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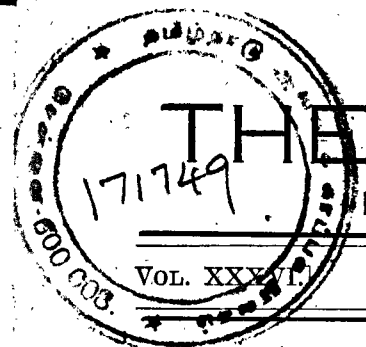
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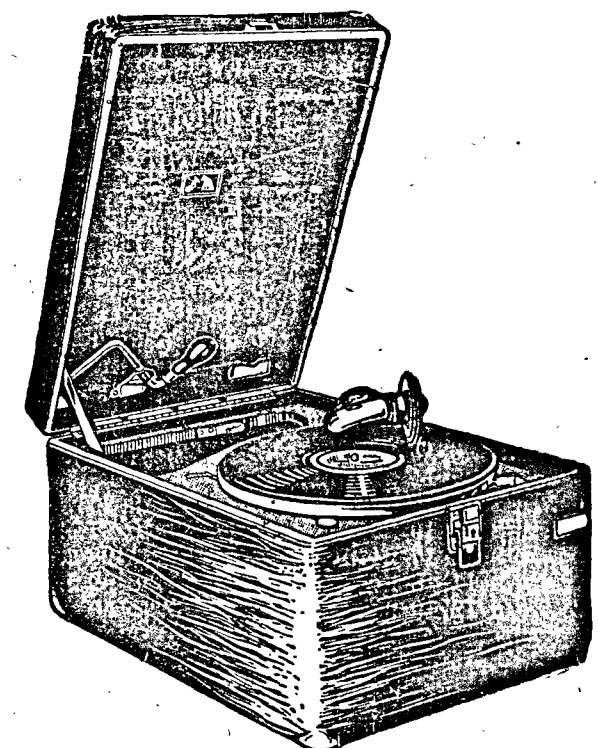


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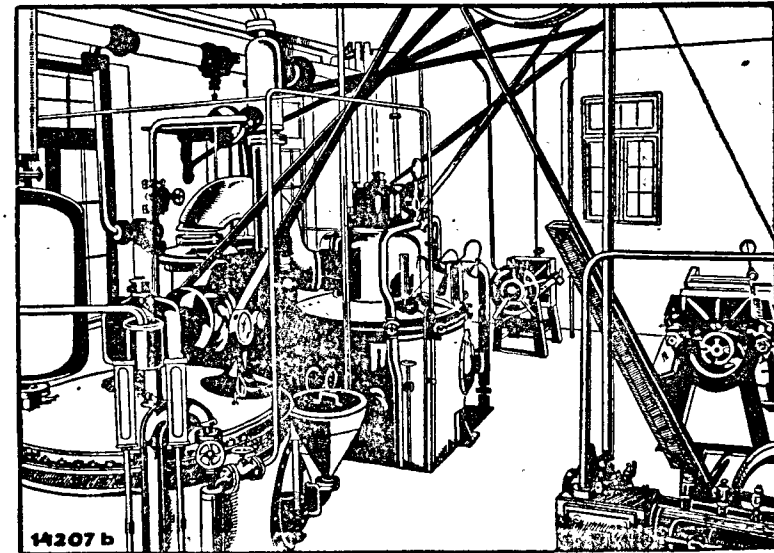
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ALLAHABAD	COLOMBO	KARACHI	NAGPUR	SINGAPORE
AMBALA	DACCA	KUALA LUMPUR	PATNA	SUKKUR
BANGALORE	DELHI	LAHORE	POONA	TRICHINOPOLY
BAREILLY	GAUHATI	LUCKNOW	RAIPUR	TRIVANDRUM
BELLARY	GUNTUR	MANDALAY	RAJSHAHI	VIZ. PATAM

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Burma and India: Financial Adjustment

BY PROF. KRISHNA KUMAR SHARMA, M.A.

THE question of an equitable apportionment of the assets and liabilities of the two countries—Burma and India—presents a very complex problem, which requires a great deal of serious thought and close examination of a number of important factors bearing upon the administration of the two countries. The Government of India in Paragraph 93 of their Despatch of September 20, 1930, addressed to the Secretary of State for India suggested that the solution of the problem should be made by drawing up through mutual co-operation between the two Governments an agreed statement of the case for reference to an impartial Tribunal. They also emphasised that it was necessary to satisfy public opinion in both the countries to the effect that each of them was fairly treated in the proposed adjustment. The Sub-Committee of the first Round Table Conference on Burma appreciated the considerations of the Government of India and recommended to the first Round Table Conference a proposal that the case relating to the adjustment should be thoroughly explored by the experts of the two Governments and then placed before the Standing Finance Committees of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Burma Legislative Council and that the representatives of the two countries should be associated with the work of the Tribunal.

The first Round Table Conference Committee adopted this recommendation of

the Burma Sub-Committee on January 16, 1931, and the same was later on confirmed by the Round Table Conference on January 19, 1931, at its Eighth Plenary Meeting. The Prime Minister made a speech the same day to the effect that "the Government will pursue the decisions of the Sub-Committee". Thus in view of these declarations it was natural that the public and the Indian Legislature believed that when the question of the separation of Burma would be considered by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Secretary of State would act up to the recommendation of the first Round Table Conference, that is to say, that the representatives of India and Burma would be associated with the work of the Tribunal to solve the question.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee did not make any specific reference to the constitution of the Tribunal suggested by the Government of India; but they merely laid down that "it would be necessary to appoint an impartial Tribunal which will, in the first place, lay down the principles of apportionment leaving the application of those principles to be worked out in detail at a later date".

When the Secretary of State constituted the Tribunal in December 1934, the main considerations put forward by the Government of India regarding its personnel and procedure were not taken into view. In fact, the personnel of the Tribunal was not announced

up to 16th February 1935, and the Indian Legislative Assembly protested by adopting an adjournment motion on March 26, 1935, against the action of the Secretary of State in not abiding by the arrangement in this connection reached at the first Round Table Conference.

The Tribunal had, therefore, the initial handicap of not having associated with it the representatives of Indian and Burman public opinion and in not having the advantage of examining the non-official witnesses from India and Burma on this great question.

The main principle of financial adjustment is laid down by the Tribunal in Paragraph 11 of their Report. The principle is that the present assets and liabilities of the Central Government should be valued in the manner indicated by them and the excess of the calculated liabilities over the ascertained value of the assets, divided according to a proportion determined by the Tribunal, should represent the total liability of Burma to the Government of India. It is not easy to realise why in approaching the problem of financial adjustment, the limit of apportionable liability should be regarded as coincident with the unproductive debt of India. The main objection to the apportionment on a commercial basis at the date of separation is that no account has been kept of the drawings by Burma when the country has been associated with India.

In this connection, the following factors deserve a due consideration in apportioning the assets and liabilities:—

Firstly, whether the assets and liabilities only of the Central Government should be calculated or whether all assets and liabilities of all Central and Provincial Governments constituting India and Burma should be considered. The Tribunal have

taken into consideration only the first aspect of the question.

Secondly, in calculating the liability, the question is whether the liabilities arising out of the Burmese Wars should not be assigned only to Burma, instead of in the ratio of 75 per cent. as done by the Tribunal.

Thirdly, whether the deficits to the Burman Budget contributed to from the general revenues of the Government of India for several years should or should not be reckoned amongst the liabilities assignable wholly to Burma. Such deficits have not been taken account of by the Tribunal.

Fourthly, the liabilities already liquidated by India from taxes, to which the Burmese contribution was meagre, should be reckoned for this purpose; but the Tribunal have not done so.

