicity.

The word ‘Bihu’ comes from the Sanskrit ‘Bishuva-sankrati’ or equatorial conjunction—the conjunction between the months of Chaitra, the last month of the Indian calendar, and Baishakh the first. Considered in all its bearings, the ‘Bihu’ seems to have compounded in it the features of the pagan Easter, New Year, and the Venetian ‘Feast of the Marys.’ It takes place almost at the same time with Easter, the dates being the last of Chaitra and the first of Baishakh, generally corresponding to the 13th and 14th of April. Like

the pagan Easter christianized later on, the ‘Bihu’ is a spring festival dating from very early times. The pan-Indian spring festival is of course the ‘Fagua’ which is also celebrated in Assam, but the ‘Bihu’ is Assam’s unqualified and unique possession. No other province in India has a similar festival.

It is also a celebration of the New Year, ringing out in the old and in the New. The new year reviving old desires, is celebrated with the usual greetings by friends and relatives, wearing of new clothes, and eating the delicious rice cakes prepared in every homestead in Assam.

Apart from these, the ‘Bihu’ has in its list of celebrations a special folk dance known as the ‘Bihu-dance,’ accompanied by special folk songs, known as the Bihu-songs. The songs are short lyrical pieces, and John Milton would surely have hailed them as true poetry, since they are “simple, sensuous and passionate.” It is a pity that ‘Bihu-songs’ have not yet been translated. Here is infinite riches in a little room, but there is nobody to see it. It has been said that if we did not know by experience the existence of folk-song we should have to presuppose it theoretically to account for art and music. But fortunately for us, we are exempt from any such hazardous experiment, with the ‘Bihu-songs’ for witness.

Besides being a celebration of the Spring and the New Year, the ‘Bihu’ also used to serve the same purpose as the Venetian ‘Feast of the Marys.’ According to the Venetian custom a day was set apart every year for assembling all the girls of marriageable age, in order that men could choose those they preferred as wives. A small tax had to be paid by every couple thus united, and with this sum the girls left unchosen were married off. The Assamese custom is also analogous, but Assam naturally wears her rue with a difference. Unlike

as in Venice, the girls are not sold to the highest bidder, but the union takes place on mutual agreement. The choice takes place at the 'Bihu-toli' or the place where the folk-dance takes place. All the young men and women of the village would assemble at a place for celebrating this dance. The men and women stand into opposite groups facing each other, with various musical instruments famous from early Bodo times. The men would play the instruments and the womenfolk would dance. Generally a competition gets started between the dancer and the man playing the 'dhol' or the Indian drum, and in nine cases out of ten, it is the man who has to cry "hold, enough." The 'Bihu-dance' is very picturesque. It, however, does not conform to the strict rules of classical Indian dancing. It is in all probability a hybrid of Indian and Tibeto-Burman or Mongolian dancing. The majority of the instruments are of Bodo origin, the tune of the songs is also Bodo; they come down from the Tibeto-Burman aboriginals of Assam before the Aryan invasion. However, it is but fair to differentiate the 'Bihu-dance' from such folk-dances as the 'Raibenshe' of Bengal, and kindred Santhali dances, as it is much more refined and less primitive. When the music has reached a high pitch, and the songs have roused the young spirits, they would select their own mates, and the pairs would go on dancing. The courtship proceeding from before is saturated at the 'Bihu-toli';—the young man lyrically sings his love for his girl, and the girl replies in song her love or indifference. The songs take the form of short dialogues, a snatch proceeding from the male group, a rejoinder from the female. The engagement is formally ratified after the dance, and the wedding generally takes place shortly after. Formerly among village people, a wife had invariably to be found at the 'Bihu-toli' or not found at all. The democratic character of the

whole affair, and the recognised equality of both sexes helped much towards the independent spirit of the average man in society in Assam. Sociologists contend that selection of husband and wife in this way was one of the earliest forms of marriage. At times the 'Bihu-dance' recalls the Bacchannalian revels of the ancient Greeks, though in a very much diluted form.

Apart from the 'Bihu-dance' proper, there is also another feature of the 'Bihu, known as the 'Husari'. It is a modified and more public 'Bihu-dance.' The serious sociological side of the 'Bihu-dance' is absent in the 'Husari', and only the amusement lasts. A group of young men would combine and roam from house to house in the village singing 'Bihu-songs', mainly benedictory, or pertaining to love. The song is invariably attended with dancing and music. Only in rare cases does a woman appear among the 'Husari' dancers, it generally comprising of menfolk only. Every family has to pay the 'Husari' a token of its goodwill, either a piece of new cloth or money, or rice or in cases only a betel leaf and a betel nut. The benediction of the 'Husari' is valued highly in the villages.

Of the 'Bihu', the most important feature, the 'Bihu-dance' is almost extinct. It is, however, preserved in the 'Husari' in a modified form. The 'Husari' is extensively practised in Upper Assam, but in Lower Assam it is not prevalent.

In Venice, the 'Feast of the Marys' has been revived after almost seven centuries, when on February 2nd of the present year, a cosmopolitan marriage market had a successful opening, twelve girls being married simultaneously at the Cathedral of St. Peter. But with the Assamese 'Bihu-dance', as with many another ancient custom, the question at present is seriously, to be or not to be.

Early Hindu Colonisation in Malay Peninsula *

(UP TO THE SEVENTH CENTURY A.D.)

BY DR. R. C. MAJUMDAR

THE Malay Peninsula forms the most southerly part of the mainland of Asia. It is a long narrow strip of land projecting into the sea of China, washed by the Bay of Bengal on the west and the Gulf of Siam on the east. Its geographical position invested it with a high degree of commercial importance. Situated on the highway of traffic between China on the one hand and India, Greece, Rome and Arabia on the other, it was bound to develop important centres of trade and commerce. It is evident from the Periplus of the Erythraean sea that the sea-route to China *via* the strait of Malacca was discovered before the Christian era. By the second century A.D., there was regular voyage between India and Malay Peninsula, and according to Ptolemy, the usual course followed was to make a coasting voyage upto Paloura,—the famous Dantapura of Kalinga—and then to cross the high seas.

The Peninsula is referred to in early Indian literature. The famous Kataha-dvipa of the Puranas can be located definitely in the Malay Peninsula, as Kataha was the name of an important Kingdom of the Peninsula until quite a late period. The fact that some Puranas include Kataha among the 'nine *dvipas*' shows its increasing importance in the eyes of the Indians.

Ptolemy has shown a far wider knowledge of the Peninsula than was possessed by

any of his predecessors. S. Levi has shown that Ptolemy's account possesses a striking agreement with that given in Niddesa, a Pali canonical book. He infers from it that the Indians had acquired a more extensive knowledge of the Far East since the days when neither Pliny nor the author of the Periplus could gain anything but a vague report of the Far East from their Indian informants. In other words, the century 50-150 A.D. witnessed a remarkable growth in the trade and maritime activity of the Indians towards the Far East. This is further corroborated by the fact that not only the general name Suvarnabhumi, but also local place names as Takkola and Tamralinga, are purely Indian. It may also be noted that by the second century A.D. there was a regular intercourse between India and China either through the Isthmus of Kra or the strait of Malacca.

This period of active intercourse must also be regarded as the *terminus ante quem* for the Indian colonisation in Malay Peninsula. For, Fou-nan (ancient Kamboja) was colonised by the Hindus in the first century and Champa, not later than the second century A.D. It therefore stands to reason that the Malay Peninsula, which is on the route to these distant countries, must have been colonised at an earlier date.

This *a priori* reasoning is also supported by traditional accounts. The History of the Liang Dynasty describes a country called Lang-Ya-su (or Lang-gu-su), which, the people say, 'was established more than 400 years ago.'

* The first article in the series was "Hindu Colonisation in Borneo" which appeared in the July issue. The next on "Sumatra" was published in August, "Java" in September and "Ball Island" in the October number.

Now the king of this country extols the emperor of China, by saying, among other things, that the precious Sanskrit was generally known in his land. This indicates that it was a Hindu colony. As the Chinese history containing the account refers it to the sixth century A.D. the traditional date of the foundation of the colony would be more than four hundred years before that, in other words, the second century A.D. It is generally agreed that Lang-ya-su was situated in Malay Peninsula, although the exact location of this colony is somewhat difficult. The same place is referred to as Lang-kia-su by I-tsing and Kamalangka by Hiuen Tsang.

The Chinese annals give us some information about the political condition of the country during the fifth and sixth centuries A. D. The passage is thus translated by Schlegel:

The people of this country say that their state was founded more than 400 years ago (i. e. about A. D. 100) but that it got weaker under its successors; and as there was among the relations of the king one who was an excellent man the people turned towards him. When the king heard of this, he put him into prison, but his chains snapped spontaneously. On this the king thought him to be a supernatural being and dared not hurt him any more, but only drove him from his territory, whence he took refuge to India, and was married there to the eldest daughter (of its king). When all on a sudden the king of Lang-ya-su died, the great officers called back the prince and made him king. He died more than 20 years later, and was succeeded by his son Bhagadato. In A.D. 515 he sent an envoy named Aditya with a letter to the emperor of China.

These embassies were repeated in A. D. 523 and in 531 and then seem to have been dropped.

Polliot points out that there was a further embassy to China in 568.

In the course of a highly interesting and instructive philological disquisition M. Sylvain Levi has demonstrated that Kamalangka, the name given to the colony by Hiuen Tsang, also occurs in Indian

literature as Karmaranga. The Manjusrimulakalpa (p. 332) names the island of Karmaranga along with the islands of cocoanuts (Nadikera) and Varusaka (Baros, Sumatra) and the islands of the naked (Nicobar), Bali and Java as the regions where the language is indistinct, without clearness, rude, and abounding in the letter 'r'. The same text again (p. 648) mentions Karmaranga with Harikela Kamarupa, and Kalasa. Bana in his Harsacarita twice mentions the shield of Karmaranga and his commentator Samkara remarks on the excellent skins of the country. On this M. Levi remarks as follows:

The reputation of the skins of Karmaranga appears to explain Ptolemy's note on the population of the "Brigand" "Lestat" which he locates exactly in the surroundings of Karmaranga, on the southern shores of the great gulf, i.e. the gulf of Siam (VII, 2, 6 and 21). "It is said that the natives of the country of Brigand live like beasts, inhabit the caverns, and that they have skin almost like that of hippopotami impenetrable by arrows." The region had some centres of population and even a port of commerce: Samara (n) de, Pagrasa, Pithonobaste, which is a market, Akada, Zabal which is the city. It can be supposed that Samara (n) de is an alteration of the name which has finally taken in Sanskrit the alternative forms Carmaranga and Karmaranga.

M. Levi further points out that India received from this country the fruit which the Europeans call 'carambole' and which is named in Sanskrit after the land of its origin Karma-ranga (Bengali-Kamranga). Now the Malay name of this fruit is balimbing or belimbing, which has made its way in all parts of south India along with the Sanskrit name. This has served to M. Levi the key to the solution of a geographical problem. Among the over-sea countries conquered by Rajendra Chola occurs the name Mevilimbangam which has not been hitherto identified. Referring to the Malay name of the fruit, M. Levi

remarks as follows on the identity of Mevilimbangam. "Mevilimbangam should, therefore, be analysed, as in the inscription of Tanjore, like Ma-Damalingam, Manakkavaram, as Mevilimbangam; it is clear that vilimbangam is the Indian transcription of Malay belimbing, which is the equivalent of Karmaranga." The Indian name of the fruit, derived from the name of the country, has become in its turn the designation of the country itself. Thus Sylvain Levi thinks that Mevilimbangam is but another name of Kamalangka-Langka-siu.

As Blagden has pointed out "Langkasuka still lives in the memory of the local Malays. It has developed into a myth, being evidently the "spirit land" referred to as Lokon Suka by the peasantry of the Patani states".

Levi has also pointed out that besides Karmaranga the Manjusrimulakalpa twice mentions also the name of Carmaranga (p. 206, 233) and he considers it only a variant of the same name. Now the Brihat Samhita, in its catalogue of the peoples of the south-east, combines Vrsa - Nalikera - Carmadvipa. These three names may be compared to Varusaka-Nadikera and Karmaranga (or Carmaranga) of the Manjusrimulakalpa referred to above. Vrsa is possibly the same as Varusaka (Baros, Sumatra) and Carmadvipa may be presumed to be the same as Carmaranga-Karmaranga-Kamalangka (modern Ligor Isthmus).

Carmaranga is mentioned in Manjusrimulakalpa with Kalasavarapura (kalasahva p. 206, Kalasamukhya, p. 233). Kalasapura is referred to as a city in Suvaranadvipa

in the Kathasarit-Sagara (54, 108). In the collection of Napalese miniatures studied by M. Foucher, the representation of Bhagavat at Kalasavarapura immediately follows that of Dipankara in Yavadvipa.

The New History of the Tang Dynasty refers to a kingdom called Ko-lo-cho-fen. Apparently this kingdom is again referred to in the same text as Kia-lo-cho-fou and Kia-lo-cho-fo. All the three forms correspond to Kalasapura. As to the location of the kingdom, the Chinese accounts place it to the north of Tou-ho-lo, which was to the north of Pan-pan. Now Tou-ho-lo has been identified with Dvaravati, in the lower valley of the Menam river. If Kalasapura is to be placed to the north of Dvaravati, it must have been an inland region far away from the sea, whereas according to the story in the Kathasarit-Sagara the ship-wrecked merchant Samudrasura was cast adrift at Kalasapura which was evidently on the sea-coast. Pelliot has shown, on good grounds, that the directions given in the particular Chinese passage cannot be held to be quite accurate and he therefore proposes to substitute 'west' for 'north' for which there is some independent authority. With this modification of the text, Kalasapura may be placed to the north-west of Siam, at the mouth of the Sittang river.

On the other hand Pan-pan corresponds to Bandon or Ligor in Malay Peninsula, and therefore Kalasapura also may be placed in the northern part of it. It may be noted that Kern amended the name Kalasapura to Kalapapura, Kalapa being the name for Batavia. This amendment, however, is

untenable in view of the forms of the name in the Chinese Text.

To the south-east of Pan-pan, the Chinese locate a country called Kala or Kora. It is evidently the same as Kedah which was the centre of trade and commerce between the east and the west and figures so prominently in later Arab accounts. Its ambassadors visited China between 650 and 656 A.D. and the following account preserved in the New History of the Tang Dynasty is apparently based on their report.

This country is situated at the south-east of Pan-pan and is also called Kora Fusara. The king's family name is Sri Pora and his personal name is Mi-si Pora. The walls of his city are built with stones piled upon each other, whilst the watch-towers, the palace and other buildings are thatched with straw. The country is divided into 24 districts.

The soldiers use bows, arrows, swords, lances, and armour of leather: their banners are adorned with peacock feathers and they fight mounted on elephants; one division of the army consists of a hundred of these, and each elephant is surrounded by a hundred men. On the elephant's back is a cage containing four men, armed with bows, arrows and lances.

As taxes the people pay a little silver. There are no silkworks, nor hemp or flax, nothing else but cotton. For domestic animals they have numerous cows and a few ponies.

It is their custom that only functionaries are allowed to tie up their hair and to wrap a handkerchief round their head.

Another Hindu state in Malay Peninsula of which we get some notice in the Chinese Annals is Pa-hoang or Pahang. The following account is contained in the Nan-shi and the History of the first Sung Dynasty.

In A.D. 449 the king of the state of Pahang, named Sari-pala-varma sent envoys who presented 41 different articles of tribute. By Imperial decree Emperor Wen named him "King of the State of Pahang". In A.D. 451 and 456 he again sent his great historian Da Napati to present a letter and offer products of his country, when H.M. gave to Napati the title of "Awe-inspiring general".

In A.D. 459 its king offered red and white parrots. In A.D. 464 and 466 he sent again envoys to offer tribute, when Meng-ti gave to his great historian Da Surawan as also to the former grand historian, the Awe-inspiring general Da Napati the title of Dragon-horse generals.

The kingdom of Pahang with its two state historians must be regarded as a state with a high degree of civilisation. The name of its king, ending in Varman leaves no doubt that he was a Hindu. It is evident from the above account that this Hindu state in the eastern part of Malay Peninsula was in close and intimate contact with Chinese court during the fifth century A.D.

There is, perhaps, reference to another old Hindu state in Malay Peninsula, but the question is unfortunately not free from doubt and difficulties. The Chinese annals of the Leang and First Sung Dynasty refer to a kingdom called Kan-to-li or Kin-to-li situated on an island on the southern sea. Most writers identify it with Palembang, but in my opinion it stands for Kadara, an ancient state in the Malay Peninsula referred to in the Chola records. The history of the Leang Dynasty gives us the following information regarding it.

Its customs and manners are similar to those of Cambodia and Champa. It produces cloths of variegated colour, cotton and excellent areca-nuts.

In the reign of the emperor Hia-Wu (454-465 A.D.) of the Sung Dynasty the king of this country Che-po-lo-na-lieu-to (Sri Varanarendra) sent a high official named Tchon-Lieou-to (Rudra, the Indian) to present valuable articles of gold and silver.

In the year 502 the king Klu-tan-selon-pa-to-lo (Gautama Subhadra) sent envoy to the emperor. Sometime after the king died and his son Pi-ye-pa-mo (Vijaya Varman?) succeeded him. In 519 the latter sent a high official called Pi-yuan-pa-mo (Vi . . . Varman) to the emperor with a letter. In 520 he sent again an envoy to present as tribute products of his country.

The history of the Cheu dynasty refers to another embassy from the Kingdom in 563 A.D.

Now, whatever we may think of the restoration of the proper names, there cannot be any doubt that they were

Indian. The Chinese accounts also represent Buddhism as being held in the highest veneration in the country, and in spite of possible exaggerations there must have been some basis for this. Thus we can hold that the Indian kingdom of Kan-to-li had been established in Malay Peninsula by the fifth century A.D. and it flourished at least from 455 to 563 A.D.

Actual remains of early Hindu civilisation in the Malay Peninsula are not altogether lacking. Mr. Evans has described the remains of a Hindu temple and a few stone images at Sungai Batu estate at the foot of Gunung Jerai (Kedah Peak). Mr. Evans observes:

Let us now consider what some of these specimens indicate. They certainly show that some early inhabitants of Sungai Batu were Hindus, and worshippers of *Siwa* or related deities, for we have obtained images of *Durga*, (?) *Ganesa*, the *Nandi* on which he rides, and of the *yoni*, always associated with the worship of *Siwa* or with that of deities of the *Siwa* Group.

Unfortunately it is impossible to assign even any approximate date either to the shrine or to the images. But the remains of a brick-built Buddhist shrine discovered in its neighbourhood, at Kedah, may be dated approximately to the fourth or fifth century A.D. on the strength of a Sanskrit inscription found in it. Similarly remnants of pillars which once adorned some Buddhist temples have been found in the northern part of Province Wellesley. These also may be dated to the fourth or fifth century A.D. on the strength of inscriptions engraved on them. Pillars of approximately the same date have been discovered also in the eastern side at Chaya, north of Ligor. Recently a gold ornament bearing the figures of Vishnu on his Garuda has been unearthed at Selinsing (Perak), and, in a hole left by the

roots of a fallen tree, a Cornelian Seal engraved with the name of Hindu prince Sri Vishnuvarman, in characters of the 5th century A.D.

More interesting light is thrown upon the Indian colonisation in Malay Peninsula by the large number of inscriptions which have been discovered in different parts of the country. These inscriptions are mostly too fragmentary to yield any complete sense, but they lead to very important conclusions. They are written in Sanskrit and in Indian characters of about the fourth or fifth century A.D. Two of them distinctly refer to Buddhist creed and thus prove the spread of Buddhism in the region. As to the distribution of the inscriptions, seven of them were found at Tokoon in the centre of the Province Wellesley, four of them in the northern part of the same province, one at Kedah, one at Takuapa, three at Ligor and one at Chaya. On the whole, therefore, these inscriptions clearly testify to the fact that the Indians had established colonies, in the northern, western and the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula by at least fourth and fifth centuries A.D. The palaeography of the inscriptions shows that the colonists belonged to both northern and Southern India.