A comparison of the apportionable liability as made by the Tribunal and by official estimates which preceded before may now be made. The apportionable liability, estimated by the Tribunal in 1935 comes to 274 crores of rupees. As against this figure, the estimate of Sir Walter Layton came to 300 crores of rupees in 1930, and this amount was exclusive of Burma's share of the pensionary liabilities included in the estimates of the Tribunal. The estimate of the Government of Burma exclusive of pensionary liability came to Rs. 240 crores; while the estimate of the authors of Howard-Nixon Memorandum exclusive of pensionary liability was 226 crores of rupees. The figure of apportionable liability, therefore, seems to be a gross under-estimate, particularly when account is taken of 87 crores of pensionary liability included in the list of items constituting the apportionable liability according to the findings of the Tribunal.

It may be pointed out that certain assets are of a non-productive character as New Delhi, Bombay Military Lands, Dead Assets, etc. Their capital liability is a dead-weight charge upon Indian revenues. In arriving at the apportionable liability, it is unfair from the point of view of India to deduct the value of such assets. That would reduce the apportionable liability to a figure lower than it really should be and thus a great burden would be imposed upon the taxpayers of the Indian Federation. The values of assets of only a commercial nature like railways, irrigation schemes, forests, etc., should be deducted from the total liability to arrive at the apportionable liability.

Further, certain assets like (1) the advances to local Governments, (2) other interest-bearing advances and (3) cash and miscellaneous assets have also been marked down for deduction by the Tribunal to arrive at the apportionable liability. They are in the nature of current business transactions and each of these assets has a corresponding liability also. For instance, the advances made very often exceed the recoveries made of amounts advanced, and for this reason there is no valid ground for the deduction of the value of such assets in arriving at an equitable figure of the apportionable liability. If adequate allowances are made on these accounts, it would be found that the figure of apportionable liability would much exceed the estimate of the Tribunal.

There now remains the question of examining the ratio of apportionment determined by the Tribunal. The ratio tentatively worked upon by Sir Walter Layton was 10 per cent.; while the figure of the Howard-Nixon Memorandum was a bit higher. The ratio arrived at according to

the estimate of the Tribunal comes to only 7.5 per cent. as the share of separated Burma.

It may be said that the general principle laid down by the Tribunal for determining the ratio should be accepted as valid and fair. The Tribunal hold that the ratio should be fixed in the proportion in which the respective figures of the taxpaying capacity of India and Burma stand in relation to the Central heads of revenue or in relation to the joint taxable capacity. Income-tax should be taken into account in determining the ratio; but the tributes paid to the Government of India by the States should not be reckoned for this purpose. Firstly, they are a kind of non-economic revenue and, secondly, the tributes are to be reduced gradually; while finally, India is to sacrifice a certain amount of customs revenue on the inauguration of the Federation. Thus tributes should not be taken into account in this connection. The Tribunal have excluded out of account the spirit and kerosene excise, which is unfair. If these items are taken into consideration, the ratio would work out as below on the quinquennial average of 1929-30, to 1933-34:

	000's OMITTED	
	INDIA INCLUDING	BURMA
	BURMA	BURMA
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs (gross)	38,33,57	3,17,92
Income-tax (net)	17,20,05	1,87,81
Motor Spirit Excise	2,72,31	2,02,94
Kerosene Excise	2,10,69	1,79,94
Salt (1925-26 to 1929-30)	5,56,12	82,51
	65,92,74	9,20,62

The ratio would then come to about 14 per cent. as against 7.5 per cent. calculated by the Tribunal. In view of the fact that the potential capacity of Burma in point of mineral wealth, forests, standard of living,

taxable capacity, etc., is much greater, the figure of the Tribunal regarding the ratio is a gross under-estimate and the ratio of the apportionable liability on a close investigation would have to be doubled in order to be equitable to both parties.

In this connection the following further points should be considered:

Firstly, whether the net assets to be assumed by Burma in the share of her liability and her share in excess of liability over assets should remain as a debt from Burma to India, or whether such debt should be assumed by the United Kingdom, with a corresponding reduction of liability of Indian sterling debt.

Secondly, whether such debt should, if assumed by India, carry a rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which is the Government of India's own borrowing rate; while the lending rate to Provinces and States is much higher.

Thirdly, is it desirable to convert the amount of total liability assignable to Burma into an annuity of 45 years or any other particular period?

An observation may also be made with regard to the currency part of the problem of apportionment. The Tribunal suggest that the surplus sterling assets and the aggregate liability of $14\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees should be apportioned not according to the currency circulation ratio between the two countries but according to the ratio in which the general liability is to be divided. It may be pointed out that the position created by the proposed new Burmese coinage in due course and the obligation to retire Indian rupees imposes on India an unfair liability.

The Report of the Tribunal was the subject of debate in the Simla session of the

Indian Legislature, and the House passed an amendment for a fresh impartial Tribunal to conduct enquiry into the question. It was pointed out in the course of the debate that the terms of reference of the Amery Tribunal were very narrow inasmuch as the apportionment of the burden was restricted to India and Burma alone. It was the view of the House that the liability on account of the cost of the Burmese Wars and for loans connected with the Great War, which were raised as rupee loans, should be assumed by the United Kingdom. The Finance Member promised that the debate would be forwarded to the Secretary of State; while the Government remained neutral on the voting of the amendment.

In conclusion, it may be said that the constitution of the Tribunal did not satisfy Indian public opinion as the representatives of the two countries were not associated with the work of the Tribunal contrary to official undertakings, and further, the apportionable liability has been estimated at a lower figure which would be to the disadvantage of India. The ratio of apportionment determining Burma's share is much smaller than it should be and its conversion into an annuity of 45 years at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. rate of interest is objectionable from the point of view of Indian Federation. The currency provisions, too, deserve a more careful analysis than has been done by the Tribunal to be fair to the Federation. Modifications in these respects, therefore, seem to be necessary if the financial adjustment is to be equitable to both parties, India and Burma. The Government of India should, therefore, press before the Secretary of State the demand of the Indian Legislature for a fresh impartial Tribunal.

ORIGIN OF ART

BY DR. S. MUKERJEE

(*Docteur-in-Lettres, Paris*)

MAN is obliged to spend a part of his energy to supply the necessities of his physical existence. The wants of his physical life are immediate and his life depends upon his ability to meet their irresistible claims. He has to find food to satisfy his appetite, a shelter from sun and rain and snow, and clothing to protect himself from the severity of the weather. If he finds himself in some inhospitable region of the earth, where in return for long and arduous physical exertions Nature metes out with a niggardly hand the bare necessities of life, all his energy is necessarily absorbed in the hard struggle for existence; he has no leisure and can hardly find any surplus energy to spend in meeting the higher wants of his nature. In such a society the physical man tyrannises over the spiritual artist. The ice-bound regions of the earth or the burning wastes of the desert have, therefore, furnished very little artistic treasure for mankind.

Art can flourish only in a society in which the comparatively simple wants of physical life are easily satisfied by a sagacious arrangement of the social structure, and where man has plenty of leisure to devote to the satisfaction of the higher immaterial wants of his nature. The general level of intelligence and culture in the society must, of course, be sufficiently high to feel the stimulus of such immaterial wants and there must be a sufficient surplus of energy to urge him to efforts at satisfying these wants. Where the social structure is in a state of such unstable equilibrium that there is imminent danger of its collapse under the conflict of opposite interests or class war, even highly

civilised man does not enjoy the serenity of mind, the glad expansion of his inner being which is the first requisite of all really artistic creations.

Where again the structure of society is so wisely disposed that by a judicious distribution of work, the immediate physical wants of man are satisfied without any exhausting effort on his part, it may happen that even highly civilised man does not feel any urge of his higher spiritual and artistic nature; all his surplus energy and leisure are then spent in multiplying and diversifying his physical wants and in exhausting efforts at satisfying them. This is a peculiar disease of the whole society, like obesity of the physical man, and if left unchecked surely indicates an early extinction of such society. Such morbid growths were noticed in Carthage and in Carthage's fatal enemy Rome, and who can say that symptoms of it are not visible even in modern Europe and America? Where the physical nature of man predominates, it has a tendency to enslave his higher spiritual and artistic nature and man deludes himself into believing that he is discovering spiritual truths and conceiving artistic creations, while only pandering to the worst cravings of his physical self. A perverse philosophy preaches the cult of cruel physical force as a revelation of the true nature of man, slavish savants devote the resources of their brains and technical knowledge in forging the means of wholesale destruction, a pornographic imaginative literature masquerading as the newest art whets the worst physical appetite of man and libidinous picture theatres furnish a vicarious satisfaction. In such universal slavery of

the higher self of man to his lower, where the robber dons the monk's cowl to ply his trade in safety, no really artistic creation is possible.

When the natural man has no sneaking *arriere-pensee* in his efforts, his leisure and surplus energy are spent in spontaneous exuberance like the simple play of the unsophisticated child. This expenditure of energy may appear meaningless and aimless, but it is nevertheless guided by some inner law of his nature, no less imperious than the demands of his material body, though not pronounced with the same strident harshness. Man, the child of Immortality, brings with him certain visions of beauty and perfection, the strains of a haunting harmony quiver in the strings of his heart, and in all his spontaneous child-like plays, he unconsciously seeks to give shape to these visions, to translate this harmony into musical notes. These ethereal visions and immaterial strains enthrall the artist, but the laws of the materials which he has to employ impose their limitations on his efforts, and it is the eternal regret of the artist that what he has felt and seen with the inner eye is ever so much more beautiful, more perfect and harmonious than what he has been able to translate into his creations. These materials are, of necessity, what he meets with in daily life and ready to hand, and the method, the technique he employs is the method his education has furnished him, perfected to some extent by his skill and genius. These are merely accidental and depend upon environments, upon which the artist often has little or no control. What matters to him is what he has sought to express, the vision of beauty and perfection he has seen, the strains of divine harmony he has heard. He considers these to be his real artistic creations, what

he has expressed is only the technician's translation of these creations. Thus the world often does not know its best artists, it honours the best technicians. . . .

With the evolution of society, the immaterial wants of the mind which are satisfied by objects of art, grow more refined and subtle, acquire new tints and shades of meaning, and the arts which cater to them also grow subtler and more refined, richer with new iridescent nuances. In course of time the old instruments and media no longer suffice to express the infinite varieties of subtle human capacities, and man is obliged to resort to symbols to express certain things. These symbols, conventional signs, certain poses indicating certain sentiments, certain colours, certain undertones indicating certain shades of meaning multiply in course of time and grow so numerous and complicated that a good deal of effort becomes necessary to master and wield them with ease and effect. Professional teachers appear on the field, symbols and conventions are systematised, codified and explained, and regular sciences develop on the different branches of art—dramaturgy and dancing and painting and music. A class of interpreters now arise who try to bring the artistic creations within the comprehension of the average layman, and we meet with two sets of artists—the creators (composers) and the interpreters (actors, dancers, musicians). Even then without a certain high level of general culture and artistic feeling, artistic creations often lack significance to the average man. For the creative artist a great deal more is required: a thorough mastery of the science and technique of his art together with sensibility to new influences and the genius to make permanent the fleeting moments of his inspiration. No wonder that the talents of the mediocre

artist are often buried in the mass of his laborious learning and spontaneous production is lost in a maze of artificiality and convention. It is left only to a few artists of supreme genius to brush aside the cobwebs of meaningless convention and pick out the few grains of truth on which the so-called sciences are nourished. The tyranny of the *Alamkara* on Sanskrit poetry (some of which degenerated into pure literary gymnastics) and how it has all but stifled Sanskrit drama have pained all lovers of Sanskrit.

In the ultimate analysis, all science is only a systematic knowledge derived from a close and direct observation of Nature; sciences of art also must go to Nature for the materials with which to build them up. While both the artist and the scientist observe Nature, she appeals differently to each. The artist enjoys and portrays the emotional storms which Nature excites in him, while the scientist is struck by the laws which underlie the different phenomena of Nature and her evolutions. They look at Nature from different angles, but both come to the direct observation of Nature.

Nature being the perennial source of inspiration of the artist, the more beautiful, the more perfect, the more harmonious the surroundings in which the mind of an artist develops, the more beautiful and serene and perfect will be the objects of art he creates. But potent as the environments are in moulding the creations of the artist, the most powerful element is, without doubt, the mind of the artist which receives the inspiration from Nature. The mind of the artist must be delicate and serene to enable it to catch the subtle changes which are constantly taking place in the men and mute Nature round him under different emotions, different

lights and shades. While ordinarily the circumstances in which an artist's mind develops leave their impress upon his genius, there are rare spirits who grow in direct defiance, as it were, of their environments. Thus while the troubled history of Italy in the 15-16th century has left its strong impress upon the titanic genius of Michael Angelo, the unruffled serenity of Raphael is hardly touched by it.

Indeed, the obscure spiritual laws which govern the growth and unfolding of an artist's genius will always elude precision and definition. The individuality of an artist and the peculiar charm of his production cannot all be explained by a study of the environments in which he has grown up, of the intellectual or spiritual heritage of his ancestors, of the education which he has received, or the influences under which he came in life, although traces of it can always be discovered in his works. But to appreciate, however imperfectly, what an artist has wanted to express, we must be familiar with the external nature which inspired him, the atmosphere of tradition which he inherited and the symbolism which he has used. If he be a foreign artist brought up in environments and using symbolisms unfamiliar to us, we can laboriously form an idea with our brains, but his creations will have no deep emotional appeal to us. We understand with our brains the song of the bulbul in the rose-gardens of Persia or the golden splendour of a yellowing Swiss autumn, but we feel with all the intensity of our natures in every fibre of our being the sorrow of separation which exhales from the dark clouds of early Astar, as it hangs vapour-laden over the hill-tops dark with ripening jambu fruits.

HALI'S "MUSADDAS"

BY NAWAB SIR AMIN JUNG BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

IT was as a student at the Christian College, under the ban of a *Fatwa* of Madras Moulvies against Muslim boys reading the English Bible, that I first read the *Mussaddas-a-Hali* and heard some of the said Moulvies blaming the Poet for his audacity in laying bare the faults and shortcomings of the Muslim community when several non-Muslims were attacking Islam. Nevertheless the poem became so popular among the younger generation of the day that we all committed it to memory and recited it at the Milad Jalsas (the Prophet's Birthday Celebrations) of those days. I with my fellow-students thought it was inspired poetry. In those days there was a great controversy between what were called "Wahabi Moulvies" and "Nawabi Moulvies" over a book of one Syed Ahmed called *Taqviat-ul-Eman* as to whether it spoke the truth about our great Prophet's character. The poem soon set that controversy at rest. We used to flout some of the long bearded and flowing-robed gentry by reciting in their face the stanzas that exposed their frailties and chicaneries. I have no doubt but that Hali's great poem had a profound effect on the Muslim people at large. If it were not for that poem, Sir Syed Ahmed's efforts to establish the Anglo-Muhammadian School at Aligarh would never have been consummated into the Muslim University that it is to-day. I remember how Sir Syed was abused in newspapers of those days—

*Bahar a jam-i-at a zar Deer-a-Khuda rad kardi
Heech Kafir na kunad an-chay to Sayyed kardi*

To collect money you have routed God's religion
You, a Syed, have done what no Infidel does,

—and how Altaf Hussain Hali was attacked and lampooned in several imitations of the *Musaddas*. I have purposely quoted the

despicable lines to prove that the virulence of the attack showed the extent or the effect the speeches of Sir Syed and the poetry of Hali had made on the minds of the people in general. It was truly tremendous. The people began to think of their own faults and shortcomings as Muslims rather than carp and cavil at those non-Muslims. It was the surest sign of the general disposition towards necessary reforms. The useless but virulent controversies of Wahabis *v.* Nawabis, Arshis *v.* Farshis, and Muqallids *v.* Ghair-Muqallids disappeared and several leaders and reformers appeared in all parts of India to extend Muslim education and to reform the old and effete customs and manners of Muslim Religion and Muslim Society.