One of these inscriptions refers to "the captain (Lit. great sailor, Mahanavika) Buddhagupta, an inhabitant of Raktamrittika." Kern identified Rakta-mrittika (Red Earth) with a kingdom called Chih-tu by the Chinese, as the latter meant 'red earth.' Now this Chih-tu is usually located in Siam or its neighbourhood although there are grave difficulties in this identification.

Apart from this difficulty, Krom has very pertinently asked the question that if Buddhagupta belonged to a locality in Siam or its neighbourhood, why should he come to northern part of Province Wellesley to commemorate his gifts. It is more in the fitness of things, says Krom, that Raktamrittika should be sought for in India. This view seems to be eminently just. Now, in course of his description of Karnasuvarna, the famous capital of Gauda (Bengal) under Sasanka, Hiuen Tsang refers to a magnificent Buddhist monastery near it. "It is called by him in some texts Lo-to-wei-chih, explained as meaning red clay, and Julien restores the original as Raktaviti. But the correct reading is Lo-to-me-chih, that is Rektamrita, in Pali. Raktamattika, which means "Red Clay". This site has been identified with a place still called Rangamati (red clay) 12 miles south of Murshidabad. Thus Raktamrittika, the birth place of Buddhagupta may be identified with the place containing the famous monastery near the old capital of Bengal and it is still called by its old name. The fact that it was near the river Bhagirathi, which served as the main channel of ocean trade between Bengal and the Far East is not altogether without significance in respect of the proposed identification.

It may be noted in conclusion that the stone slab containing this inscription has in the centre a representation, in outline, of a stupa with seven umbrellas.

The report published by M. Lajouquiere about the works of the Archaeological mission in Malay Peninsula contains interesting observations regarding Hindu colonisation in this land. His views, based on a study of the actual archaeological finds, may be summed up as follows:

The colonies were large in number and situated in widely remote centres such as Chumphon, Chaya, the valley of the river Bandon, Nakhon Sri Dhammarat (Ligor), Yala (near Patani) and Selensing (in Pahang) on the eastern coast, and Malacca, province Wellesley, Takua Pa, the common delta of the rivers Lanya and Tenasserim, on the western;

The most important of these was unquestionably that of Nakhon Sri Dhammarat (Ligor). It established a sort of hegemony over the whole of the centre of the

peninsula, to which belonged the colonies of Pathalung Yala, Trang and the Upper Valley of the Bandon river. It was an essentially Buddhist colony which probably built the great stupa of Nakhon Sri Dhammarat and part of the fifty temples which surrounded it. The mass of terra-cotta votive tablets in the caves inhabited by the Buddhists, of which a few specimens still exist, also belonged to this colony. The inscriptions are unfortunately very rare, and only three have been discovered, belonging to the fourth or fifth century A. D. A little to the north was the colony of Chaya, which appears to have been at first Brahmanical, and then Buddhist.

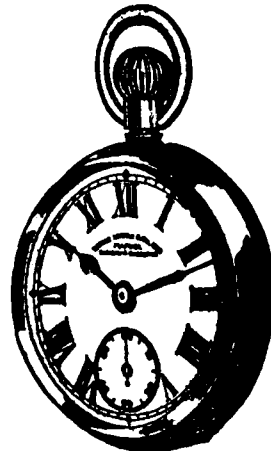
These two groups of colonies were mainly agriculturalists. The others which occupied Selensing, Panga, Puket and Takua Pa prospered by the exploitation of tin and gold mines. They have left comparatively few traces of their civilisation.

It is of course difficult to assign any date to these colonies and some of them may be later than the seventh century A.D. But the inscriptions referred to above certainly indicate that the beginnings of most of them must be referred to an earlier date though many of the actual archaeological remains undoubtedly belong to a later period.

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INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Conservatives and India Policy

THE Bristol Conference of British Conservatives decided by a narrow majority not to pass any resolution in respect of the Government's India policy—thus maintaining the position held since last year's Conference. The text of the resolution moved by Sir Henry Page-Croft is as surprising as the speech in which he recommended it. The resolution attempted to record

the emphatic opinion of the Conference that the partnership between Britain and India in the Central Government of the Indian Empire must not be dissolved and urged the Government

not to assent to any proposals which will imperil the future of India within the Empire," etc., etc., and in commending this counsel of wisdom to the Conference, Sir Henry blurted out:

The White Paper meant the end of the partnership between Britain and India. We refuse to end this partnership.

We in India are naturally amazed at this frantic exhibition of ignorance. While all India is unanimous that the White Paper falls far short of our demands, the diehard is at pains to show that the Empire will collapse with the grant of even the little that is promised in the W. P.

One wonders if there is any hope of sane outlook among the diehards of the Party. Of course, Alderman Inskip's amendment that it was not in the interests of the Party to pass the resolution was carried by a small majority—543 against 520. This must make Mr. Baldwin and the leaders of the Party seriously to think over the situation in India.

British Parties and India

As might be expected, the diehards have not been slow to take advantage of their strength. While Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the Party, asserts his right to lead and not to be led by a coterie of irresponsible Tories, Sir Henry Page-Croft retorts that he would prefer "to lose a few ministers rather than India". That is the temper in the ranks of the diehards. It is bad enough to make it a Party question: worse still to make it a personal affair.

How could we hope for an atmosphere of judicial calm in the present temper of the Conservatives? Sir John Anderson's warning however has not come too soon and it is deeply to be deplored "that Indian affairs have become from time to time a matter of acute political controversy in Britain".

Mr. Fazlul Haq's Warning

We are not concerned with the domestic quarrels among the Conservatives, but if there are any among them who think that any section of the Indian people will countenance the attempt to whittle down the reforms they are sadly mistaken. Mr. Fazlul Haq, ex-Minister of Bengal and the newly elected member of the Assembly, has rightly stressed the complete unanimity of Indian opinion on the urgency of the reforms:

I must warn British statesmen that they will be treading on false ground, if they carry the impression that Muslim opinion would support them in the nefarious game of depriving the White Paper of what little attaches to it to-day. I must plainly warn them that not only Mussalmans but the entire body politic of India will be antagonistic to the proposed conservative attempts.

Gen. Smuts on Self-government

While Conservatives in England are endlessly disputing over the very meagre instalment of reforms embodying the White Paper proposals, the voice of General Smuts has sounded a more cheery and welcome note. This great South African statesman, whose counsel in war and peace has been so invaluable to England, can hardly be accused of anti-British designs. Gen. Smuts' sagacity and practical wisdom in statesmanship has never been disputed; and what does he say of Indian aspirations for political power? "What is happening to-day is not forced," he declared the other day in Dundee, "it is inevitable. India must have self-government conferred on her." Macaulay's ideas are just fructifying, and it is up to British genius for compromise," he continued, "to face the situation with the same faith and courage with which British statesmanship granted self-government to the ex-Boer Republic in 1907. May not the same act of faith yet solve the Indian problem?"

The New Move of the Justice Party

The last meeting of the South Indian Liberal Federation was more than the usual annual demonstration. The Justices in conference ratified the proposal to admit Brahmins into their fold. We are not aware that Brahmins are very anxious to join the Party, so obsessed by the communal complex, but the lifting of the ban was accompanied by speeches so totally lacking in grace that there does not seem any prospect of a real, sincere move in that direction. It rather looks as if the new move was a make-believe. It is certainly time that the Party gave up its anti-Brahmana slogan and took to political work in the true spirit of its name—justice. If the Party could really and in earnest divest itself of its rank communalism and stood for all-round justice to all, there is no reason why it could not yet contribute its fair share to the progress of the people. While welcoming the new move, the country will watch for evidence of the Party's genuineness for a real, national outlook.

Mysore Dewan's Dasara Address

Sir Mirza Ismail's address to the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly is a cheery document that provides eloquent testimony to the all-round progress achieved by the State during the year under review. A tangible evidence of the prosperity of the State is afforded in the fact that so soon after the floating of the loan it was over-subscribed. Efforts have been made in the State to extend medical relief, spread education, develop welfare activities, and improve and beautify the cities and villages. The Dewan described with justifiable satisfaction the efforts made to facilitate further amenities to the rural and urban population. Sir Mirza is a confirmed optimist looking forward to great things for Mysore under the forthcoming Federation, and he rightly appealed to the people of the State "to do everything that is possible to make it a worthy unit of the Federation."

The Madras High Court and the Press

In a recent issue of this *Review*, we commented on the action of the Madras Government in forfeiting the security deposit of the paper *Gandhi* and drew attention to the full Bench judgment of the High Court of Madras in setting aside the order of forfeiture. It is now the turn of the *Indian Express* in respect of its comments on what is known as the Madras Conspiracy Case. Again, their Lordships have come to the rescue by setting aside the order of forfeiture of deposit. Newspapers in India have troubles enough of their own to contend with, and it must be positively vexatious to be subjected to frivolous prosecutions and constant interference. Their Lordships have rightly held that the words complained of did not, in their opinion, tend to excite disaffection towards Government and in no way transgressed the limits of legitimate criticism. The article merely expressed disapprobation of the action of the Government,—which does not by any means come under the ban of the law. Why then such unnecessary interference with the liberty of the press? Surely, one might ask if the Government of Madras took counsel of their legal adviser, the Advocate-General, before asking the paper to furnish security. It is hardly possible that sound legal opinion would have favoured interference with the right of fair comment.

Journalists' Association of South India

Is it that journalists being a body so busy with other people's affairs that they hardly find time to look after their own? That apparently must be the reason why they are not organised just in the way that other professions are organised. Yet in these days nothing can be done without effective organisation, and we congratulate South Indian journalists on the new Association they have formed in Madras.

The Association is perhaps the first of its kind in South India, and one of the oldest journalists in Madras—the Editor of this *Review*—was elected President. In his inaugural address, the President outlined the work before the Association and promised to make it a live organisation. It was up to them, said Mr. Natesan, "to create for journalists in India a professional and social status." Such a thing could be accomplished only with the active co-operation of all leading journalists, and we hope the new Association will have a bright future.

"The Leader's" Silver Jubilee

Twenty-five years is a pretty big slice in the life of a journal and judging by the quality and nature of its work, the *Leader* of Allahabad has proved a powerful agency in building up public life in the U. P. and as a fearless and faithful exponent of liberalism in India. The success of the *Leader* and its present position as one of the leading dailies in India is undoubtedly due to the devotion and indefatigable labours of Mr. Chintamani, its talented Editor. Nor can we forget, on an occasion like this, the services of Mr. Mehta Krishna Ram and others of the staff whose loyalty and devotion should have gone far to lighten the task of the Editor.

But for a brief period of interruption when he was Minister of the Province, it is Mr. Chintamani who has shaped and fashioned the *Leader* as a vigorous exponent of progressive thought in the country much as the late Sir Surendranath Bannerji had done with the *Bengalee*. We congratulate Mr. Chintamani on the success that has attended his venture and wish the *Leader* all the prosperity, that continuous and uninterrupted work in a good cause deserves.

Withdraw the Agent?

More than once we have drawn attention to the excellent work that the Indian Agency is doing for our countrymen in South Africa. Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh—the present Agent-

General himself—has done not a little to add to the amenities of Indian residents in that far away colony. He has continued the good work of his predecessors in office and justified the necessity of the Agency in the Union. It must, therefore, be not a little surprising to read *Reuter's* report from Durban:

The suggestion that the office of the Indian Agent-General might be withdrawn from the Union in the event of further anti-Asiatic "interference" was made by Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh in the course of an address to the Indo-European Council. He said that India was unable to take a stronger line in dealing with such measures in South Africa.

What does this prove but that conditions in South Africa are becoming so intolerable that even Sir Kunwar who is doing such good work has begun to despair? In the interest of the good name of the Union Government itself, it is time that they realise the folly of their anti-Asiatic policy. That policy, if persisted in, will alienate even those who are doing their best to uphold the integrity of the Empire.

The Educated Unemployed

Unemployment among the educated has become so rampant in India that the need for tackling it is at once urgent and imperative. There is a strong feeling that much of the trouble in Bengal arises out of the extent of unemployment among the *bhadralog* classes. If that is so, the growth of unemployment in other Provinces can hardly be a matter of indifference to the public. Unfortunately we have no statistics showing the extent of unemployment among the different classes. Hence the recent Conference at Kumbakonam did well to urge the Government to furnish reliable data, after a careful survey of the situation. For, it is only on the basis of a correct data that anything of consequence could be undertaken. We are therefore glad that an attempt at a civic survey of the educated unemployed in certain specific localities has been undertaken in Madras. If similar un-official bodies set to work to make a survey of other divisions in the city, the results could all be co-ordinated and something like a workable data obtained for tackling the problem at any rate in the city. This is work that deserves public support and encouragement.

WORLD EVENTS

BY DR. A. J. SAUNDERS, M.A., PH.D.

YUGOSLAVIA

THE centre of interest this month has shifted to Yugoslavia and Spain where terrible things have happened. For some months past trouble has been brewing in which Italy, France and Yugoslavia have been chiefly involved. The Great War brought into being a number of smaller nations in Europe which are going to be the cause of much future trouble. Formerly they were a part of and under the authority of larger powers, but now they are independent, and want to practise self-determination. The larger powers, however, are seeking alliances so as to strengthen their position. This double play of disintegration of the larger powers on the one hand, and the attempt to build up strong combinations of nations on the other hand is causing a lot of friction in Europe, and we are going to have more trouble over it yet. Germany, Italy, France and even Russia are all engaging in the same attempt to strengthen themselves by alliances and zones of influence with smaller nations. Italy has caused trouble with the independence of Yugoslavia, just as Germany with Poland and Austria. France and Italy have not been good and peaceful neighbours. One can easily see that in the alignment of nations in Central Europe there is room for all kinds of misunderstanding and bad feeling. The late King Alexander of Yugoslavia had been trying hard to protect the interests of his own country and people, but in doing so he seemed to be veering round to seek the protection and help of France, which naturally roused the suspicions of Italy, and to a less extent of Germany and Austria.

SPAIN

Unhappy Spain has had another taste of insurrection and civil war. There are three political parties fighting for supremacy in Spain; they are—the Republicans to maintain the *status quo*; the monarchists to bring about a return

of the monarchy, and the communists to set up a dictatorship. In the midst of all this unrest Catalonia has taken the opportunity thus afforded of striking out for her own Republican independence, but the Catalan Republic has had a short life, and has now been disbanded. The trouble is that Spain does not seem able to provide a strong enough Government to handle the situation. And unless they are able to do that, the chances are that the Republic will fall into the hands of either the Monarchy on the one hand, or a Communist dictatorship on the other hand. So that Spain is between two stools, and personally I would not be at all surprised if the monarchy were recalled; Austria is in exactly the same predicament. A monarch does settle some things, and among them are the jealousy of ambitious men, and the eternal problem of succession to the headship of the State. Spain's troubles are not yet over.

AUSTRIA

Austria is settling down after her anxious time of internal unrest following the death of Dr. Dollfuss. The enemies of Austrian independence evidently are persuaded that the present is no time to continue their activities. In the League of Nations Assembly meeting, the Chancellor—Herr von Schuschnigg made a strong speech outlining Austria's present position and her future outlook. He said:

It was unimaginable, that in any genuine peace policy, treating Central European affairs on a basis of justice, Austria could be ignored. She was a portion of the living thought of Europe; she must be preserved in her present state. That was the fundamental principle of Austria's internal and external independence, and he (Herr von Schuschnigg) was not less firmly determined to uphold it than his predecessor.

Austria gratefully acknowledged the help that the League of Nations had more than once given her in her hour of need. The new Austria, said Herr von Schuschnigg, required to be put in a position to defend her territory, and was more determined than ever to fulfil that task. Their object was to attempt to seek new State forms and new social forms embodying imperative respect for the Austrian standpoint in all internal policy, and the right of the people to a voice in its political faith under authoritative leadership.

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WORLD EVENTS

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THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

The month of September each year is important because of the annual meeting of the League of Nations Assembly when a review of the work of the year is presented and discussed, and members indulge in a look into the future. This year's Assembly was made historic by the fact that Soviet Russia was admitted into membership, and given also a permanent seat on the Council. The larger nations supported Russia's entry, but several of the smaller countries were opposed, as for instance, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland. Several representatives expressed their opposition as M. Motta from Switzerland who said:

In every sphere, religious, moral, social, political, economic, the Russian form of Communism was the most radical negation of their vital existence.

Senhor Mata from Portugal objected on the grounds

that the principles advocated by the Soviet were entirely incompatible with the principles underlying our civilization.

The Polish Foreign Minister and representative, Colonel Beck, caused quite a stir when he raised the question whether the protection of minorities was a universal duty devolving on all, or only an obligation on certain States. His inference was that Poland was expected to abide by the regulations of the League while other and larger nations might evade them. He gave notice that his Government in future was going to refuse all co-operation in the matter of international organisations, meaning of course the League itself, in matters pertaining to minority protection.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTION

As was expected the anti-Labour Parties had an easy victory in the Australian Elections of last month, and the Lyons Government has been returned to power. But it has not a majority over all other parties taken together. There is now a movement to form a coalition government including the United Country Party of Dr. Earle Page; there seems however a hitch in that proposal, and if not accomplished, the Government will be placed in a rather difficult position.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons, in speaking of the results of the election said that it was a "striking endorsement of the Government's efforts to help Australia along the path of victory".

A rather surprising thing in the election was the strong vote given to the few candidates representing the Douglas Credit System. Major Douglas spent several months last year in Australia and New Zealand, where he evidently made many converts to his credit ideas.

BRITISH LABOUR

The annual British Labour Party Conference is a meeting of more than ordinary interest, more so this year as the elections are coming nearer, and parties are beginning to organise their campaign programmes. Southport was the place of meeting for the recently held conference. An important resolution was passed with an overwhelming majority to the effect that members of organisations auxiliary or subsidiary to the Communist Party are ineligible as members of the British Labour Party. That means that British Labour bans completely communism from its programme.

Another large vote was against Sir Stafford Cripps' amendment stating that the next Labour Government should secure immediate economic powers to bring about a Socialist reorganisation of the industrial system and change the whole basis of production and distribution. British Labour intends to move towards its goal by educational and constitutional means, not by any social revolution. Mr. Arthur Henderson's report on behalf of the Executive and the Trades Union Congress on war and peace was well received, and shows Labour is dead against war. He said that the whole Labour movement had rejected finally and for ever the principle of a Balance of Power. If any nation ever tried to involve Great Britain in war it would be opposed by the full strength of the Labour Organisation. The resolutions of that Conference will go a long way towards allaying some of the fears which were growing against extreme socialistic tendencies in the Labour Party.

SO far as India is concerned, the month of October is generally supposed to be the eve, if not the beginning, of the busy season. It is the period of hopeful waiting for the resurgence of business activity. The principal characteristics which distinguish the cold weather from the monsoon are the increase in exports, the rise in money rates and strength in exchange, which are often accompanied by a degree of weakness in Government securities. Up to a fortnight ago Government securities were going forward on the momentum supplied by the unusually favourable circumstances that attended it in recent times. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper came up to as much as Rs. 92 and other scrips had similar improvement in the quotations. The general outlook, too, remained buoyant and the expectation that the price of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper would be in consonance with the rates at which the Government's new loans were issued were realised. But the last fortnight has been marked by a set-back. The immediate reason for this development is to be sought in the sudden halt that which has occurred in the upswing of giltedge prices in the London market. For a long time the Indian giltedge market has been deriving its impetus from the position of Government securities in London. The latter were particularly favoured by the currents of international finance which set up a flow of funds to London, owing to the uncertainty which attached to the gold standard currencies. The influx of funds caused an ease in money rates which was duly reflected in the demand for, and the prices of, giltedge securities. All of a sudden for the last fortnight, that is the second half of October, the movement has been arrested. The London market has been peculiarly stagnant. And in India, the first sign of a hardening of money rates has been followed by a drop in Government security prices.

The stringency might perhaps have occurred even earlier, but for the payments by the Government on account of the maturities of 1934 bonds on September 15 last and the time which such funds necessarily took for finding their way into investments. Government had their share of the surplus funds thus created through the channel of the weekly sales of treasury bills. The sales of intermediates were resumed in the middle of September; and since then the Government have taken more than Rs. 4 crores by way of sales of intermediates in addition to sales by weekly auction.