I have said that as a young man I thought that the *Musaddas* was an inspired poem. I think so still as an old man. Compare the Supplement (*Zamima*) which Hali wrote after the main poem itself had been current for some time. You will be struck with the difference between the fiery eloquence of the one and the tame temper of the other. There is one small prose pamphlet of the Moulana called *Ad-Deen a Yusir* (the Easy Religion) which I believe is as inspired as the *Musaddas* itself and constitutes a short commentary on certain stanzas of the latter, referring to un-Muslim things that over-zealous Mullahs incorporated into Islam. That pamphlet is little known or talked of now-a-days. I am afraid it has been silently suppressed somehow.

Hali's poetry inclined the mushroom poets of his days towards discarding the unnatural and conventional forms of expression and adopting the natural forms to express ideas and sentiments that actuate every-day life of modern men and women.



H. I. M. HAILE SELASSIE—*Emperor of Abyssinia,*

The Democratic Ideal

BY MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO, M.A.,

(*Director of Public Instruction, Mysore*)

DEMOCRACY is just now under a shadow. The dramatic rise of dictatorships, communistic or fascist, seems to overshadow it in the field of political practice. On the other hand students of political science have come to realise that the theoretical basis for democracy needs to be re-examined. An interesting controversy has been going on as to whether democracy is only a form of Government, as Lord Eustace Percy and others with him hold, or a way of looking at things, a political and social ideal as Mr. Leonard Woolfe holds, or is only a method of arriving at political decisions to quote the view of a recent writer on democracy. A good deal of misunderstanding as to what democracy can do, and a good deal of the disappointment and disillusion about democracy are due to the conception of democracy that people have adopted. The notion that democracy is something more than a mere form of Government and the belief that even political democracy is incapable of realisation unless there are cognate changes in other spheres of life are steadily gaining ground.

Of this change in political thinking, Dr. Prasad's book is distinct evidence. According to him, democracy is concerned with a good deal more than political machinery, and he would agree with Mr. Woolfe that it is a principle of social life, a mental attitude, a Weltanschauung. Adopting this comprehensive conception of democracy, Dr. Prasad* reviews in the learned volume he has given us various aspects of the democratic process, factors

that have in the past hampered the democratic process and continue to do so at the present time, like militarism; factors like poverty which in the past have made democracy a nominal thing even as a form of Government, so long as the many were doomed to hard labour and had neither leisure nor knowledge for exercising their rights as citizens, even when they were given opportunities of doing so. Thanks to the application of power and the great series of mechanical changes, the abolition of poverty is at last within the reach of mankind, and if only mankind can take advantage of the promise of abundance held out by Science, democracy as a form of Government and even as a state of society need not be frustrated by the poverty of the many. The same economic revolution has also placed illumination within the reach of the many. For as Bertrand Russell has told us, mass education is only possible when a country has the means for it, and a country like China could never think of universal compulsory education because of its poverty. The industrially developed countries of the West have made mass education one of their earliest duties, and the latest accessories to the spread of knowledge—the Radio, the Film—are most welcome and helpful colleagues of the schoolmaster.

Poverty and ignorance have stood in the past, not merely in the path of realisation of democracy at home, but have also led to struggle between nations for markets and possessions abroad, while the masses have been too easily led by the leaders of industry into a false belief that nations must struggle and warfare is inevitable. The great industrial changes of recent years make the

* THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS. By Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.) Oxford University Press, Bombay. Price Rs. 7.

economic struggle between nations unnecessary and, indeed, require international co-operation, and this factual basis of international co-operation may now be supported by spread among the masses of a correct knowledge of things. National antipathies, one may hope, will abate when the radio enables us to communicate with all parts of the world, and air communication helps one to cross several national frontiers in the course of a day and realise their artificial character. Thus the path is prepared for international democracy on which Dr. Prasad lays, and rightly, so much emphasis.

Dr. Prasad is more concerned with a synthetic view of the democratic process rather than with a detailed examination of any one aspect of democracy as an achieved state of things, and the plan of his work, which he has laid for himself, does not permit

him, without loss of perspective, to deal more than summarily with the institutions of political democracy, but is sufficiently full to include a suggestion for the institution of Economic Advisory Bodies as well as a Planning Commission. Democracy can be successful if it associates with the Executive "a network of Advisory Committees consisting of scientific experts and public men", who will bring the Executive into organic association with public opinion, and "let in a continuous stream of ideas and suggestions and perform the equally necessary function of education of public opinion".

In conclusion, we have to thank Dr. Prasad for a learned work packed with ideas, but yet so carefully organised that one never misses, except occasionally, the wood on account of the trees. It is a serious and thought-provoking contribution to a live controversy.

Mrs. Sanger: The Champion of Birth Control

BY

MARGARET E. COUSINS

THERE is a peculiar satisfaction enjoyed when one has come to an independent opinion and later finds that the world and his wife expresses the same opinion.

During my year in the United States I had the privileged opportunity of meeting many of America's women leaders and of addressing many meetings of the cross-sections of America's average womanhood. Amongst all these, two women of the younger generation—I myself having crossed the 50-50 line—seemed to me predominantly creative and directive of the forces of the New Age.

One of these, Margaret Sanger, the Champion of Birth Control, captured my imagination the moment I saw her, and felt her firm hand clasp. She is of the quality

best described as "radio-active" with the connotation of all that radium itself stands for. Something about the auburn tint of her wavy hair, the fleckings in her wide-apart expressive eyes, something in her fairness and her taut and willowy form seemed to express a radiance of spirit which struck fire in me as a flint on a tinder-box. "Here," I thought, "is an Original, here is one of the Uniques, here is an Ego, one of the Pioneers type who made America, and who now through America is pioneering the whole human race into a New World!" In this free soul who had suffered obloquy, persecution and imprisonment for her Cause—Family Limitation—I was satisfied that the "World Mother" had found the fitting liberator of the mothers of the world from

one phase of human serfdom to one of Nature's laws without relation to Nature's other laws. In my mind, I at once ranked Margaret Sanger as the most magnetic, significant and famous woman of an International order thrown up by the age emergent after the War.

It was natural then that I purred with pleasure when I read later that the American Women's Association had chosen this same Margaret Sanger, founder in 1921 of the American Birth Control League, out of all the millions of New York's womanhood as the first recipient of the medal they intend to award annually to the woman in the metropolitan area who has gained outstanding distinction in the arts, science, business or professions. In making this remarkable award, the President stated that "they considered Mrs. Sanger's contribution to humanity, achieved single-handed against the state, church, schools, the press and society, has "changed the entire social structure of the world and opened the doors of knowledge to give light, freedom and happiness to millions. She had shown the qualities of vision, integrity and valour".

A woman who gets such praise from an influential association of New York business and professional women, and against odds which, for over a period of twenty years, had used every weapon to defeat her and her mission, is worthy of study. It happened that Mrs. Sanger's latest book came into my hands as unsought and as seemingly by schedule as my personal introduction to her, and it has completed my appreciation of her character, courage and crusade. It is typical that its authoress does not call it her "Autobiography,"—which it is,—but sinks her personality in her mission and calls it "My Fight for Birth Control". In reading its fascinating pages,

one is reminded of the scene in Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" where the souls about to be born on earth discuss their futures and some are shown as commissioned to get over to the world a certain idea, and they know that everything in the earth life will help them to fulfil their mission. Mrs. Sanger's book describes the forces of nature and nurture which have given her the character and circumstances necessary for liberating womanhood from the Curse of Eve. No one should pass final judgment on her or her message without reading that life story, so vivid, so linked with human destinies and philosophies that it carries on the Great Tradition of "sacrificial living". The message made the messenger. It is easy to see that Margaret Sanger is supremely a Lover of humanity. Throughout her experiences, her heart has directed her intuition, and her actions many a time have preceded her intellectual perceptions of all the issues and the detailed steps involved. She is simple, pure, thorough, consecrated through and through. "Life has taught me one supreme lesson," she writes. "If we are really to live at all, if we are to enjoy the life more abundant promised by the Sages of wisdom, we must put our convictions into action." Her Clinical Research Bureau in New York, which she herself showed me over, is such a demonstration of her convictions and action. In it can be felt her own atmosphere of moral cleanliness, modesty, human helpfulness, efficiency. In it science is applied to one of the most pressing and heart-breaking problems of life. But it is a science of life, not of licence; it gives knowledge and trained aid to those in ignorance, fear, disease and helplessness. Mrs. Sanger's motherly heart has answered the agonised cry for help of mothers immolated on the altars of the

sex-habit of their mates. She has made science their handmaid because she values children too highly to allow them to be cheapened by the old-fashioned, casual, thoughtless method of mass production without reference to good health or good sense. Since 1913, she has devoted her life to this Promethean task. She has borne insult, persecution, poverty, suffered imprisonment, experienced the most poignant personal losses, but through all raised her cause to publicity and popularity, and through her world travels has become the internationally respected champion of family limitation. In America, she has carried the campaign successfully through its stages of agitation, education, and organisation. She is now concentrating on its legislative stage. It is imperative that the old law of 1873 be repealed, or made non-effective by a new law. That law makes it a crime to mail or supply information about, or any articles related to, the prevention of pregnancy. Therefore the legal aspect in America is at the point where Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant took it up and reformed it in England in 1876. There are so many points of resemblance between the autobiography of Annie Besant and Margaret Sanger that one does not wonder that the younger rebel is just now following in the steps of the older crusader. She will undoubtedly win her battle for freedom of knowledge from the fetters of out-of-date law. She has already won in the fields of medicine, education, and the Protestant religion. She is born for victory.

Margaret Sanger is, however, too essentially a spiritual visionary to be content with securing *Conditions* only by which every member of the future race will be a welcomed, planned-for, healthy baby. I sense from her revelations in her life-story

that having made possible the regulation of the quantity of population, she will, like Mrs. Besant, turn her brilliant and mystical Irish nature to the investigation, realisation and propaganda of "the things that are more excellent". She will want to set free the imprisoned Divinity in even the physically best born child. Till now she has not been the idealist of ultimate perfection. As she herself has written: "There in that field I took such care to plant the seeds of an idea. There is the little garden I tried to cultivate." Her objectives have been for immediate amelioration of suffering and the solution of world population problems. Her sense of logic and real values is too keen to be satisfied with the releasing of knowledge which applies to the sociological and emotional strata of life only. She has it in her nature to delve into the mysteries and to soar into the ecstasies of the "Divine Marriage", and to realise that there can be a transmutation of sex into that Union with Life in all its beings and manifestations so absolutely that no necessity is felt for any separated specific Beloved. She is greater and so is every one potentially greater than satisfaction with such a middle term in spiritual evolution as objective control of the desire nature. Remembering what realms of light Dr. Besant entered at the same stage of her strenuous career, may we not look forward to a similar expansion of the kingdom of the human Spirit to its full circumference in this radiant personality from the apprenticeship of caring for the "little garden" in which she has scotched the serpent, and see her take a place amongst the little band who are leading humanity to a Paradise regained where Perfect Love will have cast out fear through perfect self-control.

Social Insurance in India

BY PROF. BENOY KUMAR SARKAR

SOCIAL insurance is essentially a branch of insurance business. Fundamentally speaking, we have to deal with the problems of premia, funds and benefits. In other words, the question here is that of insurance companies, private or governmental, ordinary or privileged, managed by workingmen's trade unions or otherwise, voluntary or compulsory.

In the second place, social insurance is social as contrasted with individual. We encounter here the problems (1) as to who pay the premia for the insured, and (2) as to how many persons are considered to be insured from the standpoint of the benefits in spite of the fact that the premium is paid by or rather for one insured.

Both these aspects of social insurance remain yet to be taken up seriously in India. First, the business aspect has too long escaped the attention of insurance companies. It has, besides, failed as yet to command the enthusiasm of workingmen's organizations and movements.

In regard to the second consideration, namely, the "social" aspect also, India has hardly yet risen to the very consciousness of the new wage-ideals involved in the payment of the premium by the employer and the state for the workingman or the employee. Nor can India still realize the new conceptions relating to the standard of living and efficiency such as the enjoyment of benefits not only by the insured but by the insured's relatives as well implies.

The countries such as have been used to social insurance legislation for some long time and in an extensive manner have naturally advanced far in the line of insurance companies. They are equally well equipped with strong labour movements.

On the other hand, the employers in these countries have got used to consider the prevalent wage-levels to be much too low for the employees and the premia as really "supplementary" wages. Besides, in these countries the wages earned by the individual workingmen are being keyed up to the levels high enough for "family maintenance" by means of benefits enjoyable not only by the insured but by the insured's family as well.

Society, constituted as it is to-day, comprises two classes of needy persons. First come those who are conventionally known by the vague category, the poor or the destitute. Secondly, come all the wage-earners and salaried men and women in diverse occupations, who still are held to be poor enough to need the supplementary earnings such as are derived from social insurance.

Social insurance is thus but another agent,—chronologically perhaps the last agent,—in the campaign of mankind against eternal poverty. No economic, social or legal measure ought therefore to arrest the attention of Indian publicists and welfare workers more than that embodied in social insurance. It is just the instrument calculated to raise India to the level of the latest discovered equipment in regard to the war against poverty.

In regard to social insurance, the primitiveness of Indian conditions is patent on the surface. In February 1935, the Legislative Assembly accepted the verdict of the Royal Commission on Labour in India to the effect that she was not yet ripe for unemployment insurance. Invalidity Insurance is not yet talked of. The Workingmen's Compensation Act 1923 was considerably amended in 1933, and embodies the provisions for workingmen against accident. And as for health insurance nothing is

known except the Maternity Benefit Acts of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. A recommendation of the Royal Commission ran to the effect that in the event of any general scheme of social insurance being adopted, maternity benefits should be incorporated, and the cost shared by the state, the employer and the workers. But that recommendation has not yet been considered by the Legislature.

On the other hand, as for the workingmen themselves, their attitude *vis-a-vis* social insurance does not indicate any "ripeness" of mentality or organisation either. The primitiveness of Indian labour force is perhaps nowhere more manifest than in the vagueness of ideas prevalent among the workingmen concerning their proper sphere of activity and propaganda. The very fact that Indian workingmen continue still to enthuse over omnibus resolutions of an all-sweeping character points inevitably to the fact that labour in India is yet in its non-age.

The fourteenth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Calcutta in April 1935. Fifty Unions affiliated to the Congress took part in the proceedings. Nobody was more aware than the delegates who attended the session that the organization of the workingmen was virtually at the lowest ebb. It was admitted that so far as one province, Bengal, was concerned, not more than 200,000 persons might be said to be organized and "that even rather loosely" in a working class population of 1,000,000.

And yet the Trade Union Congress interested itself in the ideas of "alliance with the peasantry", "contact with the youth movement", "alliance with the Congress Socialist Party", "the future constitution of India", "the fundamental laws of national state", "the national constituent assembly", etc. In the atmosphere of these ideologies, the questions of strengthening the organization, raising the status of workingmen as workingmen, improving the conditions of labour, standard of living and efficiency wage-levels, etc., and last but not least, social

insurance were left to find their modest place somewhere in a lengthy list of stereotyped resolutions.