But the bulk of the surplus funds created by the payment of the 1934 bonds must be said to have flowed into the ordinary shares. It is a feature of the period under review that share prices in all the principal sections of the stock exchanges and at all principal centres showed very considerable increase in quotations and the volume of business transacted. The most sensational features of the share markets were the Imperial Banks and the Tata Iron and Steel scrips. The former boomed up on the rumour that the Imperial Bank was attempting to come to an understanding with some of the eastern exchange banks in regard to the exchange business in India.

EXCHANGE BANKING

Whether or not it is true that Sir Osborne Smith's last service to the bank before his change over to the Reserve Bank would be the negotiation of such an agreement, the public were easily taken in by the rumour; for the public argued to itself that with the coming into force of the New Imperial Bank of India Act, the Imperial would be free to engage in exchange banking. But exchange banking is such that new-comer would not be able to make headway except in conjunction with established exchange banking institutions. It is in this view quite understandable that the Imperial should try to

secure its position in exchange banking, by some such alliance. The rise in the value of the fully paid on the circulation of the rumour was as much as Rs. 100 though since then there has been a somewhat sharp set-back. Tata's preference too have been booming up for over a long period. These two scrips are only exemplary of the generally becoming conditions of shares and stocks. But during the third week of October, signs of a set-back are noticeable. Despite the set-back that has occurred, it must be said that the rival of interest in ordinary shares all over India is a sign that the public are beginning to take a different view of the industrial and trade prospects than the one that was prevalent during the depression.

GOLD EXPORTS

Another feature of the period is the falling off in gold exports from India. It is nearly six weeks since the gold exports ceased to be on the old scale. It was generally believed that the falling off was due to the holders of gold in India waiting for better prices, of which the international position left little room for doubt. One should normally have given credence to this view, but that the theory of accumulated gold stocks in Bombay was not in accord with the easy money conditions which persisted till about the third week of October. Those who had been pointing to the possibility of an early cession of gold outflow as a danger which the Government should reckon with in their exchange policy, seized the opportunity to urge that their fears were proving true and that the falling off in gold exports was not due to expectations of higher prices but to the depletion of gold stocks within the country, thanks to the persistent outflow since the abandonment of the gold standard. The truth probably lies, as in most cases, midway between the two extremes. Probably there is a depletion of gold stocks, but what little gold had been arriving at Bombay from the up-country centres had also been held up in anticipation of an

increase in the sterling price of gold. But the response to the record gold prices touched in the middle of October was by no means striking. Nevertheless, the estimate of gold stocks in Bombay which gains general acceptance puts the figure at about 16 lakhs of tolas.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

This takes us to the movement of the international exchanges during the period under review. It was a period of great upsets in the exchanges. Up to the first week of October, there was a persistent decline in sterling. It will be remembered that shortly before the period under review sterling was subjected to a heavy bear raid from the Continent. The bear operators believed that the prospects of sterling were gloomy, on account of the ideas which the American authorities were reputed to have expressed about a further cut in the dollar.

It will be generally granted that, if the American authorities effected a further depreciation in the dollar, the British Government would have no option but to allow sterling to decline. The bear operators thought they would forestall developments of that kind and initiated an attack on sterling. As soon as it was realised that events would not move so fast either in Britain or in America, there was a rush for cover and it was on the strength of such a rush the sterling recovered. But the bear attack could not alter the position of the sterling in this part of the year. The commercial demand for dollar is believed to have been very strong; and under such a pressure sterling had a persistent fall up to the middle of October. In the third week of October, however, sterling has shown a marked recovery, which may be attributed to the relaxation of the seasonal pressure. If it is remembered that this year the autumn depression of sterling started much earlier than usual, and that in the first week of October the commercial demand for dollars was unduly heavy, it should be understandable that the seasonal depression of sterling has run on

Diary of the Month

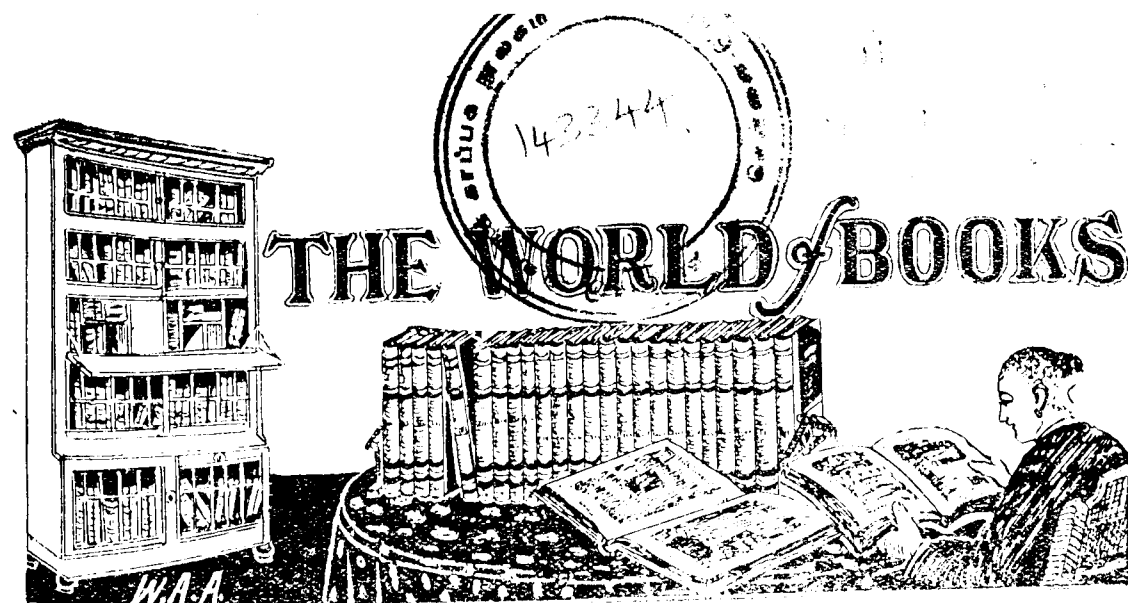
- Sept. 25. The Congress Socialist Party in a manifesto issued in Bombay attack Mahatma Gandhi's proposals for the re-organisation of the Congress.
- Sept. 26. Three Indians trained at Woolwich are appointed to the new Indian Artillery Brigade.
- Sept. 27. The application for the release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nebru in the Allahabad High Court is rejected.
- Sept. 28. Afghanistan is admitted to membership of the League of Nations.
- Sept. 29. The South Indian Liberal Federation at its confederation to-day lifted the ban on the admission of Brahmins into the Federation.
- Sept. 30. The Labour Party Conference opens at Southport.
- Oct. 1. Babu Rajendra Prasad accepts the Presidency of the Congress.
- Oct. 2. Dr. Meek is appointed Trade Commissioner for India in London.
- Oct. 3. Mahatma Gandhi's sixty-sixth birthday is celebrated throughout India.
- Oct. 4. The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald returns to London from his holiday.
- Oct. 5. The Conservative Conference at Bristol resolves not to discuss White Paper before the publication of the Joint Committee Report.
- Oct. 6. The 31st Session of the Indian Railway Conference Association meets at Simla under the presidency of Mr. J. Williamson.
- Oct. 7. Martial law is proclaimed throughout Spain.
- Oct. 8. It is announced that leading Princes have subscribed for the erection of a statue of H. E. Lord Willingdon at Delhi.
- Oct. 9. King Alexander of Yugoslavia and M. Barthou, French Foreign Minister, are shot dead.
- Oct. 10. His Majesty confers a Dukedom on Prince George.
- Oct. 11. Miss Madeline Slade (Mira Ben) arrives at New York and stays as the guest of Rev. J. L. Holmes.
- Oct. 12. H. M. the King confers the title of G. C. I. E. on Lord Erskine, Governor-Designate of Madras.
- Oct. 13. The Indian Railway Conference concludes its sittings at Simla.

- Oct. 14. M. Poincare is dead.
- Oct. 15. Mahatma Gandhi issues a statement *re*. Reform of the Congress.
- Oct. 16. Sir John Anderson, in a speech at Edinburgh, says that Indian Reforms should not be a party issue in Britain.
- Oct. 17. The Kashmir Legislative Assembly is inaugurated at Srinagar.
- Oct. 18. H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester inaugurates the Victoria Centenary celebrations with a message from H. M. the King.
- Oct. 19. Herr Hitler, it is stated, will not be responsible to the Reichstag hereafter.
- Oct. 20. General Smuts appeals to Britain to grant Self-Government to India.
- Oct. 21. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President-elect of the Congress, arrives in Bombay.
- Oct. 22. C. W. A. Scott and Campbell Blake win the Sir Macpherson-Robertson Trophy, being the first to fly to Melbourne from London.
- Oct. 23. The Subjects' Committee of the A. I. C. C. meets in Bombay and endorses the decisions of the Working Committee.
- Oct. 24. The Anglo-Japanese Naval Conversations begin in London.
- Oct. 25. The All-India Anti-Award Conference meets in Bombay under the presidency of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee and condemns the Communal Award.



BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

- Oct. 26. The Indian National Congress meets in Bombay under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad.



THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE. By Thomas Hywell Hughes. George Allen and Unwin, London.

This interesting volume of Halley Stewart Lectures deals, for the most part effectively, with the challenge of New Psychology to religion. Under the term New Psychology, the author includes both the behaviourist and the psychoanalyst schools. He gives a full and sympathetic account of their contentions and shows how they do not affect the integrity or value of religious experience. The soundest argument against psychological pretensions is that questions of origin are fundamentally distinct from questions of validity. Even if it could be proved that religion has grown out of the Oedipus complex, that does not disprove its service in the past or its inspiration for the future. A psychology of experiencing is not a philosophy of the experienced. But Dr. Hughes not content with this answer would carry the war into the enemy's camp and dispute the psychology even as a proper account of origins. The very uncertainty of the psychoanalysts as to whether religion derives from fear or from the sex-instinct, and in the latter case whether by sublimation or by repression, is proof, according to our author, of the unsoundness of the psychologist's position. But uncertainty may be nothing more than what may be expected in what is yet an infant science; and the opponent's

uncertainty is no sure ground for one's own position. In this and other similar parts of the book, Dr. Hughes is skating on thin ice. His metaphysics is not too clear either; he fails to distinguish between existence and reality; he does not understand that though religious experience may be the highest we can have and though that may demand a God, God need not be equated with the absolutely real. Despite these defects, the book, which is so clear and attractive, deserves to be read by all thoughtful students of the philosophy of Religion.

CRUMP FOLK GOING HOME. By Constance Holme. (World's Classics). Oxford University Press. Price 2 shillings.

This is the first novel of Mrs. Punchard, first published in 1913 and has perhaps an autobiographical significance. The inclusion among the "World's Classics" is certainly justified by its merits. The pre-War world of the novel has already become old to us, and this romantic novel is a fascinating blend of the immortal old world of the country and the new. The country life is as that of Trollope or Henry Kingsley, while signs of modern life peep in frequently. The haunting traditions of an old and high-placed family, the zeal with which dogs may be reared and trained, and the strange return of love to its first original promptings are among the attractions of this novel.

THE AGE OF THE IMPERIAL GUPTAS.

By Prof. R. D. Banerji. Published by the Benares Hindu University.

These lectures were revised by the author and brought up-to-date in 1929; and they have now been posthumously published under the editorship, in part, of Prof. A. S. Altekar. The author discusses, in the first place, the chronology of the Imperial Gupta line; in the course of his treatment, we are told on the basis of the discovery of *Natyadarpana*, a work on dramaturgy, that Queen Dhruvadevi was first the wife of Ramagupta, who succeeded Samudragupta and later on married Chandragupta II and became the mother of Kumaragupta I, and that widow marriages or remarriages, according to the legal principles laid down by Narada and Parasara, were prohibited only later than the 5th century A.D.

In the next chapter information is afforded about the system of administration and peerage in the empire. Very little reliable evidence is available about the land revenue system of the early Gupta empire; and literary evidence for this is altogether lacking. The third lecture deals with the religious and literary revival of the age; and next, we have a clear account of the architecture of the early Guptas. The book is a masterly survey of the history of the Early Guptas.

FROM YERAWADA MANDIR. By M. K. Gandhi.

Translated from Gujarati by Valji Govindji Desai. Published by Jivaraj Dahyabhai Desai at Navajivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad.

This little book contains the translations of the weekly letters that Gandhiji used to write from the Yerawada prison to the Satyagraha Ashram during his incarceration. The letters indicate some of the principal Ashram observances. A reading of this little book and possession of it will afford enlightenment on most of the principal virtues that every man should seek to cultivate.

CYCLING MANUAL AND YEAR BOOK 1934.

Temple Press Ltd., London. Price 1 shilling net.

This is the twelfth edition of the Cycling Manual and so many new features of current interest have been added to it that the Temple Press Ltd., London, the publishers of the Manual, have changed the title of the Publication into the "Cycling Manual and Year-Book." In future this handy volume will be issued annually with information brought up to date. The construction, care and adjustment of the bicycle are explained in detail and both the experienced cyclist and the novice will find the information in the Manual of great value.

PROGRESSIVE FRENCH COMPOSITION. By L.

Lampport-Smith, M.A. Cambridge University Press. (Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Madras.)

This book is intended for beginners in the difficult art of writing French prose and has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Panel Report of the Board of Education on the School Certificate 1932. There are forty-four lessons each on one page and on the opposite page is given a French-English vocabulary for each lesson with notes on grammar. An English-French vocabulary and a grammatical chart are appended to the volume.

SHREE MAHER BABA: His philosophy and

teachings. By A. K. Abdulla. Published by Rustom K. Sarosh Irani, Nasik. Price As. 12.

There seems to be just now a crop of messiahs and Maher Baba is claimed to be one of them. His philosophy reveals several old teachings. It is interesting, and those interested in such thought which tries to synthesize Hindu and Persian traditions will find this a useful book. We find in his teachings the truths contained in several religions, but nevertheless there is also the stamp of individual experience and genius running through the core of them.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL AND ANTI-QUARIAN STUDIES, ASSAM. BULLETIN NO. 2.

By Prof. S. K. Bhuyan, M.A., B.L., Shillong.

This Bulletin has an introduction from the pen of H. E. Sir Michael Keane, Governor of Assam, and announces a grant by Rai Bahadur R. Handiqui of Jorhat, for a permanent building for the Department. It is primarily a departmental report, but contains an indication of the extensive possibilities of historical research in Assam, as well as the lines on which the investigations should be conducted. It points out how Assam is marked by the fusion of Aryan and non-Aryan elements and by traces of their co-extensive, parallel or separate developments in the social, religious and political institutions of the peoples. The author traces the development of research activities under the patronage of Government and elaborates the origin, objects and activities of the Departments of Ethnography and of Historical and Antiquarian Studies which comprehend the publication of the Buranjis (or Chronicles). He gives a few important items from the collection of manuscripts by the Department, including those secured from different places and individuals till the beginning of the current year.

PRATINIDHI SERIES—SRIMAD BHAGAVAD-GITA.

By S. N. Tadpatikar, M.A. Bhandarkar O. R. Institute, Poona, 4. Rs. 3.

Under the patronage of Shrimant B. S. Pan. Pratinidhi, B.A., Ruler of Aundh, Satara District, a series in Sanskrit, called the Pratinidhi Series, has been started to prepare on the most up-to-date lines, editions of old important Sanskrit texts. The Bhagavad Gita, the most popular of old Sacred texts of India, is the first work in this series. The special features of this edition are footnotes giving numerous variants and additional stanzas, etc., found in the old Kashmiri version. An exhaustive and critical introduction gives the views of different modern critics and suggests solutions for the interpretation of the text.

RUSSIA TO-DAY. By Nityanarayan Banerjee. Foreword by Kalidas Nag. Published by K. N. Chatterjee. 120-2 Upper Circular Road Calcutta. Price 3.

The author toured Russia early in 1933 and gives a serial account of his tour. As Kalidas Nag observes, Russia is neither a heaven of solution of all our problems, as many innocent enthusiasts imagine, nor is it the hell of diabolical intrigues for a world conflagration through perpetual class-war. The book contains the impressions of a sober, accurate and independent observer and deserves to be read by those who are anxious to ascertain the truth about Russia rather than seek justification for their peculiar views about the country.

THE CLERK'S MANUAL. By N. A. Fisher.

Messrs. Hoe & Co., Madras. Price As. 12.

In writing this book, Mr. Fisher's intention has been to give any clerk in a banking or commercial office a general knowledge of what office routine is. The book has been approved by the Madras Text-Book Committee and the Government College of Commerce, Madras, and has also been recommended for the libraries of High Schools in the Mysore State, where commerce is taught.

BOOKS RECEIVED

DIETICS: FOOD AND RACE. By Prof. D. D. Kanga (Reprint from the Bombay University Journal). Published by the Author, care of Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

WHITTIER JARUA? Published by Kanhaiyalal Valdyia Central India States' People's Conference.

CHAMBERS' NO LUMBER GEOGRAPHIES. By J. Hametu Birrell. W. and R. Chambers, 38, Soho Square, London, W.1.

KENOPANISHAD. By A. B. N. Sinha, Hindi and Urdu Translator to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Patna.

EDUCATIONAL MUSEUMS at the Educational Centres of India. Written and Published by J. C. Basak, 363, Upper Chittpore Road, Calcutta.

PRACTICAL PALMISTRY. By Mukkavilli Veerabhadra Rao, B.A. 14, Chandrabhan Street, Komaleswaranpet, Mount Road P.O., Madras. Available of G. A. Natesan & Co., George Town, Madras. Price Re. 1-4.

The Princes and the Viceroy

STATUE FOR LORD WILLINGDON

To express the high esteem and regard in which His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India, is held by the Princes of India and generally to commemorate his long and distinguished connection with this country, leading Princes of India have decided to erect a statue of His Excellency in New Delhi, the Capital of India.

The letters exchanged between the Viceroy and His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal, who inaugurated the movement, are now published in the press. The list of donors to the statue fund are : Rs. 5,000 each from the Nawabs of Bahawalpur, Bhopal, Rampur, Jaora and Junagadh, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharajas of Baroda, Kashmir, Jodhpur, Kolhapur, Mysore, Nawanagar, Patiala, Travancore, Udaipur, Benares, Bikaner, Cochin, Gwalior, Indore and Jaipur ; Rs. 2,000 from the Maharaja of Kotah.

Baroda

WORKING OF THE PRIESTS ACT

Only qualified Hindu priests will be able to function in Baroda now. It was in December 1915 that the Baroda State enacted a Hindu Priests Act with the object of having priests who will be able to perform their duties properly and intelligently and so as to make the people understand the real meaning of religious observances and ceremonies. Due to the difficulty of getting qualified priests, the Act was given effect to only in 1928 and that too only in 11 localities. But by a recent order of His Highness, the Act has been extended to the whole State.

NAMING STREETS AFTER OFFICERS

To put a stop to the practice of naming streets of villages after high officers to seek their favour, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has issued an order that no officer, however highly placed, should allow his name to be used except with the permission of the Government in writing.

Hyderabad

THE HYDERABAD BUDGET

"Compared with previous surpluses the budgeted surplus for the new year, namely Rs. 18.94 lakhs, is a modest figure, but it is after making full provision in the Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves; and then, as I have said before, it expresses the progress which the spending departments have made in their normal activities in utilising fully the grants that are being allotted to them," observed Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member, in his note setting out the Budget estimates for the Fasli year 1344, corresponding with 6th October 1934 to 6th October 1935. The Finance Member, in the course of his Note, reviews at length the progress of the finances of Hyderabad State during the past twelve years, of four trienniums, based on the scheme for the Departmentalisation of Finances, which, he claims, has been amply justified by the practical results achieved hitherto.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S SONS

A monthly allowance of Rs. 2,500 has been sanctioned for the heir-apparent, Major-General Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, and of Rs. 2,000 to Prince Moazam Jah Bahadur since the date of their joining their new appointments as Commander-in-Chief and Director of the City Improvement Board respectively.

RESTORATION OF JAGIRS

H. E. H. The Nizam has ordered the restoration of five Jagir villages and a sum of about two lakhs of rupees to the Begum Saheba of Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, member of the Corporation and Legislative Council.

RICE IMPORTS IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

On representation made by the Government of Madras, the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam have passed orders reducing the duty levied by them on rice imported into the Nizam's dominions from As. 12 to As. 10 per palla (150 measures.)

Mysore

MYSORE AND TUNGABADHRA SCHEME

A *communiqué* issued by the Madras Government on the Tungabadhra Irrigation Project Conference held at Bangalore recently states that no agreement could be reached about the sharing of the waters by the respective Governments. Madras would not consent to the proposed construction of a reservoir at Lakkavalli by Mysore unless the latter reduced her demand on common water, but Mysore was not prepared for the reduction and suggested that the question be referred to arbitration.

ART EXHIBITION DURING DASARA

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has awarded a silver cup for the best picture in the Fine Arts Section of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. His Highness the Yuvarajah has awarded a cash prize of Rs. 75 for the best picture in the Exhibition by a Mysore artist.

BROADCASTING IN MYSORE

The Government of Mysore have now under their active consideration the question of establishing a Broadcasting Station in a centrally situated place in the State. A Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, the Director of Industries and Commerce and Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami is considering the question in all its aspects.

GIFT TO NANJANGUD

Mr. V. D. Rajarama Mudaliar, Burmsh-Shell Agent in Mysore, has given a donation of Rs. 23,000 for the establishment of the Kamamma Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centre at Nanjangud. The donor desires that a sum of Rs. 13,000 should be utilised for the construction of a suitable combined Maternity Home and Milk Centre and the balance of Rs. 10,000 be treated as an endowment for the upkeep of the milk centre.

Bhopal

AGRICULTURE REFORM IN BHOPAL.

In Bhopal, well organized steps are being taken to bring more area under cultivation. His Highness the Nawab Sahib has recently set up a Colonization Department under the supervision of Prince Rashid, the famous hockey enthusiast, who, it is confidently expected, will make the Department a success.

BHOPAL RIYASAT CASE

In the Bhopal *Riyasat* case, the Counsel for Sardar Dewan Singh, who was sentenced by the Hoshangabad Sessions Judge to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Indian States Protection Act, contended that the Hoshangabad Court had no jurisdiction to try offences alleged to have been committed beyond its limits. Sardar Dewan Singh was convicted for the article entitled "Pandit Motilal Nehru and Bhopal" published in the *Riyasat*.

Travancore

FALL IN TRAVANCORE REVENUE

Concessions that will reduce Government's income by some ten lakhs of rupees have been granted in Travancore in response to a resolution passed in the Sri Mulam Assembly. A reduction ranging from 14 to 33 1/3 per cent. has been made in students' fees in all Vernacular and English Schools. The revenue of certain classes of land has been reduced and the interest on agricultural loans has been reduced from 6 to 4 per cent.

Mandi

THE VICEROY ON FEDERATION

"In the Federal plan has been found the ideal solution for meeting the needs and aspirations of a united India, British and Indian, in which the Indian States must have an important part to play—a weighty contribution to make," said His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of a speech at a State Banquet at Mandi recently.

Jhalawar**REFORMS IN JHALAWAR**

Following the inauguration of a new scheme of reforms, Government servants' conduct rules have been introduced in Jhalawar. These prohibit a State servant from associating himself from any movement of a political character either inside or outside the State, or a movement calculated to cause interference with the administration of law in the State. Travelling allowance rules also have been newly framed, and are more liberal than formerly.

Bhavnagar**HARIJANS IN BHAVNAGAR**

The Harijan employees of the Bhavnagar Municipality will soon be more decently housed than at present. The whole project is estimated to cost Rs. 31,200 of which half will be a free grant from the Government, while the remaining half will also be advanced on loan to the Municipality by the Government.

Wadhwan**MINORITY ADMINISTRATION**

A Council of three, consisting of Shri Harilal Rawal, Kumar Shri Karunsinhji (brother of the late Ruler) and Shri Pravinsinhji of Lathi, has been appointed to carry on the Minority administration in Wadhwan. Meanwhile, the young Ruler, Thakore Sahib Shri Surendrasinhji, is pursuing his studies in the Mayo College at Ajmer.

Cambay**BIRTHDAY BOONS IN CAMBAY**

On the occasion of his birthday, His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Cambay has conferred a number of benefits upon his people. Over a lakh of rupees of land-revenue arrears have been remitted, the interest on loans has been reduced to 4 per cent, the toll-tax in the Terapur village has been abolished and the exemption from octroi duty has been extended by one year.

Jaipur**HEALTH IMPROVEMENT IN JAIPUR**

With a view to the sanitary improvement of the town, Lieut.-Col. J. P. Huban, Director of Medical Service, has been appointed the Chairman of the Jaipur Municipality. In order to relieve the heavy congestion in the city, says a contemporary, a plan for the expansion of Jaipur town is also being taken in hand. This will provide for airy and commodious houses, equipped with water taps, electric lights and the flushing system. Roads and gardens will be provided and facilities given for a colony of middle-class people. Recently, when cholera had broken out in the town, the medical authorities took the utmost precautions. And when plague appeared in the Mofussil, immediate steps were taken to localise the epidemic, entirely segregating the village by removing the population to a safe area.

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Indians Overseas

South Africa**INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA**

Sir Maharaj Singh, the Indian Agent, speaking at a recent civic reception, said that one of the smallest oceans separated India and South Africa and increasingly South Africa would find her markets in the East.

It was dangerous, most dangerous for a country like South Africa to be on anything but friendly terms with 300 million people of India. They could not have friction without danger.

Sir Maharaj stated that he, however, saw signs of a change and believed that feelings between Indians and Europeans in South Africa would improve. South African statesmen were realising to an increasing extent the advantages of having a South African Trade Commissioner for the East and he had reason to believe that before very long, there would be a South African Trade Commissioner in India for India alone.

Ceylon**INDIANS IN CEYLON**

The latest report of Mr. T. L. R. Chandran, Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, is characterized by a hopeful tone. It refers to the improved industrial outlook, paying incidentally a tribute to the unvarying loyalty of the Tamil labourers to his employer during the very trying times of depression. It is satisfactory to find from Mr. Chandran's report that infantile mortality among the Indian estate population of 1933 was lowest during the last fifteen years. There has also been progress in the education of children of estate labourers. Thirty-four new estate schools were registered in 1933 and the percentage of children attending school has increased from 50.31 to 52.74. There is also the prospect that with the return of industrial prosperity the welfare activities of the estates will show greater progress. The total number of Indian estate labourers repatriated from Ceylon to India during 1933 was 42,343 as against 14,338 in 1932 and 15,731 in 1931.

Malaya**INDIANS UNEMPLOYED IN MALAYA**

A press *communiqué* says that "the Agent to the Government of India in Malaya has reported that several educated Indians are going over to Malaya in search of employment and are seeking the help of the Agency. It is impossible to find jobs for them nor is it possible to repatriate them.

The intending emigrants of this class are therefore warned against the risk they run by proceeding to Malaya at present in search of employment in the absence of definite engagements obtained prior to their departure from India."

**FUTURE OF INDO-MALAYAN
RELATIONSHIP**

Speaking at a function organized by the Selangor Indian Merchants' Association recently, Rao Sahib K. A. Mukundan, Agent of the Government of India in Malaya, said that it was a source of gratification to him to find so many Indians settled down in Selangor as traders, many of whom were doing very well indeed. He hoped that more merchants would come over from India and made an appeal for the importation of goods of Indian manufacture for which he thought there would be a good market if care were taken for proper advertising. He also appealed to the Nattukottai Chettiar community not to confine their activities to money-lending. There was, he thought, a field of very useful service for them to help in the building up of industrial concerns.

The proper organization of Indian trade with Malaya is a question which is receiving increasing attention and many strongly favour the suggestion that the Government of India should agree to establish a commercial museum in Kuala Lumpur and appoint an Indian Trade Agent who will act for Indian firms not already represented in Malaya.

Fiji

INDIAN EDUCATION IN FIJI.

It is seen from the report of the Fiji Education Department for 1933 that in the 73 registered and recognised schools for Indians no more than about 4,600 children were studying, which represents one-third of the school-age population. No addition to the number of Government schools for the benefit of Indians was possible during the year, but one school was enlarged to provide accommodation for an extra 80 pupils. The total number of pupils on the roll of seven Government schools and the assisted schools, whose number increased by 4 to 45 during 1933, was 4,030 of which 3,003 were boys and 1,027 girls—a decrease of more than 600. The development of girls' education is said to be very much hindered by the absence of qualified female teachers. The fact that a record number of Indian girls appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination during the year must therefore be said to be of good augury.

U. S. A.

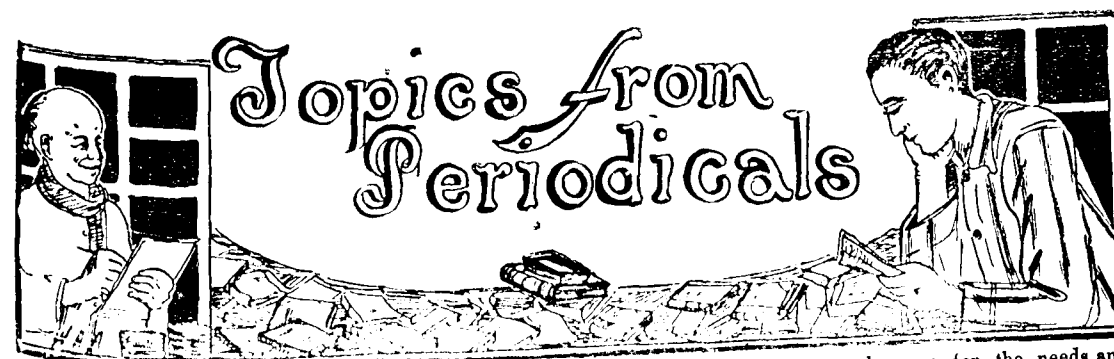
PARSIS AND AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

With reference to a *Reuter's* message that Dr. Dinshaw Ghadiali, a Parsi resident of Ohio (U.S.A.), claims eligibility for American citizenship on the ground that he belongs to the Aryan race and is therefore a white person, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, instituted inquiries, and recently received a copy of a communication from the department of immigration and naturalization of the United States addressed to an Indian correspondent in New York, on the eligibility or otherwise of Parsis for American citizenship. The Government of United States of America in their reply stated: "You have been erroneously informed as to the ruling of any Federal Court concerning Parsis. In any event, here has been no final decision on this point and for immigration purposes they would be considered natives of the proscribed zone."

East Africa

INDIANS IN MOZAMBIQUE

Replying to Sir Phiroze Sethna in the Council of State, Mr. Wingate said that the Government of India asked the Secretary of State on April 15 to make the strongest possible representation against the legislation by the Government of Mozambique, in Portuguese East Africa whereby Indian soldiers who wished to re-enter the colony would be only allowed to do so if they returned as employees of their previous masters, and every Indian employer must employ two Portuguese for one Indian national employed by him. It was also stated by him that a communication had been made by His Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon to the Portuguese Government and their reply was awaited. The legislation against which the Government of India have thus protested was characterized as most iniquitous and egregious by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, which also expressed its belief that it would kill Indian trade in the colony where 4,000 of our people had been residing for the last seventy-five years, and have materially contributed towards the development of the place. The restriction that Indian settlers who wish to re-enter the colony must do so only as employees of their previous masters is calculated evidently to oust the present Indian settlers from the colony by a process of gradual elimination. The position of India in this matter is quite strong. The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association have urged upon the Indian Government that further immigration of Portuguese subjects into India should be forthwith stopped and that laws should be enacted tending to discourage the stay of those who are already here, if the Portuguese Government do not immediately repeal the anti-Indian legislation.



CO-EDUCATION

The problems of co-education are gradually forcing themselves on the attention of educational authorities all over the world. Co-education is being tried with a vengeance and given the fullest scope in England and America. It is becoming more and more associated with up-to-date educational ideas and modernity. But there is a deeper reason for it.

Co-education must be viewed, in the ultimate analysis, as an outcome of the general movement for the emancipation of women and of the declaration of their rights and eligibility in respect of all kinds of social activities and avenues of employment which are open to men. But, says Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee in the September number of the *Calcutta Review*,

in the sphere of education this general and more fundamental reason acquires a special emphasis and significance. Highest pedagogic theory must more and more consider education as not to be confined within the boundaries of the school or a matter of class-room only. Education must take into account the whole of the unfolding personality, the complete development of the individual, his intellect no less than his emotions, by awakening and feeding every kind of interest. But this programme is too large for the school proper and its ordinary and formal methods. Much of it depends for its realisation on what may be called the environment of the school. Now an environment for purposes of such a complete education cannot exclude the relations between the sexes, both in the influence of those in charge, and in the companionship of those growing up. Each has something to give to the other, and without that being given in time, the growth of each runs the risk of being starved or warped, resulting not merely in a serious deficiency

at the time but perhaps much more for the needs and problems of later life.

But the question may be further asked: Is there not a risk in co-education of one sex assimilating the characteristics of the other in a strenuous common life resulting in "boys becoming girlish and girls boyish"? Under proper conditions, says the writer, this fear is not well founded. One of these conditions is that there must not be a preponderance of one sex in both the staff and students but a balance of the sexes. The balance must be not merely in number but in age, standing and experience.

There must not be excessive influence of one sex or the other in the school. Then it will easily steer clear of the apprehended developments and may even pave the way for the operation of wholesome influence which one sex can exercise on the other. For instance, boys may have to shed some of their roughness, coarseness, and crudeness of behaviour and language in dealing with their girl fellow-students and practise abstinence from the use of physical force to which they are prone. But this restraint which girls will impose on boys is not very objectionable and will not interfere with the normal development of their genuine manly qualities. Similarly on the other side girls will have to shed some of their shyness and will breathe a wholesome air of freedom in which the evils of repression to which they are liable cannot flourish. Most healthy girls in English schools pass through what is called a 'tom-boy' stage. And yet they will be none the worse for this boyish vigour and freedom; for a lessening of that self-consciousness which makes a good comrade, working out harmful repressions, and developing into true womanhood. It is not that co-education will inevitably produce unsexed boys and girls. It does not hinder but helps the proper development of the powers and distinctive features of either sex.

HITLERISM: A SINISTER INFLUENCE

The *Spectator*, commenting on the doings of the Nazis in Germany, refers scathingly to the sinister influence of Hitler in the politics of the "Fatherland". His methods of dealing with the forces of opposition are a complete reversal of the methods of civilized nations. Referring to the way he has been handling national emergencies, the *Spectator* says:

His methods, discarding all process of law, and resting upon superior force alone, are a challenge to any leader or to any faction who may be willing to measure now or in the future, physical strength against physical strength. And since we cannot suppose that he has succeeded in killing all who disagree with him, or terrifying all the bolder spirits into perpetual submission to his will, there will now remain men who will be only too ready to foment discontent among those scores of thousands of Brownshirts who from now onwards will have lost their pride in the Nazi triumphs. Germany seems to be determined to push to the uttermost logical limits its demonstration to the world of what may happen to a strong nation when it resorts to dictatorship. In a democracy differences of opinion rank as treachery, and those who persist in pressing their views may be forced to accept the decisive argument of the firing-squad. Fascism in all its forms extols the swift, bold, decisive, ruthless action which gets things done at once, sweeping aside opposition. It gives the power not to the man who is cleverest in discerning the needs of the community, but to the man who is cleverest in managing machine-guns. It may attain a certain amount of outward success in dealing with backward people, like 'the Syrians of old', of whom Mommsen wrote, 'accustomed to slavery'. But among a spirited emotional people, like the Germans, accustomed to warfare, and still possessed, for all their high civilisation, of a primitive tribal pride of race and pride in chieftains, it must sooner or later arouse opposition, and we have seen how it stimulates the more barbarous and brutal instincts. A dictatorship, in such a country, is not likely to remain always one dictatorship; it is in danger of meaning many dictatorships; with a succession of dictators; and Herr Hitler has set a terrible example which was so carefully and shrewdly avoided by the Russians—Lenin and Stalin—who might disgrace, depose or exile their old comrades in power, but never killed them.

SWADESHI

"The time has come for a practical application of the idea that the industrial activities are only a form of social work aiming at the economic regeneration of the nation by enabling the people to do a more creative work than the routine work of earning their livelihood. Agriculture and industry are the two legs which support the body of the country; but in India one is paralysed while the other is under-developed," writes Mr. Maurice Frydman in the *India and the World* for October. The writer refers to a group of young engineers coming from all parts of India who are starting in Bangalore an "Indian Engineers' Corporation". The Corporation will work on the following lines:—

- (1) Fostering of cottage industries.
- (2) Organization of co-operative industries.
- (3) Consulting, contracting and similar activities.

The work of the Corporation for fostering cottage industries shall consist in designing and manufacturing tools and machinery for home production, usually hand or foot driven, cheap and sturdy and simple to operate. First class engineers and first class machine tools are required for this work.

Co-operative industries shall be helped by the Corporation chiefly by encouraging one or more of its members to investigate a definite line of industry in its theoretical and practical aspects so that they may take it up either by taking charge of an existing co-operative association or organizing a new one. The co-operative industry will thus be helped by an experienced, honest and reliable staff.

The chief sources of income of the Corporation shall be the profit made by the sale of tools for cottage and co-operative industries and the royalty paid by the co-operative industries organized by the Corporation.

The writer adds that it is an association of men and women who come together to help each other in their common work of improving the standard of living of the poor and the helpless in this country. "Their aim is simple, their methods are guided by common sense, their country has every thing to gain and nothing to lose if they succeed."

SHIVAJI AND BHAVANI

Mr. Surendranath Sen writes to the *India* monthly for October on the above subject. He says that Goddess Bhavani took a great interest in Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire and relates how the Goddess helped Shivaji in the difficult and dangerous mission he had to overcome. It is interesting to note that Shivaji's grandfather was such a good and pious ruler that the Lord Shiva told him in his dream that his good deed will not go unrewarded,

and the God himself will add to the greatness of his family in the person of his grandson. So Maloji knew and his countrymen believed that Shivaji was not a common human being. In his mortal frame burnt the divine fire, his frail body enclosed the divine spirit and divine energy lent strength and vigour to his slender arms.

It is no wonder that Bhavani, the spouse of Shiva, should keep a vigilant watch over a child so favoured by her lord. So whenever Shivaji was faced with a difficulty, the great goddess hurried to his rescue.

When the Sultan of Bijapur sent a mighty force under Atzalkhan to punish Shivaji, and the ministers of the Maratha Chief were divided in their counsel, the goddess herself urged Shivaji to meet the Muslim General without fear, for she had already decreed his death. Afzal had, indeed, caused the goddess a grievous wrong. In his blind fury he had desecrated the temple of Bhavani at Tuljapur, pulled down the stone image from its pedestal and pounded it into dust. Probably the Muslim General expected to draw out his Hindu adversary from his inaccessible mountain fastness by offending his religious susceptibilities, but Shivaji was too shrewd a soldier to be so easily moved and, unlike the Hindu deities of to-day, Bhavani was neither mute nor impotent. If her anger did not burn the ill-fated offender immediately, it was because Bhavani expected to find a fit instrument of revenge in Shivaji's dagger.

The writer narrates another important incident in Shivaji's career which is very interesting. In one of his fights with the Sultan of Bijapur, Shivaji is kept as a prisoner under strict watch and the Goddess Bhavani helps him to make good his escape. The oft-told story of his escape will bear repetition:

While his friends gave him up for lost, Shivaji devised a novel way of escape. He feigned illness and kept to bed for a few days. The feigned illness was followed by a feigned recovery. The pious Chief sent offerings of thanks to all the temples and the mosques in the neighbourhood and huge baskets bearing presents of fruits and sweets were sent to the principal nobles of the city. At first the vigilant guards made a careful scrutiny of the baskets, but as they found nothing suspicious or unusual, they gradually slackened their vigilance and the harmless presents were allowed to pass on unexamined. When all looked quiet, Shivaji and his son left the city under the very nose of the police superintendent, seated in two of those baskets that looked so commonplace. Once safe outside the city walls, it was but a moment's work to assume the garb of a Hindu ascetic and in that disguise Shivaji visited the principal places of Hindu pilgrimage before he wended his way home through the unfrequented jungles of the Gond country. Strong in his faith in Bhavani, forewarned by her of the lurking dangers, Shivaji came out of every difficulty and trial unscathed and whole.