The "basic principle" of the constitution of future India as formulated at the Cawnpore session was repeated at Calcutta as follows:

(1) Transfer of all power to the oppressed and exploited masses.

(2) Abolition of Native States and parasitic landlordism.

(3) Freedom of peasantry from all exploitation and exaction so that the greater part of their surplus production remain in their hands.

(4) Nationalisation of land, public utilities, mineral resources, banks, and all other key industries in the country.

(5) Unconditional repudiation of all debts contracted by Government.

(6) Improvement of the condition of the Industrial workers through the introduction of minimum wages, limited hours of work, insurance against unemployment, old age, sickness, maternity and social legislation for the general protection of labour.

(7) Control of the economic life of the country by the oppressed masses to guarantee that fruits of national freedom will not be usurped by the fortunate few.

(8) Abolition of indirect taxation and introduction of free compulsory primary education.

(9) Freedom of press, speech, association, expression and assembly.

(10) Abolition of all other charges on the peasantry except unitary tax.

In such resolutions one will easily notice the family likeness of those passed, for instance, in 1934 by the All-India Congress Socialist Party at the time of its formation.

One may take it, then, that both from the viewpoint of the Government as well as from that of the working classes, the prospects of social insurance are not likely to be bright in the near future. This circumstance should not fail to establish automatically how far India happens to be chronologically behind the epoch of neo-capitalism or neo-socialism in the items of economic structure.

Tea Drinkers of To-day and Yesterday

BY MR. B. TANDON, M.A.

SOME one has remarked that the annual consumption of tea in Great Britain alone is sufficient to float the British navy. This news may be "grossly exaggerated" and, whenever figures grow incredible, it is best to observe Mark Twain's precaution in describing the vastness of St. Peter's. He declined to say outright how many people the church would hold, but knew that it was a large number. And so it is a 'large quantity' of tea that is drunk in England—so large that when Winston Churchill abolished the moderate duty on tea in 1929, the exchequer lost six million pounds annually.

In drawing a list of eminent tea-drinkers of England, one does not know where to begin. September 28, 1660 is, however, an important date in the chequered history of tea, for under that date we read in Pepys' DIARY—"I did send for a cup of tea (a china drink) of which I had never drank before." Since then tea has ingratiated itself into the hearts of English people and though its course has not been easy, it has now secured a nation-wide affection. Loyalty to tea is said to be woven in the texture of every true Britisher. An Englishman can sacrifice much, but if you ask him to go without his cup of tea, that is the limit.

No account of tea-drinkers in England can be complete without a mention of Dr. Johnson. He describes himself as "a hardened and shameless tea-drinker, who has for many years diluted his meals with only the infusion of this fascinating plant; whose kettle has scarcely time to cool; who with tea amuses the evening, with tea solaces the midnight and with tea welcomes the morning". Such delightful stories of this inveterate habit are preserved in the pages of Boswell that they will ever

remain the glory of English language. This is what a credible authority says about Dr. Johnson's addiction to tea:

Dr. Johnson's life is punctuated by tea. Whether we look for him in London or at Streatham, in Boswell's company or in Mrs. Thrales', we find him drinking it. He began his innocent potations an hour or so before getting up, continued them for a goodly portion of the afternoon, and wound up his nights with as many cups as he could get anyone to make for him. When he was under his own roof (which was not often) he dispensed gallons of tea.

The story goes that one night at Mr. Richard Cumberland's, Sir Joshua Reynolds reminded him that he had drunk eleven cups. Johnson who felt much insulted replied: "Sir, I did not count your glasses of wine; why should you number up my cups of tea?" Then suddenly his good humour returned to him, he laughed and said: "Sir, I should have released the lady from any further trouble if it had not been for your words; but you have reminded me that I lack one of the dozen, and I must request Mrs. Cumberland to round up my number." It is his own confession that he once "swallowed" five and twenty cups of tea at a sitting. I must skip over Cowper who has been described as the "tea-table poet of English letters". His famous line about the "Cups that cheer but not inebriate" has, however, become immortal. Sydney Smith would yield to none in his love for tea which was his 'kindest and most faithful ally'. Tea gave him a much-needed relief and diversion in his moments of depression. His defences against melancholy were a bright fire and the ever-ready kettle, 'venturous harbinger of tea' 'simmering on the hob.' Then came Hazlitt, Charles Lamb and De Quincey—

prodigal tea-drinkers all. Hartley Coleridge was a tea-drinker *par excellence* who, being asked how many cups he drank, answered scornfully: "Cups! I don't count by cups. I count by pots."

Palmerston drank gallons of tea during the night sessions of the Parliament. And it was the modest boast of Gladstone's that he drank more tea between midnight and 4 a.m. than any other member of the House of Commons. Gladstone began at breakfast and he suffered no pressure of business to interfere with the sacred hour of five. If he had leisure, he went to Downing Street and drank his tea in peace; if moments counted, it was served to him in his room behind the Speaker's chair. He drank it after dinner and before he went to bed, regarding it apparently as a soporific. Carlyle, too, was passionately devoted to the "Chinese nymph" and here is his recipe for human happiness:

A room of one's own, a book to read, water to wash in, tea to drink, and—if one were a man—tobacco to smoke.

It is easy to judge of Dean Stanley's fidelity to his afternoon tea from the fact that it was the only thing in the nature of a meal which he always remembered. Says a contemporary:

He would forget to eat the solitary egg which passed for a breakfast, if the morning paper were more than usually interesting. His meagre luncheon was served in his library, and consumed half unconsciously while he worked. Dinners, formal dinners especially, were a heavy burden. But tea was tea! He never forgot it, he never postponed it, he never failed to drink it, and he always wanted a great deal of it. He liked travelling in Russia in 1874, because whenever the train halted, hot tea was brought in. There were many halts and many cups of tea, and the hours went merrily by. Russian life has always been so saturated with tea that we are disposed to credit the statement of a patrician refugee, who said that the Soviet prisons were short of water, but deluged

with tea; wherefore she and her fellow-prisoners used the more abundant liquid to wash in.

Lucas describes a cup of tea as the "pot of peace". "The solvent that is tea", wrote a British editor in 1918, "accommodated a thousand inter-relationships which threatened friction. The submarine sinkings, the convoy system, the munition question, the War cabinet itself were suspended regularly every afternoon for a few minutes when the little black teapot made its peremptory appearance."

It is a different question whether tea has succeeded in ousting alcohol or not, but as a beverage its well-merited popularity is ever on an increase, not only in the West but also in the East, where it was originally born. We shall all be inclined to endorse the opinion of a clever writer, who says that as an institution it is kindly, and as an incident it is stimulating.