MACHINES AND CIVILIZATION

Under the above caption, Dr. James J. Walsh, M.D., Ph.D., contributes an article to the August number of the *Catholic Review*. Machines are responsible for the modern economic plight of the civilized countries. Dr. Walsh says:

"Machines have come to occupy so much attention in our time that a history of their development and the place they occupy in human life cannot fail to be interesting. We have become so dependent on them in so many ways that it is difficult to understand just how men got along before the machine era. A few years ago many people used to laud machines as man's greatest production, the exemplification of his particular distinction from the animals, his tool-making power. Then with the coming of the commercial depression we heard much about the evils connected with the invention of machines. Their multiplication in ever increasing ingenuity was destined, it was said, to supplant man power in the very near future, and make it impossible for the vast majority to find lucrative occupation."

COMMUNALISM

Mr. Nagendranath Gupta, writing in the *Hindusthan Review* on Communalism, observes that it is practically unknown in Indian States.

The Chief Minister of the premier Mussalman State Hyderabad, Deccan, is a Hindu. The Dewan of Mysore, the foremost Hindu State, is a Mussalman. Jaipur had a Mussalman Dewan, so has Kapurthala. No one objects to a Mussalman or a Hindu as an Indian, the objection is to the member of a particular being preferred as such. In Indian States, British advisers and administrators are being steadily introduced in supersession of Indians. The Princes while being amused by the bauble of Federation are losing their own individuality.

The worst feature of communalism is the introduction and perpetuation of communal electorates. Are these to be also justified on the ground of holding the balance even?

So long as communal electorates are maintained there will be no real suffrage in India. The right of vote is a valuable and an absolute right. The elector cannot have his choice restricted by religion. So long as a candidate is qualified he is entitled to the support of any elector. What does it matter if I have a vote as a Mussalman? The candidate of my choice may be a Hindu and I have full right to vote for him. Similarly, as a Hindu voter I have every right to vote for a Mussalman candidate. To restrict my right is to deprive me of the suffrage. A vote is neither Hindu nor Mussalman; it is a right of selection unhampered by any qualification; it cannot be narrowed down and made operative only under certain particular conditions. It is not a free right at all, but one subject to sufferance and dictation. The one commandment is: 'Vote for a man's religion, not for his commandment is: 'Vote for a man's religion, not for his ability to represent the interests of the country.' As self-respecting men we should have nothing to do with such a right, because it is not a right at all.

The writer then refers to the province of Sind and adds: that the British occupation of Sind succeeded the rule of the Mirs.

The ruling family of the Talpurs were Beluch. Almost all their officials were Hindu Amils, and that is why they are designated "Dewans". The Mussalman subjects, mostly Mussalman by conversion, were quite content to be ruled by the Hindu officials. The Mirs were simple-minded, and the Machiavellian policy of sowing bitterness between the Hindus and the Mussalmans

did not occur to them. Latterly, life, property and the honour of women have been becoming insecure in Sind specially in Upper Sind, and Hindus are robbed by Mussalman dacoits. This would have been impossible in the time of the Mirs. When Sind becomes a separate province, will there be a diminution or an increase of insecurity?

In concluding, Mr. Gupta points out that:

Unfortunately for India and the peoples constituting the Indian nation, the great danger of communalism is not realised in view of what appear to be immediate advantages and personal gains. Neither the Hindus nor the Mussalmans can ever prosper at the expense of each other. They can only succeed by pooling all their resources and their interest. Let them realise that all the reforms so far carried out, or promised, do not give even the shadow of power to the people of India. It is not in the interest of either the Hindus or the Mussalmans, but a third party, that they should be divided and the Upas tree of communalism should be watered into luxurious growth by the passions and bickerings of communal strife.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT

Till lately the term "Bolshevism" was anathema to all the outside world. Much has been said of Bolshevik barbarities and the way of the Russian Soviet. But whatever excuses there may have been for such grotesque caricature of the Russian scene, the recent achievements of the Soviets, says Mr. D. W. Indra, in the October Number of the *Modern Review*, have been such as to command attention from all quarters:

The completion of the first Five-Year Plan of the Soviets about a year ago has not ushered in the expected millennium, nor can it be denied that the execution of that plan has been attended with Himalayan blunders. But after all is said and done, the net result would seem to be a colossal achievement well worth our attention.

The transformation which the Soviets have brought about within a decade or so, under a host of serious handicaps has extorted high tributes even from those students of Russia who have no sympathy with its implacable attitude towards capitalism. The writer says that Russia leads the world in the matter of protective Labour legislation.

Already more than nine-tenths of the wage-workers are insured. The social insurance is in the control of the trade unions, the Commissariat of Labour and the workers themselves. While in other countries the workers usually contribute from 30 to 40 per cent. of the insurance funds, in Soviet Russia the workers are not asked to contribute anything. Most generous and extensive provisions for payments for maternity and child welfare, for medical care, for temporary and permanent disability, unemployment, invalidity and old age, housing, death benefit and burial are made. Working women who were the beasts of burden in old Russia are specially protected and as a rule prohibited from night work and from certain arduous employments. Public nurseries provided for small children whose mothers are at work, are a notable feature of Russian life, not only in the factories but on the collective farms and in the parks and places of amusement. Provision is also made in factories and farms for newspapers, magazines, books and study courses. Workers are entitled to vacations on full pay in advance. Palaces and summer resorts of the former nobility are turned over for sanatoria, rest homes, hospitals and nurseries for their workers and their children.

All this fine humanity to a class of workers who have been the bottom-dogs in all climes down the ages was partially offset during the early days of the Bolshevik Revolution by the step-motherly treatment meted out to the intellectuals, but the Five-Year Plan has brought into relief the importance of intellectuals in the social economy, and that class is now rapidly coming into its own.

THE SAAR PROBLEM

The Saar Problem is looming large now on the horizon. A historical survey of this most controversial question is attempted by Mr. R. M. K. Birchanan in the September-October issue of the *World*. The Saar owes its problem to coal.

Since the War, documents have come to light which show that France coveted the Saar as an addition to Alsace Lorraine, though this territory was not included in the official declaration of French War aims, but was first acknowledged at the Peace Conference. The reason given then was that if she (France) was to work the iron in Alsace Lorraine, it was essential to have the Saar coal, since her own northern mines had been ruined by Germany. Thus to compensate France for her destroyed coal-fields, the Saar, through its coal, was forced into the Peace Treaty of Versailles.

Since it was impracticable for France to work coal-mines in German soil, a territorial rearrangement had to be made. The solution arrived at was to give France the unrestricted use of the mines for a period of fifteen years, during which time the territory was to be under the international control of the League of Nations, thus preserving for the inhabitants of the Saar all their existing rights and privileges.

At the end of this fifteen-years period, i.e., 1935, the political fate of the country was to be decided by the League Council, guided by the result of a plebiscite, held in the Saar territory, of all people who had been resident therein.

With the advent of Hitler, the Saar once more began to figure in the Continental news.

It had been considered that with a population predominantly German, there was only one possible decision to the plebiscite of 1935. Now there were complications. Foreign observers suggest that not more than 60 per cent. of the population are in favour of the Nazi regime in Germany, and what the result of the vote will be it is difficult to say.

Both the French and the Nazi Party have commenced propaganda campaigns in the hope of swaying the people of the Saar basin. Dr. Goebbels, in a broadcast speech in May 1934, said: "Germany will admit no compromise on the matter of the return of the Saar. No heed must be paid to the anti-Nazi activities of the Centre and Socialist parties, or of the Governing Commission." This was countered by the speech of M. Fribourg, who said that France would drop an economic safety curtain the moment a political barrier was formed between France and the Saar.

The plebiscite is to take place on January 13, 1935. The voters will be all who are over twenty and were resident in Saar on June 28, 1919, without distinction of sex. There are three alternatives: maintenance of the present regime; union with France or union with Germany. These alternatives present for the League, and for Europe, a very serious problem, and one which if mis-handled might lead to bloodshed, and a second European war.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, writing in the last number of *Current History*, examines the results of the working of the Ottawa Pact and points out the inherent unsoundness of the theory of Imperial preference. The National Government promised great things to England from a system of tariffs giving preference to Dominion articles in return for increased preferences from them. But the Dominions are determined to develop their own manufactures and their most formidable competitor is Great Britain herself. They can not therefore give her really effective preferences; for any increases in the imports of British manufactures can only be at the expense of the industries they wish to build up for themselves. What exactly has happened?

Canada increased the tariff on both British and other imports to record heights a few months before the Conference began. Prime Minister Bennett gave the mother country certain preferences at Ottawa, but on examination it is higher than before he came into office. British exports to Canada have, in fact, fallen since the Conference was held. The Australian representatives at the Conference proudly stated that they could give Great Britain nothing without the authority of their Parliament, and they followed this up on their return with such meagre measures that all interest in them has evaporated. In New Zealand, the Prime Minister, on his return from Ottawa, explained to his Parliament that he had merely ante-dated by six months certain changes which would have been made without any Ottawa Conference. South Africa has declared both before, during and since the Conference that she had little to ask for and still less to give. British Ministers since their return from Ottawa have been markedly silent about Imperial preference, and it has sunk to the level of a minor political issue. The basis of a good trade bargain between Great Britain and her Dominions does not exist, and the Ottawa Conference will be the first and last effort artificially to create it.

The failure of Ottawa, adds Mr. Lees-Smith, has shown "that protection carries in its heart a deadly peril to the future of the British Empire."

The farmer in Great Britain has won for himself protection against foreigner, only to find that the place

of the foreigner has been taken by the Dominions. As the imports of meat and dairy produce from Argentina and Denmark have been cut down, more and more have come from Australia and New Zealand. The English farmer finds it just as unpleasant to be ruined by an Australian as by an Argentinean. He is forcing the National Government to start excluding empire goods. This latest peril to the empire is shown by the dispute with New Zealand who sends 80 per cent. of her produce to England. If Great Britain cuts off exports from New Zealand to what is practically her only market, she will be ruined. She will be unable to buy British goods, or admit British settlers or pay interest on British Capital. Protection has ranged the British farmer against the British Empire and has nothing to offer to end the miserable quarrel.

CULTURAL READJUSTMENT

The September number of the *Aryan Path* contains an article on "A plea for cultural readjustment" by Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, who says that we are now in a state of intellectual bankruptcy and remain as outcasts, deprived of our place among the cultural peoples of the world. To learn Sanskrit, Indian literature and Indian philosophy, Indians go to the London School of Oriental Studies. To remedy this state of affairs, Dr. Kumarappa suggests the revival of Sanskrit learning in India on an intensive scale. He continues:

Our schools and colleges must really become saturated with our own indigenous culture. Then our seats of learning must be so organized as to enable them to extend the intellectual hospitality of the country to the research scholars of the West who are eager to come to India to specialize in Oriental learning, and to study Indian culture at its very source. . . .

India has had a glorious past and her future is not without promise. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the promise of the future depends on the education of the young in the true ideals and traditions of the race. In whatever way we Indianize education, it must be so as to revive our culture, and make Indian life seem as sublime as any the world has ever seen. It must make it possible for India to resume her place among the nations, not as a competitor in material production, but as a teacher of all that belongs to a true and radiant civilization.

THE INDIAN RENAISSANCE

"Is the Indian Renaissance anti-European?" asks Mr. K. M. Panikkar in the course of a thoughtful article with which the new monthly *The Twentieth Century* (edited by Mr. Iswara Dutt, Allahabad) opens. The average Indian to-day certainly believes blindly in the superiority of things Indian.

He is convinced that Indian music even if he does not know it, is or must be superior to European music, that Indian art, both in its tradition and achievements, is incomparably superior to Western art, that the Indian view of life is more spiritual and less materialistic than that of Europe.

But this is no reasoned conviction. It is rather the reaction of a course of education which, in the beginning of British rule in India, made such ridiculous pretensions to the superiority of every thing British. The present attitude is rather a sort of protective armour, which a deep national instinct has spread over the youthful mind to shield it from the utterly ridiculous cultural basis of Indo-British connection.

Lord Macaulay, the arch-apostle of complacent liberalism which believed that everything good, beneficial or fine was the exclusive property of Protestant Whiggism of England, in drawing up his famous Minute on Indian education, based his entire scheme on the belief that all that Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian literature had to offer was not worth a single shelf of English books. The result was that Indian education and all books written for the use of schools proceeded on the assumption not only that the Europeans were a superior race but that the Indians were inherently inferior, that if they had any art—which of course was denied—it must have come from Greece; if they had any theatre, it could only have been the reflection of Greek achievements; if they had any philosophy, it could not be of any value as it was not based on Plato or Aristotle. As for Indian history it was but a long record of deceit, treachery and defeat. India of course had no heroes and in their absence Indian students at schools were taught to worship at the shrine of Clive, Hastings and Wellesley.

But once the shock of the compact was over, the Indian mind reacted differently to what was expected by those who originated that scheme of culture. Nor is this animosity and indifference a healthy sign. True culture is cosmopolitan and Indian culture has always been catholic enough to accommodate the best elements of foreign thought.

The deplorable consequence of the superficial animosity of the Indian towards Western culture and of the determined indifference of the European in India towards all Indian things is that the vast field of intellectual co-operation between the two communities lies fallow, untrigged and uncared for. It may well be hoped that once the political problem is more or less satisfactorily settled, both Englishmen and Indians will turn their attention to this vast field, where the soil is so fertile and the prospect so bright. If Indians and Englishmen co-operate, the dawn of a new civilisation which Raja Ram Mohan Roy hailed a hundred years ago may still grow into a glorious morning.

The writer concludes that the cultural contact between Europe and India must be fostered and maintained unimpaired. The fruits of that contact are already apparent in the spheres of art and thought in the type of world famous men, like Bose and Tagore and Gandhi. The loss to India would indeed be immense if the fertilising flood of European thought is not allowed to mingle its waters with the tradition of India and create thereby a new, wide and more profound culture. "To my mind," says the writer,

"the future cultural development of India depends on the maintenance and cultivation of European traditions. I have complete faith in the individuality of the Indian mind and the deep hold of her culture on her children and therefore I do not fear that the assimilation of European ideas will lead either to Eurasian type of mind or to a degenerate and hybrid culture, which adopts the form but is unable to realise the substance of an alien tradition. The cultivation of European thought and culture is therefore essential for the mental and spiritual progress of India. But it must be divorced from the general educational programme of the provinces and must be independent of universities and colleges."

THE CONGRESS AND ZEMINDARS

The July issue of the *Landholders' Journal* opens with an article on the above subject by the Editor. The Zemindars as a class take very strong exception to the form of socialism preached by certain Congress votaries, as they fear it will in the long run lead to a terrible upheaval in the social and political life of India's population.

It was impossible for the zemindars to identify themselves with forces in the country in the fight for Swaraj when they found that a growing section of such forces having first indulged in loose talk of expropriation of the propertied classes now insist on a recognition of this principle by the Congress as a body. It is true they have not so far, thanks to the restraining influence of Mahatma Gandhi, been able to secure their objective. The zemindar community must ever remain grateful to Mahatma Gandhi and to such prominent Congress leaders as Messrs. Satyamurthi and Rajagopalachari who have definitely lent their weight against and successfully resisted the adoption of a plan of action calculated violently to disturb the existing structure of society.

But when will it be possible for the zemindars to join the national movement inaugurated by the Congress? Only when the Congress definitely turns its back upon threats of expropriation of private property and gives up the pursuit of plans and methods which will assuredly involve the country in misery and confusion. The Editor concludes :

What is further needed to ensure a whole-hearted support of the landholding interests are genuine and unmistakable evidences of sincere determination of the 'national' organisation to purge itself of all those elements who have set their heart on class war and on disintegration of the existing order in the senseless pursuit of a design to build up a socialist state on the Western model, to prevent the chances of recrudescence of unconstitutional, subversive, and so-called direct methods of political action which have not only failed of their purpose but wrought incalculable harm to the country. The Congress creed which admits of severance, under certain circumstances, with the British connection with all necessary implications may, for aught we know, prove a stumbling-block in the way of the desired co-operation.

JAPAN AND INDIA

A Japanese contributor, in the course of an article on 'Japan's Debt to India' in the *Prabuddha Bharata*, says that the present day Japan is the product of systematic culture for the last fifteen centuries.

"From the date of its introduction into the island of Japan, Buddhism, which had its birth in India, has ruled various aspects of social and political life and has definitely shaped the destinies of the people. The glorious work done by Buddhism can never be effaced from memory. The present generation owes its ideas and inspirations particularly to Buddhism. It is their noble heritage, and they glorify in the name of Lord Buddha. India is especially fortunate because she gave birth to Buddha who, by his truth and piety, has left behind a vast spiritual empire throughout the East which is daily expanding in dimension. It is a good fortune for Japan also to hold the taper of light still now, and she thinks it to be her mission to diffuse the light of truth in all lands of darkness."

The writer points out that Buddhist India and Buddhist Japan do not differ fundamentally; the same spirit of faith pervades the Japanese and the Indian people.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

ON OUR NATIONAL DEMAND FOR A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. By Mr. M. Asaf Ali. [The Calcutta Review, November 1934.]

THE PROBLEM OF TIME IN INDIAN THOUGHT. By U. C. Bhattacharjee. [The Philosophical Quarterly, July 1934.]

THE FACE OF THINGS IN KASHMIR. By R. S. Pandit. [The Modern Review, October 1934.]

THE MEANING OF "SVARA" IN INDIAN MUSIC. By S. V. Viswanatha. [The Aryan Path, October 1934.]

THE CHRISTIAN RECONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN CULTURE. By Miss A. B. Van Doren, M.A. [The National Christian Council Review, October 1934.]

ART AND MODERN INDIA. By Nanalal C. Mehta, I.C.S. [Prabuddha Bharata, October 1934.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi made the following announcement in the course of a statement issued at Wardha on Monday the 15th October :

My proposed retirement is neither a threat nor an ultimatum. It is a natural consequence of the rejection of my amendments, because hearty acceptance of these amendments is necessary to enable me to render efficient service.

It is now as clear as crystal that I cannot secure that hearty assent from the Congress. Subject, therefore, to whatever the informal meeting of the members of the All-India Congress Committee may have to say, I propose to retire from the Congress immediately after the closing of the session.

Gandhiji adds that he has the full concurrence of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the retiring Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, President-Elect of the Congress, Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his brother.

Mr. Gandhi announces a proposal for the creation of an All-India Village Industries Association which would be an autonomous body like the All-India Spinners' Association, and would not be "meddled with" by the Congress. He concludes :

It is my certain conviction that if the so-called higher class will but identify themselves with the so-called lower classes and lend them the support of their intelligence and ability, India can become a land flowing with milk and honey and can also achieve her economic independence without a deadly war either with the Government or with capitalists. Political independence will follow as a matter of course, without the intervention of civil disobedience.

MR. P. R. DAS ON THE CONGRESS

Mr. P. R. Das, ex-Judge of the Patna High Court and the brother of the late Mr. C. R. Das, in a statement, repudiates the claim advanced by Pandit Malaviya's party that in setting up candidates against the Congress they are following the example of Mr. C. R. Das and

Pandit Motilal Nehru's Swaraj Party and forcefully pleads for support to the Congress in the coming Assembly elections. Mr. Das says :

The question at the present moment is one of the most serious that has ever faced us. That question, in my opinion, will not be solved by taking a narrow communal view. The Congress is asking for a vote of confidence from my countrymen. It is for my countrymen to say whether, having regard to the great sacrifices which Congressmen have made, they are entitled to that vote of confidence.

The defeat of the Congress at the election will justify the Government in taking the view that the country has passed a vote of censure on the activities of the Congress. Before my countrymen make up their minds as to whether they ought to vote for the Congress candidates or against them, they must be prepared to answer the question whether the Congress is or is not entitled to a vote of confidence at their hands.

For my part I have no doubt that the defeat of the Congress candidates at the next election will be nothing short of a national disaster and so far as I am concerned I intend to vote for the Congress candidate.

CONSERVATIVES AND INDIA

A spirited attack on the Government's India policy was repelled at the Conservative Party Conference at Bristol by the adoption of a motion by 543 votes to 520 to the effect that it was not in the interests of the party that the conference should pass any resolution, particularly as it had been decided that a special meeting of the party council should be held to confer with Mr. Baldwin when the report of the Joint Select Committee was published. The resolution in question, which was moved by Sir Henry Page-Croft, says :

This conference, which is prepared to support measures for a greater measure of self-government in the Indian provinces step by step, in accordance with the Government of India Act, records its emphatic opinion that the partnership between Britain and India in the central government of the Indian empire must not be dissolved, and urges the Government not to assent to any proposals which will imperil the future of India within the empire or impair the confidence and unity of the Conservative Party in view of the menace of socialism.

GANDHIJI'S DECISION

Addressing the Subjects Committee of the Congress at Bombay on 23rd October, Gandhiji stated that his decision to retire was irrevocable so long as the present conditions continued. He said in the course of an impassioned speech:

I have decided to retire. I plead with you to leave me alone. I am not here to bargain with you. Even if the amendments which I have suggested are adopted, I cannot remain with you. The majority of the Working Committee was in favour of my retirement and a strong minority was against, but I must not be brought down by force even if it is the force of love. I feel that I am a dead weight pressing on the Congress.

MR. SASTRI ON GOKHALE AND HIS WORK

The Gokhale Hall, Poona, was opened by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., on 28th September. The Rt. Hon. Sastri, in his welcome speech on behalf of the Deccan Sabha, dwelt on the history of the institution and said that liberalism and moderation were its watchwords. Quoting Ranade, he said:

"The spirit of liberalism implies a freedom from race and creed prejudices and a steady devotion to all that seek to do justice between man and man, giving to the rulers the loyalty that is due to the law that they are bound to administer, but securing at the same time to the ruled the equality which is their right under the law. Moderation imposes the condition of never-vainly aspiring after the impossible or after too remote an ideal, but striving each day to take the next step in the order of natural growth by doing the work that lies nearest our hands in a spirit of compromise and fairness." In these wise and weighty words is enshrined a doctrine of abiding value. The years that have passed have not diminished in the least their validity. On the contrary, one may venture to say that the events of the past few days have added to the significance and practical bearing of this great teaching. After Ranade the greatest name among moderate and liberal politicians is that of my master Gopal Krishna Gokhale. It will be allowed by every one who is acquainted with Indian affairs that the teaching of Mr. Ranade was carried forward by his most eminent pupil in the most faithful and effective manner. It is not for me, speaking in Poona, to say anything about the great work that Mr. Gokhale performed in his all too short a career; but I venture to say this, that there is not a day on which some of us who were his immediate pupils do not wish that he were alive to give us some clear guidance in this chaos of opinion and thought.

I am tempted to say a word of those to whom Ranade and Gokhale and the ideas and beliefs which they stood for are cherished memories. They are not growing in number or popularity or influence on public movements in the country as much we should desire. It is a thought which occasionally makes one sad. Why is that the case? It would take me long, and perhaps I should weary you, to examine this matter with the care and patience and impartiality that it deserves; but this remark I will venture to make. Those that still remain true to the faith that they have inherited need not, it seems to me, hold down their heads or go about as though they were the bearers of some discredited or obsolete doctrine.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON ON PARTY POLITICS AND INDIA

Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, addressing the Edinburgh Corporation on October 15, said that the irresistible march of evolution in India was full of difficulties.

From the standpoint of those responsible for the Government of India, it was greatly to be deplored that Indian affairs had become from time to time a matter of acute political controversy in Britain.

Whatever the differences might be as to the best way of governing India, it would be agreed by all men of practical experience that the only policy likely to succeed all along the line was a policy which could steadily and persistently be pursued without being tossed and twisted about in the turbulent stream of party politics.

Britain's wonderful record in the management of external affairs was made possible largely by the fact that those affairs were treated as standing above party politics.

He did not believe that in the Parliamentary life of Britain, Indian affairs could for very long exercise a dominant influence. The issues which would sway the electorate and determine the alignment of the political parties would always be domestic.

If this were so, justice as well as experience dictated that the destinies of India should be worked out in an atmosphere of judicial calm. The leading statesmen of all parties realised this fully.

THE VICEROY ON COLOUR BAR

Presiding over the anniversary celebrations of the Bishop Cotton School at Simla, H. E. Lord Willingdon said:

I want you always to remember that it is not the colour of the man that makes the man, but it is the character inside the man that counts. During my long public life, I can count many friends, tried and trusted friends, who are neither of my race nor of my colour.

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

In a communication to the press, Mr. C. R. Reddy analyses the present political situation with reference to the forthcoming elections to the Assembly and appeals to the public to support the Congress. He says:—

It is not necessary to agree with the Congress policy and action in every detail. A manly race will naturally and spontaneously respond to the gallantry of its soldiers, even if they are defective in other respects, and any day prefer them to the cautious or cowardly, distinctively feeling that they are the guardians of its honour and self-respect.

After all, the Congress represents action, and not mere talk, tall talk; action, direct as well as indirect and always action. If the civil disobedience movement is direct action, its constructive programme, khaddar, temperance, Harijan uplift, swadeshi, labour uplift, etc., are indirect action, almost as important and effective as direct action. It has imbued the ashes of our civilisation with life, and more than life—spirit—spirit of patriotic courage and adventure. Doubtless when we are first stirred to action, we commit mistakes; who is infallible, except the arm-chair critic and the opportunist? But action is experience; and experience corrects itself and improves upon itself. If we commit Himalayan blunders, it is because we are engaged in Himalayan adventures, and those who are but negatively good are just good for nothing.

PT. MALAVIYA ON COMMUNAL AWARD

In an address at Cawnpore, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that the constitution promised by the British was founded on the Communal Award. It was not a question of Hindus or of Muslims, but was purely one of Swaraj. The Award had divided the country into any number of electorates and had thus delayed Swaraj indefinitely. Unless, therefore, the Award was rejected *in toto*, no Swaraj was possible.

MR. ABDUL GHAFAR KHAN

Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Congress leader, and his brother Dr. Khan who were recently released from Hazaribagh Jail will continue to get the allowances paid to them during their detention period, the difference being that the burden is now borne by the Frontier Government. Except their exclusion of the Frontier and the Punjab, no other condition is imposed on their release.

THE INDIAN NAVY

Amidst booms of guns and in the presence of a large gathering of Military and Naval officials and non-officials and representatives of foreign countries, Vice-Admiral Sir H. T. Walwyn performed the inauguration ceremony of the Royal Indian Navy, on October 2, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Headquarters, Bombay.

"It is with very real pleasure," Sir Walwyn said, "that I am able to inform you that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the Royal Indian Marine Service being designated as the Royal Indian Navy. His Majesty wishes every success to the force in its new role."

He next read his reply to H. M. the King-Emperor assuring His Majesty of their loyalty and unswerving devotion.

MR. SASTRI ON THE CONGRESS CREED

Speaking at the Y. M. H. A., Bombay, on October 4, on the change in Congress creed, Mr. Sastri pointed out the inappropriateness of Mahatmaji's proposals. Mr. Sastri said:

"Rules meant for millions, meant for secular organizations like the Congress or meant for worldly aims must be rules to which the heart willingly assents and the ordinary man cheerfully and willingly undertakes to carry out and obey. The Congress is not meant for saints and sages; it is meant for common men and women."

THE JUSTICE PARTY AND BRAHMINS

At the confederation of the South Indian Liberal Federation of the Justice Party, held on September 29 and 30 at the Victoria Public Hall Madras, a resolution was passed lifting the bar on entry into the party of Brahmins. A number of amendments to the constitution of the S. I. L. F. were also adopted.)

INDIA'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

India's first Public School will start functioning early next year. This is anticipated as a result of the decisions taken at recent meetings of the Public School Society, its board of governors and its board of management. All the three meetings were presided over by the Hon. Sir Joseph Bhore.

The Society approved the scheme for the establishment of an Indian Public School in the Chandgagh Estate, Dehra Dun, and accepted various proposals of Sir Joseph Bhore to give effect to the scheme at as early a date as possible. A Selection Committee consisting of Lord Halifax (formerly Lord Irwin) as Chairman, and Sir B. N. Mitra and two others as members was authorised to recommend to the Board four suitable persons. From these four persons, the board will select a Headmaster, who will be asked to reach India by the end of the year.

The board consists of Sir Joseph Bhore, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Ferozekhan Noon, Sir George Anderson, Sir Feroze Sethna, Pundit Amarnath Atal, Mr. G. H. Spence and Mr. M. S. A. Hydari.

Only 150 boys will be admitted to the School.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY UNIVERSITIES

The following Press *Communique* has been issued by the Madras University :

The Syndicate of the University of Madras had under consideration for some time the question of the recognition, for purposes of admission to the courses of study in this University, of the examinations of the University of Bombay. It also corresponded with the University of Bombay regarding the mutual recognition of the examinations of the two universities. After consulting the Academic Council, the Syndicate of this University resolved that, for purposes of admission to courses of study in the University of Madras, the examinations of the University of Bombay be recognized as equivalent to the corresponding qualifying examinations of this University. The

University of Bombay, having been informed of the above decision, has withdrawn its restriction regarding the examinations of this University.

The Registrar, University of Bombay, has stated that the Matriculation, Intermediate and B. A. Degree Examinations of the Madras University are considered as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of the University of Bombay with only one condition, namely, that candidates to be eligible for admission to the University of Bombay should have passed their examinations as regular students after having put in the prescribed terms at a college recognized by or affiliated to the University of Madras.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND JOURNALISM

"If some of our universities take up instruction in journalism, they could do much for improving the condition of newspapers and periodicals and indirectly create a large ever-expanding field of employment for educated youth," said Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, President of the Indian Journalists' Association, delivering the first of a series of public lectures on "Journalism" under the auspices of the Calcutta University, Mr. S. P. Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. Mr. Bose urged the University of Calcutta with its motto of advancement of learning to give a lead to other Universities in advancing the knowledge of journalism. "I look forward to the day when newspapers and periodicals are made paying in the country. But darkness and ignorance are the first impediments which it is the duty of the University to dissipate."

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Kt., M.A., D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, has accepted the invitation of the Allahabad University to deliver the Convocation Address on November 13. His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces will preside.

JUSTICE YOUNG ON CIVIL SERVICE

In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Punjab Civil Service Association (judicial branch), the Chief Justice Mr. Young said :

With regard to your claim for a larger number of higher appointments including those as Judges of the High Court, I have personal knowledge in the United Provinces of the great men from the Provincial Service who have risen to be High Court Judges. I have only to mention Mr. Justice Mahmud, Sir Promoda Charan Banerji, Sir Mohammad Rafiq, Sir Lal Gopal Mukerji, and the latest addition to the Bench there, Mr. Justice Rachhpal Singh, a Punjabi. I can assure you that the moment you can supply Judges of this calibre, I will press for their inclusion on the High Court Bench. In this matter you will be judged as far as I am concerned entirely upon merit.

"INDIAN EXPRESS" SECURITY CASE

Mr. Justice Madhavan Nair, Mr. Justice Cornish and Mr. Justice Lakshman Row delivered judgment on October 12, setting aside the order of the Government of Madras demanding a security of Rs. 3,000 from the Publisher of "The Indian Express".

Their Lordships unanimously held that the reflections in the article in question did not scandalise the Court, the Judge, the Jury of the Administration of Justice and that the article was merely expressing disapprobation of the Government's action without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection towards the Government.

MR. NARAYANA MENON

Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, who has been serving a sentence of imprisonment for life in connection with the Malabar rebellion, was released from the Vellore district jail on October 1. No condition is attached to the release.

REMINISCENCES OF A JUDICIAL OFFICER

Mr. Kincaid's reminiscences* afford interesting sidelights on the life and work of the civil servants in India. The writer, after a short spell of service as Additional Magistrate in Sind is suddenly appointed Additional Assistant Judge of Satara. He recounts how ill-equipped are the judges who are drawn from the magistracy for dealing with complex cases of law and procedure without proper legal training. Says Mr. Kincaid :

I was expected to train myself to be a judge in six months; and here I would say a word about the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service. It was then about fifty years behind the times. The duties of a judge vested with power to decide appeals from the decisions of experienced sub-judges are extremely delicate and difficult. An officer, on entering the J. D. (Judicial Department), should have been put specially under the orders of an experienced District Judge, and the latter should have been directed to train him carefully in the art of writing judgments. He should then have been sent for six months to Bombay to sit on the Bench with the I. C. S. Judges of the High Court, and there required to draft decisions on appeals argued before them in his hearing. He could then have grasped the principles of judicial work. Nothing of this was done. The young Civil Servant was sent to do original civil work for six months with the powers of a sub-judge. At the same time he had to prepare himself for an examination in a new language. The District Judge was not asked to help him; and indeed, owing to the faulty recruitment of the Judicial Department, it was doubtful whether the District Judge's help would have been of much value. *The cadre of judges was regarded as a scrap heap.* Any one whose work as an Assistant Collector had not been satisfactory, any one whose health had broken down as mine had done was at once pitchforked out of the executive line and made a judge. The folly of such a policy is obvious. After all, it is the judge who convicts the criminals caught by the police and committed for trial by the District Magistrate and his subordinates. If the judge cannot write judgments good enough to be upheld on appeal by the High Court, the criminals are acquitted and it is the executive that suffers.

My fate was similar to that of others. I received no help either from Mr. Tagore or his dipsomaniac assistant. I had no time to study law, as I had to present myself for a Marathi examination; and long before I had begun to study my Civil Procedure Code, I was invested with appellate powers. As might have been anticipated, my work was not what it should have been. I knew that it was not good, yet I could not find out in what way it was deficient. The result was that I turned to other subjects of interest.

* FORTY-FOUR YEARS A PUBLIC SERVANT. By C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S. (Rtd.), Blackwood, London.

INSURANCE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

An Association of the above name has recently been formed in Rangoon for the purpose of fostering the spirit of fellowship and encouraging mutual help and understanding among the insurance workers in Burma and for providing a centre of social intercourse among the insurance workers in Burma. Mr. P. Chakrabarty of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. The Committee consists of the following: President: Mr. C. M. Allibhoy; Vice-President: Mr. N. C. Bhaumik; Council: Messrs. H. P. Mukherjee; D. L. Chopra; N. K. Sen Gupta; G. C. Sen; S. K. Ghosh; C. N. Madhav Rao; R. K. Banerjee; P. Chakrabarty, Secretary; and C. P. N. Nayer, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE IN JODHPUR

Jodhpur has put on its statute-book a Life Insurance Act. This law lays down conditions as regards deposits by life assurance companies before starting business in the State, the preparation of systematic accounts and balance sheets and investigation at a stated period into the financial condition of the companies, including a valuation of their liabilities by an Actuary. The Act also requires every company constituted outside the State which has established a place of business or appointed an agent in the State to get an authority for carrying on its business. This measure will surely be welcomed because of the protection it affords the public against dishonest businessmen.

CALCUTTA COLLEGE OF INSURANCE

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mayor of Calcutta, performed recently the opening ceremony of the Library and Reading Room of the College of Insurance at Calcutta.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BENGAL

One new life assurance company and four new provident insurance companies were registered in Bengal last month. The list is as under:

Savant India Insurance Company (Managing Agents: Eastern Agency) Provident Insurance business, Palong, Faridpur, capital Rs. 20,000.

Hukumchand Life Assurance Company (Life Assurance business) 30, Clive Street, Calcutta, capital Rs. 10,00,000.

Nabasakti Insurance Company (Provident Insurance Company business) Suri, Birbhum, capital Rs. 20,000.

Victor India Insurance Company (Managing Agents: Traders' Union) Provident Insurance business, 172, Bowbazaar Street, Calcutta, capital Rs. 20,000.

Moti Insurance Company (Provident Insurance business) Midnapore, capital Rs. 20,000.

PILOTS' INSURANCE FOR BIG AIR RACE

The *Statesman's* correspondent in London learns that 8 per cent. will be the insurance premium in the event of death for entrants in the England-Australia air race, and 10 per cent. for death or disability. This announcement has been made by a pool of leading English and American underwriters after protracted secret negotiations.

The premium for aircraft will be 20 per cent., 15 per cent. and 10 per cent. for machines valued up to £1,000; up to £10,000; and over £10,000 respectively; one-third being returned in cases no claim is made.

GERMAN SICKNESS INSURANCE

According to a report published recently regarding the results obtained in 1932 by private sickness insurance in Germany, it is stated that there is a net increase by 54,698 insureds so that at the end of 1932 the total number of insureds was 3,301,895.

THE KHADI EXHIBITION

On the 20th of last month, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan opened the All-India Khadi Exhibition at Abdul Gaffarnagar, Bombay, where the Indian National Congress met a week later. Almost all the Congress leaders were present during the opening of the Exhibition.

Mrs. Naidu, who garlanded the Khan Brothers, paid a handsome tribute to the patriotism and other personal characteristics of Mr. Gaffar Khan and said: "By his bravery, sincerity and courage, he has captured the imagination of the whole of India."

The immense potentialities of Khadi as bread-giver to the poor millions of India were stressed by Mr. Gaffar Khan in his speech. He exhorted the leaders to set an example to the masses by spinning themselves and asked how, when the busiest man in India, Gandhiji, could find time to spin daily, the others could say that they had no time? He also said:

I am now a full convert to Khadi, and that is why I have great pleasure in declaring open the All-India Khadi Exhibition and the Swadeshi Bazar organised in connection with the Congress Session. I do not undertake anything which I do not believe to be true. Now after all these years of direct experience of the masses all over the country, I have become still more convinced of the utility of the Khadi movement. I myself have now made it a point of discipline to spin daily, for I want to show by action the strength of my faith in the Khadi cult.

He disapproved of mill-cloth on the ground that it led to consolidation of profit in a few hands and even discouraged the founding of big commercial concerns dealing in Khadi. "Khadi centres," he urged, "should be organised in every village so that the benefit would reach one and all."

JAPAN'S GIFT FOR HARIJANS

The Indian Merchants of Yokhama (Japan) have sent 4,927.29 yens (Rs. 3,879.90) to Mahatma Gandhi, as their contribution towards the movement for the eradication of untouchability and for the uplift of Harijans.

SUGAR MILLS OF INDIA

The present position of the sugar industry in India is as indicated in the following table:

Province	Number of Mills	Crushing capacity in tons
Bengal ...	5	1,175
Behar & Orissa ...	34	16,270
United Provinces ...	76	29,130
Punjab ...	9	2,750
Bombay ...	8	1,850
Kathiawar ...	1	
Madras ...	9	475
Mysore ...	1	550
Travancore ...	1	
Burma ...	1	400
Total ...	145	52,600

INDIAN TRADERS AND BREMEN

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Delhi, has informed the Southern India Chamber of Commerce that he had received a communication from the Minister of Economy, Berlin, stating that the free port of Bremen (Germany) has been exempted from the operation of certain new regulations introduced by the German Government controlling the export and import of certain raw products.

Shippers desiring to store goods against the issue of negotiable warrants in the free port of Bremen may communicate directly with Messrs. Bremer Lagerhaus Gesellschaft, Freihafen, Bremen, who are in charge of the port.

THE METTUR PROJECT

The estimated cost of Mettur Hydro-Electric project is about Rs. 18,200,000. If it is executed, it is expected that Madras and other centres, such as Salem, will be supplied with current from Mettur, while the West Coast and Coimbatore District will get power from Pykara.

WOMEN AND THE LAW

"However poor the husband and however wealthy the wife, he is still liable for acts of which he is innocent," writes a Legal Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, dealing with a vexed question.

"She may libel or slander a neighbour, or may cause the false imprisonment of a servant, or be guilty of the malicious prosecution of another, and the innocent husband finds himself condemned to pay damages. His wife can sue him in tort for the protection and security of separate property, but no law, written or unwritten, confers a corresponding right upon him.

"She can recover damages from him for the detention and conversion of chattels belonging to her, and she can even sue him for trespass by entering her dwelling-house without her permission. But as he cannot sue her for tort in respect of his own property, he cannot obtain an injunction to prevent her from wrongfully pledging his credit.