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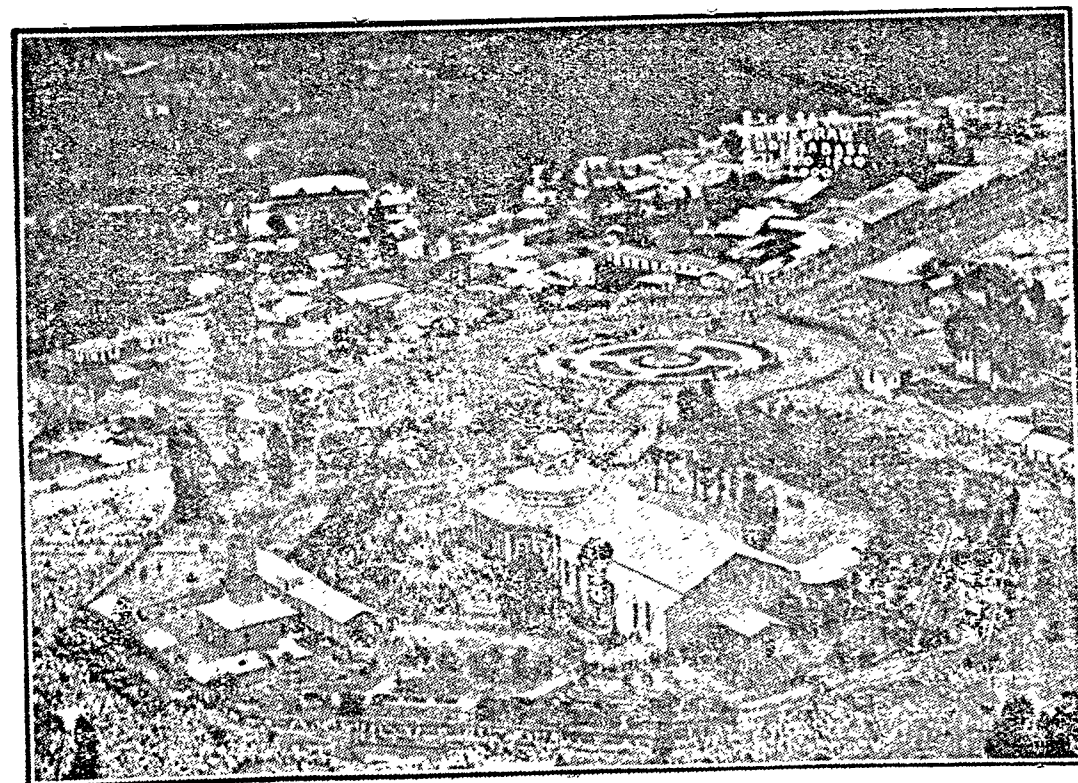
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THE SALT TAX IN INDIA

BY MR. A. SANKUNNI MENON, B.A.

APRIL 5TH, 1935, was an eventful day in the history of salt taxation in India. It was on that day that the Indian Legislative Assembly, by a majority of 64 votes to 41, declined to pass the finance bill in its original form as recommended by H. E. the Viceroy and rejected the Finance Member's motion for the restoration of the salt duty to One rupee four annas. On the 1st of April there had already been a protracted debate on the Finance Bill by which the Government of India had contemplated different schemes of taxation, and the Congress Party in opposition had made several amendments of which the House had accepted three which together had the effect of making a cut of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees in the budget. Of the three amendments that were carried was one which sought to reduce the salt duty from Rs. 1-4 to 12 annas which would have, by itself, meant a loss of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees to the Government.

Salt tax is an imposition of revenue which shall, for ever, stand condemned and should, therefore, be reduced to the point of cancellation and a substitute should be found out at the earliest opportunity. This, in short, is the theme of this article.

Almost from the very time that public men in India knew how to condemn a state policy, they have been consistently condemning the imposition of the salt tax. The late Dadabhai Naoroji, writing in his *Poverty and un-British Rule in India*, said that it was a humiliating confession to say that after the length of the British rule the people were in such wretched plight that they had nothing that the Government could tax and that Government must, therefore, tax an absolute necessity of life to an

inordinate extent. Later on, in the year 1908, the late Gopala Krishna Gokhale criticised, in equally vehement terms, the salt tax policy of the Government, making some comparisons between India and some countries of Europe about the salt duty in terms of a day's income per head of the population. The salt duty was then only Re. 1 per maund and, according to his estimate, while the duty in France at that time amounted to half a day's income, in Germany to one day's income, in Italy to four days' income, in Austria to one and one-third days' income, in Netherlands to one-third of a day's income, in India it amounted to two days' income. So judged, even when the salt duty was at its lowest level it pressed more heavily on the people of India than on any other people. In March 1924, Mr. (now Sir) R. K. Shanmugam Chetty, speaking from the side of the *Swarajya* Party in the Legislative Assembly, condemned the salt tax and said that, on a question like this, even if the members were moved by considerations other than purely economic, it was useless to ignore the part that sentiment played in human affairs, even in such material matters as taxation.

Leaving aside the opinions of leading Indian public men, let us see what some of the most trusted servants of the Government had to say on the matter. The late Mr. Pennington who belonged to the Indian Civil Service, once made a scathing condemnation of the salt tax policy in the columns of the organ of the East Indian Association, while the late Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar considered the effect of the tax on public health as very prejudicial and suggested its gradual reduction and eventual abolition.

Mr. George Plowden, appointed Commissioner to investigate the whole matter of salt taxation in India in 1856, stated the question as follows:

When the question of the propriety of a salt tax in India is investigated, it is found to resolve itself into the question of whether it is proper or not to lay, directly or indirectly, any tax whatsoever upon the mass of the community.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee observed as follows:

It falls on a necessary of life and to the extent that salt is essential for physical existence, it is in the nature of a poll tax. The bulk of it is paid by those who are least able to contribute anything towards the State expenditure.

In these circumstances, public opinion in India is well justified in opposing the imposition of the salt tax. It has been opposed on the ground that it is an imposition on an absolute necessary of life. Its abolition or alteration would not only lead to a threefold increase in the consumption of the commodity, but to the development of a subsidiary cottage industry to the advantage of the half-starved Indian agriculturist. India has more than five thousand miles of coast line, besides the huge salt resources in the interior and has no necessity to depend for her salt supply on any outside countries. To a Government that is on the look-out for forms of cottage industries to supplement the scanty resources of the Indian ryot, nothing would be wiser and more statesmanlike than a bold policy of the entire abolition of the salt duty, allowing the widest latitude of freedom to the masses in India to shift for themselves in regard to their salt supply.

An increased consumption of salt is not a mere matter of luxury to the masses in India; it is essential for the very

maintenance of public health. The amount of salt required for daily consumption to maintain the body in a condition of health varies greatly with the dietary as salt is contained more or less in most articles of food. The masses in India are mainly dependent upon the cereals for their food which are greatly deficient in salt composition and a deficiency in salt would mean the development of such diseases as tuberculosis, leprosy and cholera. Leave alone the question of health; what about the very taste of the cereals if they are not sufficiently salted? The majority of the population in India belong to that class of food-eaters who require on an average 60 lbs. of salt a year to maintain them in a normal state of health. And what is the rate of annual consumption now? The figures, as published by the Government for the different provinces, vary with the variation in the dietary; but the average annual consumption per head of the population is about 15 pounds. While this is the case in India, the average consumption per head of the population in England is forty pounds, and in England the principle that every person must pay some tax or other to the State is not violated in spite of the fact that salt is a commodity on which there is no imposition of a consumption revenue!

The truth is, with the best of efforts, it is impossible to deny that the rate of duty has a direct bearing on the quantity of consumption of the commodity, and the only manner in which consumption in India could be made to reach that figure which is necessary for the maintenance of normal health is to wipe off the duty altogether. Taking as the index number, the figure of consumption per head for India in 1878-79 when the duty was Rs. 2-14 in Bengal and Rs. 2-8 in other provinces, the Taxation

Enquiry Committee gives the following figures: On the basis indicated, the consumption per head in 1878-79 was 8'9 lbs. With this as an index number, it is found that for the 20 years from 1882-83 to 1902-03 for the first six of which the duty was at Rs. 2 and for the rest at Rs. 2-8, the consumption ranged between 109 and 116. Successive reductions from Rs. 2-8 to Re. 1 between 1903-04 and 1907-08 accompanied an increase to 136. The consumption remained steady after that for three years and then continued to increase in spite of an increase in duty to Re. 1-4 in 1915-16 and of the shortage and high prices during the War. From 1922-23, it rose to the figure of 175 to fall to 153 on the introduction of a Rs. 2-8 rate for the single year 1923-24.