"It is no wonder that a distinguished lawyer has described the married woman of to-day as the spoilt darling of the common law."

THE NATURE OF WOMEN

Ricarda Huch, the celebrated German writer, has said:

"No human institution will ever do away with the sufferings that Nature herself seems to have imposed upon woman. Nothing would ever relieve woman of her love for her children who never reciprocate it in the same measure; of her affection for and devotion to the man, to whom it is quite natural to change his woman; of the delight she takes in submission which turns her dominators into tyrants; of her sense of duty which binds her to her home and family; of her conscience that prevents her from doing things indulged in lightly by the man and makes her accept burdens rejected by him."

WOMEN IN GERMANY

The position of women in Germany has been the reverse of progress, says the *Stri Dharma*. All the women's organizations have been dissolved. The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frikk, has undertaken the protection of the new organization, the "Deutsche Frauen front" which was composed of the different feminine groups. Mrs. Siber, who is one of the few women in a higher position in the Civil Service, was appointed the Vice-Chairman. Miss Lucie Hoffieb, the well known German Actress, has been appointed Director of the State School of Dramatic Art. Another woman, Mrs. Edit von Coler, serves on the Board of the new State Institution. Among the 38 members of the German Academy which has been reorganized in harmony with the literary conception now prevalent in Germany, four are women.

FIRST WOMAN JUDGE OF LUTHANIA

Magdalene Brazyte is the first woman judge in Luthania. She has been attached to the Mariopole Law Court since 1920. She became a temporary member of the Court in 1920 before she was nominated a judge in 1931. The number of law students is growing steadily. Quite a number of women are deviling for Barristers previous to being called to the Bar and many are attached to Law Courts, where according to legal practice in Luthania, they have acquired practical knowledge of judicial procedure before they can enter the judicial branch, first as Substitute Judge, and finally as regular member of the Bench.

MRS. ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, says a contemporary, is an outstanding example of a woman with many vocations. She is playing the role of hostess of the White House mother, grandmother, teacher, furniture store proprietor, lecturer, propagandist, radio speaker, business woman, sociologist, investigator, and adviser.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MEMOIRS

Mr. Lloyd George has nearly completed the fourth volume of his war memoirs—extracts from the first volumes which are being published in the press are creating a good deal of interest. Mr. Lloyd George's output has been prodigious and has probably never been equalled. During the last eight months, says the *Times of India*, he has penned more than 400,000 words—penned is the correct description, for he never uses a typewriter; every word is written by hand. The extent of this achievement is better estimated in relation to the output of leading novelists. Mr. H. G. Wells averages about 100,000 per annum. Mr. Arnold Bennett was a quick worker. His record was 200,000 words in a year. No wonder that Mr. Lloyd George now intends to reduce his rate of output.

"THE LONDON MERCURY"

Sir John Squire has resigned the editorship of the *London Mercury*, and his successor is Mr. R. A. Scott-James, while Mr. Hamish Miles, who succeeded Mr. Desmond MacCarthy as editor of *Life and Letters*, has resigned, and his place is being taken by Mr. Ellis Roberts.

Sir John Squire founded the *London Mercury* in 1919, and has been its editor ever since. It is the most conspicuous effort of its kind that we have had. Poetry was given first place in it, most of our best younger poets received their first encouragement in its pages, and many of our elder poets, including Thomas Hardy, sent their poems to it. The list of its prose contributors includes many of our most distinguished writers. Mr. Max Beerbohm made his rare appearances, and Mr. Priestley contributed much of his early work here, while Sir John Squire in his editorship of fifteen years gave his own best work to it.

Mr. Scott-James, the new editor, was literary editor of the *Daily News* and afterwards of the *Daily Chronicle*.

WORLD PRESS CONGRESS

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, Editor of *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, has been invited to represent India at the forthcoming session of the World Press Congress to be held at Melbourne on March 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1935, in connection with the Centenary Celebrations.

The letter of invitation received by Mr. Ghose says that he has been appointed one of the Vice-Presidents of the Proposed Congress.

Mr. Ghose has accepted the invitation.

GANDHIJI ON BUDDHA

The following message was sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the Pan-Pacific Buddhist Conference which met at Kyoto, Japan.

"It is my definite opinion that the essential part of the teachings of Buddha now forms an integral part of Hinduism. It is impossible for Hindu India to-day to retrace her steps and go behind the great reformation that Gautama effected to Hinduism. By his immense sacrifice, by his great renunciation and by the immaculate purity of his life, he left an indelible impress upon Hinduism, and Hinduism owes an eternal debt of gratitude to that great teacher. Gautama was saturated with the best that was in Hinduism, and he gave life to some of the teachings that were buried in the *Vedas* and which were overgrown with weed. Wherever Buddha went, he was followed by and surrounded not by non-Hindus but Hindus who were saturated with the Hindu law. But the Buddha's teaching, like his heart, was all expanding and all embracing and so it has survived his own body and swept across the face of the earth. Buddha never rejected Hinduism but he broadened its base. He gave it a new life and a new interpretation. Gautama was a Hindu of Hindus. What he did was therefore to introduce a living reformation in the petrified faith that surrounded him."

MISS SLADE IN ENGLAND

Miss Madeline Slade, or Mira Ben as she is called in India—Gandhiji's disciple—toured England for about a couple of months addressing several meetings. Her speeches evoked much interest as could be seen from the many letters published in local newspapers regarding her message. She has obtained a large number of signatures in a petition supporting the Indian National Congress in its endeavours to secure a Constituent Assembly. Miss Slade is now in the United States of America, doing propaganda work on behalf of India and in vindication of Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and methods.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON THE CONGRESS

Addressing a mammoth meeting at Delhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said:

"I have been serving the Congress for the last 50 years. I have held different views on certain occasions, but I will not desert the Congress till the last,"

CAUSE OF CANCER

"Can we attribute cancer to a smoke-laden atmosphere?" This question was asked by Dr. H. A. Des Voeux in his presidential address to the National Smoke Abatement Society in Glasgow. "Tar," he said, "can produce cancer. The chemists have now isolated the element in tar, which can do it and I should not be surprised if before many years have passed, further proof of the connection of tar and cancer will be forthcoming. Why has cancer of the lung, from being an uncommon disease, become a not infrequent one?" he asked. Dr. Des Voeux blamed fogs for bronchitis and consequent heart disease, and smoke by the blotting out of sunlight, for rickets and tuberculosis.

G. B. S. AND THE SURGEON

Mr. Bernard Shaw re-opened a campaign that he fought fiercely years ago. He demands that if a man or woman dies following an operation there should be an inquest. "You cannot do away with surgery," he said to a reporter, "but what I do say is that if a man dies following an operation there should be an inquest. If I stuck a knife in a man and took a hundred guineas from him, there would be an inquest. Why should a surgeon be allowed to stick a knife in a man and take a hundred guineas without there being an inquest if the man dies?"

ELEVENTH ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Dr. G. N. Khanna and Dr. S. K. Sen, provisional Organising Secretaries of the Eleventh All-India Medical Conference, 1934, have issued a circular to medical practitioners stating that the Conference will be held in Delhi during Christmas Week. The Indian Medical Council Bill will be discussed at the Conference.

CANCER AND TUBERCULOSIS

Nearly £4,000,000, practically the whole of the fortune, have been devoted to combat cancer and tuberculosis under the will of Count Jacob Potocki, who owned large estates and numerous chateaux in Poland and hotels in many towns of Europe.

ARTIFICIAL HEART

An artificial heart, invented by doctors at the Bagdasarov Institute, Moscow, is said to keep a patient alive while his own heart is removed for repairs.

FOOD, HEALTH AND CHARACTER

In an address on "Food, health, and character" at the New Health Society's summer school at Malvern, Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser said that people in middle life allowed themselves to get ugly, obese and lazy, whereas if the laws of health and hygiene were better understood and obeyed we should be in our prime at sixty. "What we ate, in a sense, we became." Were not overfed, gluttonous, old gentlemen irritable, rigid minded, intolerant of new ideas and customs? Food influenced for good or ill every organ and tissue of the body, including brain and nerve tissue. The fact that the majority of people did not live the full interesting life that they might and were more or less satisfied to be half men or half women was due largely to the food they ate.

As to the effect of food on the emotions, certain foods tended to promote hate, lust, and jealousy, while others, like music, soothed the savage beast. There was all the difference between excess of underdone beef-steak and milk. The spotty, fractious child fed on excess of sugar, rice, tapioca, and rusks might be metamorphosed into an angel of sweetness and beauty by change of diet to vegetable soups, fish, chicken, and roast apples.

SUGAR FOR STRENGTH

Sugar is acknowledged to be the greatest source of energy to the adrenal glands, which control the body's vitality. Athletes and others take it before embarking on any task that requires long physical effort.

According to Mr. J. A. Nixon, Professor of Medicine at Bristol University, the reason for Cambridge's sequence of successes in the Boat Race is their coach's insistence on a special sugar diet for each man during training. Dr. Somervell, the Everest climber, singles it out as the only food for which climbers have any appetite at high altitudes. At Wimbledon, Fred Perry fortified himself with lumps of sugar from the umpire's pocket.

FRUIT SKINS

When you throw away the skins of oranges and grape fruit, you are disposing of material for a delightful confection. The thick skins are the best. Cut them into narrow strips, cover them with cold water and bring the water to a boil. Pour off this water and cover them again with more cold water which is also brought to boil. Repeat until the strip can be easily pierced with a toothpick. The next step is to prepare a syrup from sugar. Drop the strips into the syrup and cook until all the syrup is gone. After cooling, they are ready to serve.

THE RESERVE BANK SCHEME

The Government of India have announced their provisional programme for establishing the proposed Reserve Bank of India. The Central Board of the Bank will be nominated with effect from the beginning of 1935. It is hoped that the Board will then be in a position to issue shares. "On this assumption," says a Press Communique, "it should be possible for the bank in April 1935 to take over the Government account, to assume its currency responsibilities and take over the assets required for the Issue Department as laid down in the Act. If the early stages of this programme can in fact be carried out according to this plan, it is intended that the Reserve Bank should assume its statutory functions in relation to the scheduled banks in July, 1935, this being the date most convenient to the banks concerned."

GOLD STANDARD

France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Luxemburg, and Switzerland have reaffirmed their determination to remain on the gold standard. This decision was announced at the conclusion of a meeting held recently of delegates representing these countries.

A communique states that general rehabilitation demands the extension of international exchange, which is best developed by a nucleus of neighbouring States with a similarity of currency.

The meeting appointed sub-committees to examine the problem further, and they will be prepared to extend the measures adopted to all countries.

FUTURE OF WORLD CURRENCY

At a meeting held in Geneva, representatives of the West European gold bloc States discussed the best ways of improving trade relations.

It is understood a unanimous agreement was reached regarding contemplated action and it is reported that a permanent Committee may be established to study the best means of co-ordinating the economic interests of the countries concerned and protecting their currencies from the effects of the depreciation of the dollar or the pound.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF INDIA

The Continental Bank of India, Ltd., Madras, which has been established with a limited liability in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, is a new venture in banking, with a capital of five lakhs of rupees, divided into twenty-five thousand shares of twenty rupees each.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE

The Indian Railway Conference Association held its 31st Session, on October 6, in the Committee Room of the Legislative Assembly at Simla. Mr. J. Williamson, Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, presided. Over sixty officers representing different railways attended the Conference.

Mr. J. Williamson, in his presidential address to the Conference, dealt with the present needs for reasoned economy and for watching every item of expenditure.

Dealing with the present unemployment problem, he said, "it would be wise for parents, especially railway employees, to give their sons a good elementary education and, if possible, a technical training."

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, addressed the meeting and said:

"To-day if we are not exactly on the wave of prosperity there are definite signs that we have turned the corner and that within the no very distant future the railways of India will once again be paying their way."

Sir Joseph Bhole, Commerce and Railway Member, addressing the gathering, pointed out in connexion with the question of the revision of the classification of goods that "considerable time must of necessity elapse before final conclusions are reached and that before these are acted upon commercial opinion will be allowed fully to express itself."

NEW TYPE OF TRAINS

Spark plugs have been found in many queer places, but about the last place one would expect to encounter them is in the semi-diesel motor of the new stream lined Union Pacific high speed train.

Yet, according to Otto C. Bohde, Chief Engineer of the Champion Spark Plug Co., there are 48 Champion plugs in the distillate-burning 600 horse power motor which helps the new train develop the 110 miles an hour it is designed to make.

Spark plugs are not commonly associated with Diesel engines, Mr. Bohde said, but the temporary motor in this train is a semi-diesel, burning a kerosene mixture, and its charges are fired by plugs just as in the ordinary automobile. This motor is connected directly with a generator which provides sufficient power to propel the train at its maximum speed.

Tremendous interest is being shown in the stream lined high speed train on its tour. People recognise in it the forerunner of a day of changed railroad transportation when the heavy, slow, steam trains will give way entirely to this faster, cleaner, cheaper form of travel.

INDIAN ART IN LONDON

The Duchess of York has consented to open the exhibition of modern Indian Art under the auspices of the India Society at the New Burlington Galleries on December 10.

The task of collecting works in the various provinces and in some Indian States by Committees has been completed and the works are now arriving in London.

The exhibition will last a fortnight.

Tagore's collection of ancient Indian pictures, some of which are a thousand years old, will be exhibited. Breath-taking treasures, too, have been sent from the homes of Indian Princes for shipment to London.

THE CROWN OF CATHERINE II

The Crown of Catherine the Second, Empress of all the Russia, is to go to the United States to be exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition.

It weighs 12 lb. and contains 5,000 diamonds, as well as numerous exceptionally large rubies. It is valued at £5,700,000.

The Soviet authorities are sending the Russian Crown jewels including Catherine's Crown to America in the hope of their being sold to multi-millionaires. The total value of the collection is estimated at £34,000,000.

Negotiations for the loan of these treasures were started with the resumption of diplomatic relation between the United States and the U. S. S. R. and have now been brought to a successful conclusion. The Soviet Government, states *Reuter*, undertakes the transport and guarding of the jewels during their transport to America.

WORLD FAMOUS SOPRANO

Madras is to have an opportunity in January of hearing the world famous soprano, Amelita Galli-Curci. It is understood that Mr. Leo Cherniavsky is arranging for the visit.

Amelita Galli-Curci, who was educated at the Milan Conservatory, made her debut as Gilda at the Constanzi Theatre, Rome, in 1910.

She was with the Chicago Opera Company from 1916 to 1924 and is now with the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York.

She is 44 years of age and has been married twice, her first husband being the Marquis Luigi Curci of Simeri and her second Mr. Homer Samuels, Minneapolis.

"AMERICA'S" CUP

"Rainbow" has won her fourth race in succession and the "America's" cup stays in what might well be called the country of its adoption. If British in origin, the cup has been long enough in the United States to have become fully nationalised. Over three generations of yachtsmen have heard its story, says a *Contemporary*. "It remains to-day as strong a challenge to the prowess of yachtsmen throughout the world as when first it attracted the *America* to the Solent. Little did those who sailed in that contest 83 years ago realise how keen would be later struggles for its possession. Doubtless it was then regarded as merely a trophy which the best boat of the day had won. To-day it is the cherished possession of a nation, whose sailing men spare neither money nor pains to keep it in her territory.

This year they have come nearer to losing it than at any time since the first race. 'Endeavour' was defeated, but not disgraced. She and her gallant commander and crew put up a splendid fight, and when feelings have had time to cool, we do not doubt that Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith will declare that his contest with Mr. Vanderbilt in 'Rainbow' was one of the keenest and most exhilarating struggles he has ever engaged in."

AMAR SINGH FOR LANCASHIRE

According to a message from Mr. E. H. D. Sewell to the *Times of India*, there is a possibility of Amar Singh, the Indian Test cricketer, joining a Lancashire League Club. Mr. Sewell writes:

"I have it, on very good authority, that a club has offered him £400, and that he is sticking out for £600.

Amar Singh will be well advised to look before he leaps, and one can write that honestly without in the least having anything against Lancashire League cricket, which from all I've heard of it is really live stuff, sportingly conducted. But it is, I shall imagine, the very last place for an Indian used to a Kathiawar climate and its priceless cold weather months.

Amar Singh is no more indispensable to India's XI than Larwood is to England's."

CRICKET IN INDIA

"Professionalism in cricket must come very soon to put India on level with other cricketing countries." Thus observes Major C. K. Naidu in a signed contribution to the first issue of the *Indian Cricket*, the official monthly organ of the Cricket Club of India, which we have just received.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

"I am glad that the clouds that hovered round the Academy have all disappeared and that an All-India status has been secured for it," said Sir C. V. Raman, at the fourth scientific meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences held at the Indian Institute of Science, on 8th October at Bangalore. Nine original papers were read at the meeting. Sir C. V. Raman, President of the Academy, referred at the outset to the co-operation accorded to scientists all over India in the formation of the Indian Academy of Sciences and said that the following eminent scientists had been elected Fellows of the Academy:—

Prof. K. Ananda Rao, of the Madras Presidency College; Dr. S. Chandrasekar of Cambridge; Mr. K. Krishnamurty of Nagpur; Dr. P. Maheshwari of Agra; Mr. S. K. Roy of Dhanbad; Mr. Ramakrishna and Mr. G. K. Rangaswamy of Coimbatore; Mr. M. K. Siddiqui of Hyderabad; Dr. Veerabhasam of Lucknow; Dr. B. Shahani of Lucknow; and Prof. R. Shahani of Lahore.

EARTHQUAKES

In the course of a lecture to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Mr. J. B. Auden, of the Geological Survey of India, said that North Behar and Assam lay along the seismic belt and earthquakes had to be expected in the future. Calcutta itself, he added, was somewhat fortunate because it appeared to lie away from the main seismic belt. Occasional shocks occurred with epicentres not far remote from Calcutta but these had not been severe. The lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides, embodied the results of field investigation into the earthquake of January 15 by the Geological Survey of India. It is said that the shock was felt over an approximate area of 1,900,000 square miles, though the extent of the area affected in Tibet is purely conjectural. It was practically absent from the area south of Bombay and south of Ougole in the Madras Presidency.

MICRO-WAVES IN TELEVISION

Striking development in television are expected as a result of experiments which the Marchese Marconi is conducting on board his yacht *Electra*. He is applying to television micro-waves with which he recently carried out a demonstration of steering his yacht into harbour with the navigator in an enclosed cabin.

It is claimed that the micro-waves would enable a far more rapid transmission of points of light, namely, 300,000 per minute, and thus permit of the easy reproduction of moving pictures.

CENSUS OF CINEMA GOERS IN BRITAIN

The President of the British Kinematograph Society gave interesting figures at a meeting of the Economic Section of the British Association recently of the number of persons who visited cinemas in Britain and the gross payment made by them in 1933. The figures showed that a vast sum is spent by the British people in this form of recreation. The amount paid by the cinema-goers amounted to over £40 millions and on the average 18,500,000 people visited the cinema each week, or 958,000,000 during the whole year. The entertainment tax brought to the British exchequer not less than £6,700,000. The President estimated that the amount remitted to the United States in respect of films was £5,300,000, while the receipts on account of British films from other countries amounted to £600,000.

UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION

Instead of concentrating exclusively on their own productions, the Universal Pictures Corporation will hereafter buy the best pictures from any part of the world.

The decision was announced by the President of the Corporation, Mr. Carl Laemmle, while speaking at a luncheon in London.

The Company has also decided to transfer their European headquarters, which had been situated in Berlin for 15 years and later in Paris, to London.

BOY PROPRIETOR OF A CINEMA

A 14-year old boy is the proprietor of a children's talkie cinema at Norwich, which was opened by its Lord Mayor. He has already a silent cinema in the city which has shown a profit of £70 in nine months.

His new cinema has cost £1,500 to build and equip.

The cinema will seat 350 children, and the price of admission will be one penny.

The boy himself is both manager and operator, and he has engaged two 14-year old attendants.

FILM GUIDE TO STUDENTS

The desirability of forming an organization for imparting general education to students through films and visits to industrial centres was discussed at a meeting of some prominent educationists of Lucknow.

Miss Shannon, Principal of the Isabella Thoburn College, presided and it was decided to form an organisation that will look after the interest of the student community and give them facilities to see the proper types of films.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS IN MADRAS

"The Government are still concerned at the large number of accidents," runs a passage in the Government Order reviewing the administration report of the Police Department for 1933. The accidents referred to are motor accidents. It is pleasing to find that the Government are evincing some interest in this subject, says the *Madras Mail*, but it would be even more satisfactory to see that interest taking a more concrete form than an expression of concern.

"If the Government are sincerely concerned about the growing number of motor accidents," continues the same journal, "they will take steps to see that the main streets of our towns, including the capital, are provided with side-walks, and that pedestrians are required to walk thereon. They will bring pressure to bear on local authorities to secure that these side-walks are kept free of obstruction."

MOTOR BOAT RACING

Mr. Hubert Scott Paine, driving Miss Britain III, broke the world's record for a single-engined boat over a measured mile with a mean average speed of 177.185 kilometres per hour or about 111 miles per hour.

The speed outward was 178.811 kilometres and homeward 175.560 kilometres. The wash of the passing boats reduced the speed by several miles per hour.

Mr. Paine had a narrow escape from disaster when a seaplane landed across the bows of his boat and nearly capsized it. Mr. Paine's performance was amazing since the boat develops barely 1,400 horse power.

The late Sir Henry Segrave's record was 146.910 kilometres per hour established in 1929.

THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY

The Ford Motor Company has signed orders for \$5,500,000 or £1,100,000 worth of new capital improvements, including a 110,000-kilowatt generator, a high pressure boiler, a 15,000-kilowatt turbine generator, and auxiliary equipment.

BRITAIN'S MOTOR INDUSTRY

The prosperity of the British motor-car industry has brought a windfall to shareholders in Austins Motors, whose Board has recommended a 25 per cent. dividend plus a 75 per cent. cash bonus on ordinary shares. A dividend of 20 per cent. is recommended on the preferred ordinary shares.

RESTRICTION OF FLYING

Under the Aircraft Act, flight of aircraft over any of the following areas has been prohibited:

The North-West Frontier Province and Political Agencies and Tribal Areas under the charge of the Governor of the N. W. F. P. in his capacity of Agent to the Governor-General, all territory in British Baluchistan and Baluchistan Agency Territories comprised within the following areas: District of Zhob, that part of the districts of Sibi and Larafai lying to north of parallel of the latitude passing through Kach and Quetta, the Pishin district with the exception of territory lying to south and east of the Railway line from Kach through Bostan and Quetta to Spezand and with the exception of territory lying within a radius of 15 miles from the Quetta Railway Station, that part of the district of Chagal lying to the north of the railway line from Spezand through Nushki and Dalbandin to Duzlap and all territory lying south of the Railway within 20 miles of the Persia-Baluchistan Frontier.

A NEW WORLD'S SPEED RECORD

A claim to have broken the world's speed record for two-seater aeroplanes, weighing less than 560 kilogrammes, is made by Captain Puget and Lt. Moulligat, who flew a thousand kilometres at an average speed of 278.99 kilometres an hour. The world's speed record for any type of machine is held by Warrant Officer Agello, of the Italian Air Force, who on April 10, 1933, reached a speed of 428.76 miles per hour.

WORLD'S BIGGEST PLANE

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

THE CHIEF AIR PORT OF INDIA

A resolution suggesting the appointment of a Special Committee to go into the question of the feasibility of making Bombay the chief air port in India, with a view to maintaining the city's commercial supremacy over Karachi, was thrown out by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on October 5.

A FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Hon. Mr. Mathura Prasad Mehrotra moved a resolution in the Council of State recently recommending that a committee of official experts and non-officials be set up to draw up a five-year plan of economic development, particularly for the betterment of the condition of the agriculturists.

Such a committee, he said, could take any readily available information from the reports of the various commissions and committees hitherto appointed and chalk out a bold programme such as the one just completed in Russia.

Mr. Ram Saran Das, supporting the resolution, wanted the work to be centralised instead of being left to the various provinces.

Sir Fazl-i-Hussain the Hon. Member for Health, Education and Lands, said that the Government had accepted the resolution before it was drafted at the last Economic Conference held last April, in Delhi. It prepared a five-year marketing plan and left the question of rural indebtedness to the Provincial Governments to tackle, and subsequently as an upshot the Crop Planning Conference was held. The latter came to the conclusion that most of the crops in India were grown on well-planned lines.

Mr. Mehrotra withdrew the resolution.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ITALY

Enormous changes in the agricultural department had taken place within a very short time in Italy, said Mr. S. V. Ramamurthi, Director of Agriculture, Madras, addressing a public meeting recently at Coimbatore.

The wheat campaign organised on the 5-year plan system in Italy had wonderful results, and at present an income of Rs. 6 crores was expected annually. Two and a half million acres of land had been brought under cultivation, and so far four crores of rupees had been spent in respect of land reclamation.

It was the conviction of the Fascist Government that agriculture alone could add to the wealth of the nation and relieve unemployment.

BUTTER INDUSTRY

The Standing Dairy Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has decided to recommend the imposition of a protective duty on imported butter in order to develop the industry especially in Gujarat and parts of Bengal. The Government of India is being approached for a grant of Rs. 3,000 to start with, to the Imperial Dairy Expert for the purpose of propaganda.

40 HOUR WEEK

The *Economist*, commenting on the proposal for a convention to reduce hours of work to 40 a week without any agreement on wages, observes:

"It is of course, fallacious to argue that shorter hours are necessary in the long run to reduce unemployment by sharing work. The amount of work to be shared is limited only by current maladjustments and is in the long run indefinitely expandable. A reduction of hours would consequently mean a retardation in the rise of the world's standard of living. Nevertheless shorter hours are socially desirable in themselves, and they may even be effective as a short-run remedy in reducing unemployment. But the dilemma about wages remains. If wages are reduced, the burden of providing for unemployment will simply be transferred from the taxpayer to the wage-earner, and there may even be some temporary reduction of consumers' expenditure as a result. If wages are not reduced, costs will be raised."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN THE PUNJAB

The annual report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the Punjab for the year 1933 indicates a distinct improvement on the situation as reported in previous years. There was an appreciable decrease in the total number of cases reported both under the Indian Factories Act, and under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Under the latter Act compensation amounting to close on Rs. 26,000 was paid in 89 per cent. cases. There were ten fatal accidents and 36 cases of permanent disablement. As regards fatal accidents, the employers realise well enough their duty of depositing with the Commissioners the compensation due without delay. The employers, it is said, are becoming equally conscious of their responsibilities in regard to permanent disablement.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT IN BOMBAY

A *Gazette Extraordinary* announced that Sections 3 to 21 of Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934 would come into force in the City and suburban districts with effect from October 13.

Under the said Act, the Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., to be Labour Officer for the City of Bombay and suburban districts with effect from October 13.

PHOTO-ELECTRIC CELLS

The photo-electric cell, one of the most amazing inventions of science, saved from robbery the Pioneer gold mine and gave an amazing demonstration of its usefulness in the protection of treasure.

A burglar had cut his way through the metal walls of the small room in the Pioneer mine where the molten gold is poured into bricks for shipment to the mint at Ottawa. As the robber entered the room, his shadow fell across the photo-electric cell with which the room is equipped, and instantly—without warning the marauder—a dozen alarm bells rang in the community.

Mining engineers say the photo-electric cell is the perfect guardian of treasure. A shadow, a breath, the drop of a hair, the movement of a little finger in the room equipped with it, set up radio vibrations which throw the switch and sound the burglar alarms.

A NOISELESS PIANO

A new kind of piano without any strings or wires is being manufactured in America and is called a clavier.

This instrument consists of little more than ordinary piano keyboard and produces tones from the electrical vibrations of short strips of steel. The sound produced can hardly be heard so that an amplifier is necessary and the tone heard through this ranges right up to that of a full orchestra.

A unique feature of this instrument is that by using earphones a person can play without anyone else hearing it.

CORRECT DRESS FOR MEN

A bureau of dress information for men will shortly be started in London.

Stressing its need, the Secretary of the National Federation of Merchant Tailors, said at its annual conference at Buxton: "We don't want men to walk about as if they were tailors' dummies.

But good fit and good style do not mean discomfort, and when all a man's clothes are chosen to tone, the effect is pleasing to the wearer as well as to others who see him."

A WIRELESS DOG

A radio set which howls and barks at a burglar is the latest novelty at the Olympia Exhibition at London.

It has ten loudspeakers which can be installed in ten different rooms in a house.

Should a burglar enter any room, a light ray will start the set working and from each loudspeaker a specially-made record will reproduce the barking of a dog and a man's voice shouting: "Who's there?"

WIT AND HUMOUR

"Have you brought many people to your way of thinking?"

"No," answered the statesman. "Public opinion is something like a mule I owned when I was a boy. In order to keep up the appearance of being driven, I had to watch the way he was going and follow on behind."

A novelist who writes stories that are perhaps too good to be best sellers was asked by a little girl the meaning of the word "penury".

"Penury, my child," was the answer, "means the wages of the pen."

Mrs. A: "Is your husband a book-worm?"

Mrs. B: "No, just an ordinary one."

"He's not as big a fool as he used to be."

"Is he getting wiser?"

"No, thinner."

EDITOR: "You must remember that poetry is a gift."

THE POET: "It is; you can't sell it nowadays."

HE: "Do you believe kissing is unhealthy?"

SHE: "I couldn't say—I've never."

HE: "You've never been kissed?"

SHE: "I've never been sick."

MANAGER: From your references I see you've had four places in the last month."

APPLICANT: "Yes, Sir, but that shows how much in demand I am."

VISITOR: "Your son is rather small for his age, isn't he?"

Proud Mother: "Oh, no; most boys of his age are overgrown, I think."

FIRST UNDER-GRADUATE: "What shall we do to-night?"

SECOND UNDER-GRADUATE: "Let's toss for it. If it's heads, we'll go to the pictures; if it's tails, we'll call on the girls; and if it stands on edge, we'll study."

FATHER: "And you think you will be able to give my daughter all she wants?"

SUITOR: "Yes; she says she only wants me."

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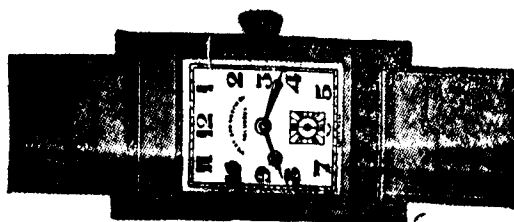
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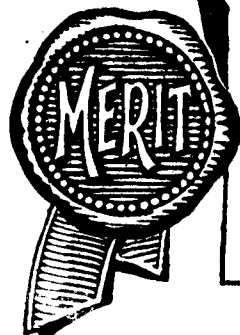


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Everbright Steel	...	Rs. 33
Rolled Gold	...	Rs. 35

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*grow up strong
and healthy...*



To HELP your children grow up
strong and healthy, there is nothing
better than a daily diet of



Quaker Oats. Quaker Oats supplies practically
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blood, forms strong bones, builds sinewy
muscles. It lays a foundation for lasting
health. Adults, too, will benefit by a daily
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flavour will appeal to all.

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E. Dec. '34.

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Strengthens the Nerves.

**VIGOUR
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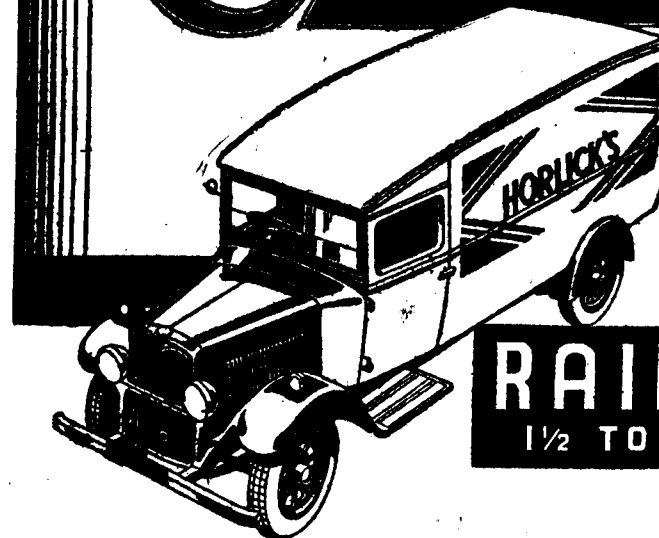
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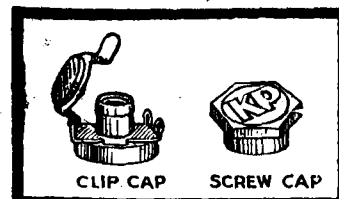
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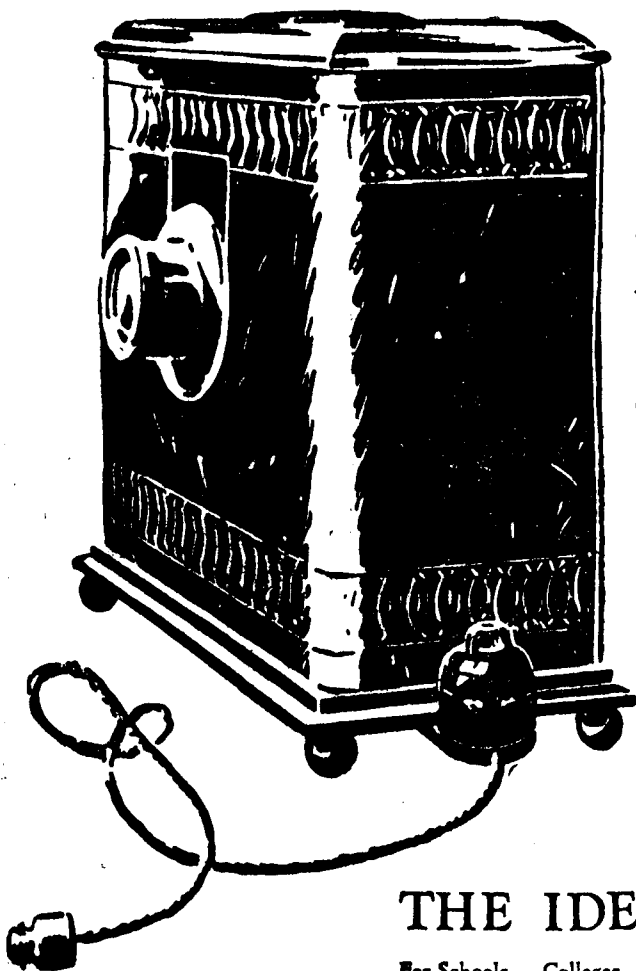
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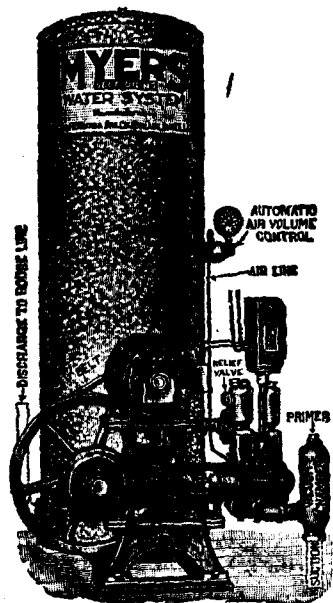
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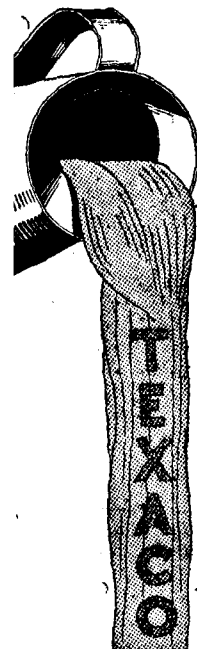
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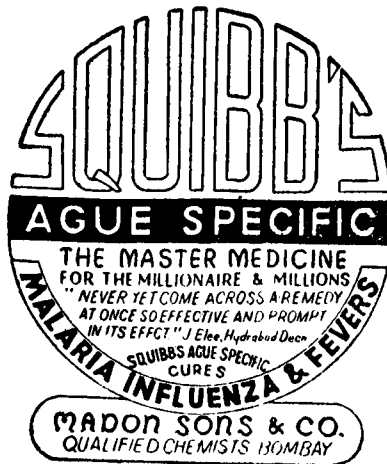
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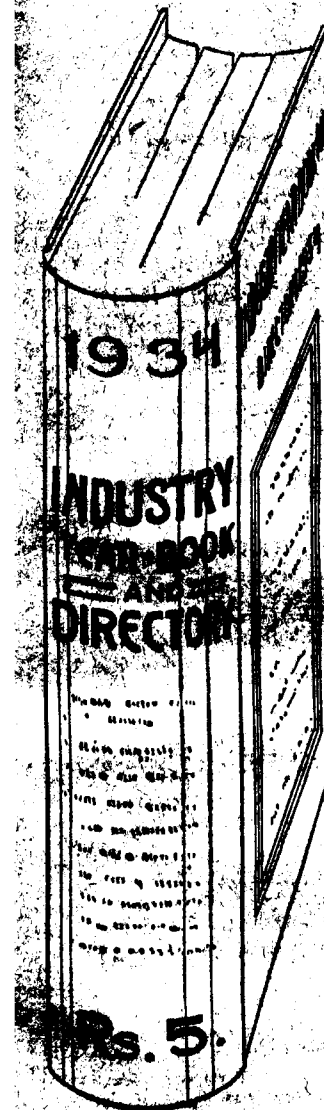
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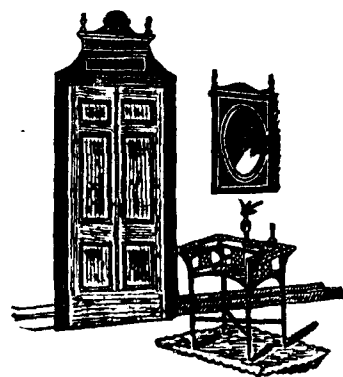
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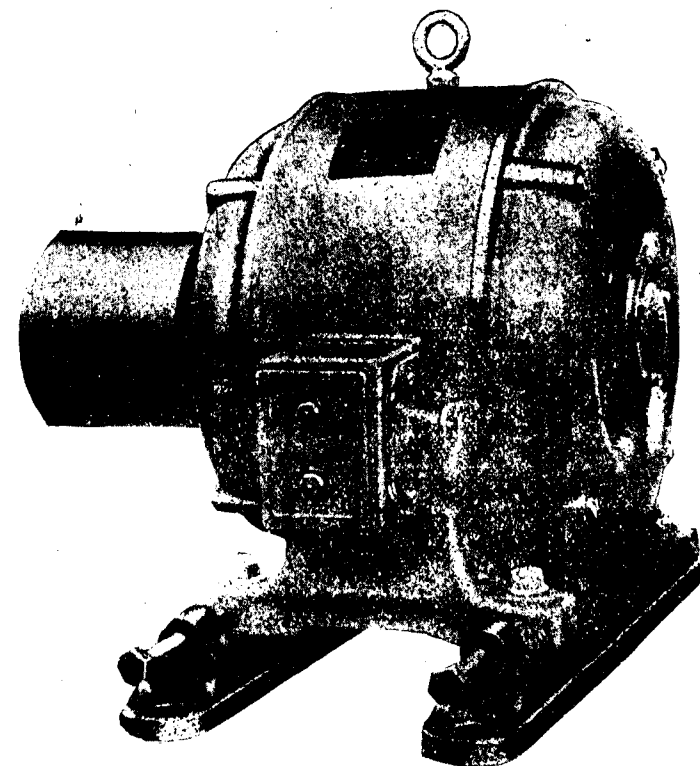
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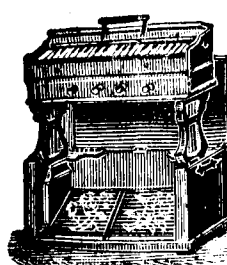
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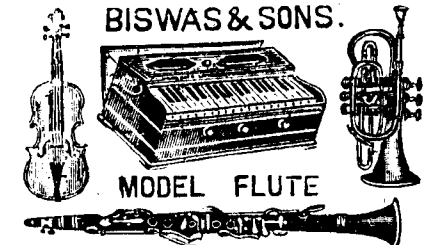
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