Not only is the rate of duty sufficiently high to obstruct the consumption of salt to the extent which is required for the maintenance of normal health, but its startling variations are such as to destroy the entire confidence of the public in the very *bona fides* of the Government. Originally the salt duty varied from province to province, and in Bengal it was as much as Rs. 3-4 a maund in 1844. A uniform rate of Rs. 2 was adopted for the whole of India except Burma in 1882, which was raised to Rs. 2-8 in 1888 and reduced to Rs. 2 in 1903. In 1905, it was further reduced to Rs. 1-8, in 1907 to Re. 1 and in 1916 to Rs. 1-4. In 1923, the duty was doubled, bringing it again to Rs. 2-8, while in 1924 it was reduced to Rs. 1-4 and remained at this figure from March 1924 to 29th September 1931. Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund was

imposed on foreign salt. In 1934, by the Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, the life of the Act of 1931 was extended for a further period of thirteen months. It is regrettable that even if salt tax were found to be necessary, more than 90 years of salt administration in India has not been able to evolve a rate of taxation on the consumption of the commodity, which would not only be light in its incidence per head of the population, but would also be sufficiently permanent in the nature of its variations to create that amount of confidence in the public mind which could regard the salt tax as something, though levied for the purposes of revenue for the Government, that would not strike at the stomach of the poor masses.

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Malaria Mortality in Ceylon

BY MR. JOHN HOCKIN

SINCE last October no less than 1 in 70 of the total population of Ceylon has died of malaria. Of the 70,000 deaths recorded over half have been children. In addition there are to-day 100,000 malaria convalescents, many of whom have been so debilitated by fever that they are liable to fall victims to other diseases.

There, in brief, we have the results of the recent malaria epidemic in Ceylon, the worst outbreak ever recorded in the history of the Island.

Climatically Ceylon is divided into two distinct zones: a wet and a dry. The wet zone, which normally has an ample rainfall spread over two monsoon periods, comprises an area of 6,000 square miles in the south-west of the Island and has a population of 8 millions. It is in this region that tea and rubber are grown and the agricultural wealth of the Island lies.

The dry zone, nearly 20,000 square miles in area and with a population of 2½ millions, only receives rain during the north-east monsoon in October and November. In this region malaria is endemic and claims its quota of victims every year. It is the wet zone, normally free from fever, to which outbreaks of epidemic malaria are confined.

Records prove that every one of the seven malaria epidemics that have occurred in Ceylon during the present century have followed a prolonged period of drought. Last year both the south-west and north-east monsoons failed and a record low rainfall was recorded all over the wet zone. This was the primary cause of the disastrous epidemic that began in October, reached its peak in January and did not decline until the end of May.

The influence of drought upon malaria is easily understood by studying the habits of

the Anopheles mosquito. This fever-carrier breeds in shallow pools of clean water exposed to the sun. In normal years such breeding places do not occur in the wet zone of Ceylon. It is only when an abnormal drought dries up the five big wet zone rivers that conditions favourable to the breeding of the Anopheles mosquito occur.

It was in the beds of these rivers that the mosquito larvæ were found in unprecedented numbers during the epidemic and it was along their course that malaria was rampant. The epidemic broke out on the edge of the dry zone in October and, as the mosquitoes followed the river courses from one pool to the next, so the fever spread with great rapidity and eventually reached districts that had been malaria free for years. Even Colombo, where malaria has been unknown in modern times, was affected. By December as many as 50,000 cases a day were being treated at hospitals and dispensaries in the wet zone of Ceylon. From November to April no less than 3,300 lbs. of quinine were used by the Medical Department.

At the beginning of the epidemic, it was inevitable that difficulty should have been experienced in treating the thousands of malaria sufferers, many of whom were too ill to leave their isolated homes in the villages. House to house visiting had to be undertaken and temporary hospitals opened. Volunteer workers co-operated with the overworked Medical Department in organising relief. By February, the situation had definitely improved.

It was among the poorer classes of Sinhalese villagers that the epidemic levied much distress. Indian labourers on tea and rubber estates suffered comparatively little. This was partly due to the higher standard of living on estates, resulting in greater

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MALARIA MORTALITY IN CEYLON

resistance to disease, and also to the prompt preventive measures taken by planters. Anti-malaria work such as oiling streams, etc., could be carried out promptly on estates; it was the scattered villages that presented such an insuperable problem.

Sinhalese peasants are dependent upon the crops grown on their small holdings in the villages. The majority of them have no other source of livelihood. The epidemic put a complete stop to all agricultural work in many villages, so that not only medicines but also food supplies had to be made available. This is still being continued. Many villages will have to be fed by the Government for many months to come.

Quinine is the standard drug for the treatment of malaria patients in Government hospitals all over Ceylon. When the epidemic was at its height, experiments were made with plasmoquine and atebirin, and results were considered encouraging. This alternative treatment was subsequently employed for many in-patients at the hospitals, but, despite hostile criticism, the Medical Department decided that quinine was still the safest and most effective drug for general use.

The most tragic side of this terrible epidemic was the ghastly child mortality. This was largely due to the malnutrition so prevalent amongst Ceylon village children of all ages. High fever was frequently followed by convulsions and relapses occurred in a high percentage of child cases. This is a problem that will require the most careful attention in connection with the Island-wide anti-malaria campaign shortly to be launched.

As it stands at present, the malaria epidemic in Ceylon has died down. Recent heavy rains have cleansed the rivers of mosquito larvæ. It is likely, however, that

there will be a recurrence at the end of this year and experts predict another bad wave in 1940.

Ceylon's anti-malaria efforts in the past have been lethargic. It was only recently that the State Council threw out an anti-malaria Bill framed to make preventive work compulsory all over the Island.

While the introduction of such legislation in the past could not have prevented the recent epidemic, it would certainly have enabled it to be more easily controlled. Such abnormal weather conditions as prevailed in the wet zone of Ceylon in 1934 are not likely to recur for many years. If strenuous preventive measures are introduced now, there need never be such a disastrous epidemic as the Island has just been through. Ceylon can be made malaria free. But it will take many years and millions of rupees. Will the Government, now controlled by the Ceylonese themselves, prove equal to this gigantic task?

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S. GURUSWAMI PILLAI,
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Dwarka: A Brief Narration

BY MR. T. L. VASSA

DWARKA sprang into existence as the choice capital of the ideal kingdom of Lord Krishna, and even to this day is considered to be one of the greatest *Dhams* in India and a seat of Shree Sankaracharya. There are still sacred places and temples associated with the heroic and chivalrous deeds of Lord Krishna as described in the holy Bhagwat Puran. The massive spires of the palaces of Lord Krishna and his nobles were said to be all of gold, and God Indra is said to have sent from Amravati choicest trees and shrubs for Lord Krishna's park.

SHREE KRISHNA'S HOLY PLACE

Situated on the ocean coast line, Nature has bestowed upon the city of Dwarka the charm of real sylvan beauty combined with a cold and bracing climate at the time when the plains of this wide-spread country are parched with heat and dust.

From those days shrouded in the mists of bygone days till to-day, this holy place, trodden by Lord Krishna, has undergone, like all the other parts of the world, a great many changes, but never has it ceased to be held in high esteem by the Hindus as one of the four greatest pilgrim centres, constituting the four corners of India, *viz.*, Badrinath in the north, Jagannath in the east, Rameshwar in the south and Dwarka in the west.

Even in pre-rail days when travel was fraught with great expense and many difficulties, the devotion of the pious Hindus was so intense that they used to flock to this place in large numbers throughout the year from all parts of India, undergoing an arduous journey covering days and days together. But in 1923, the Krishna Bhumi was linked by the railway with the rest of

India, and now the entire journey from any part in India can be accomplished by rail in comfort and safety right upto Dwarka.

SHRINE AND TANK OF DWARKA

The chief object of the whole pilgrimage is, of course, the temple of Shree Ranchhodrai. It is called Jagat Mandir and is about 150 feet high. With its seven storeys, the temple stands out predominantly majestic. The whole design displays an exuberance of fancy, a lavishness of labour and an elaboration of detail. A flag 104 feet in length is displayed from the temple staff.

The next important place is Gomati Kund, and all pilgrims visiting Dwarka must bathe in this Kund as, according to Hindu scriptures, this would purify their souls from sins. Besides, the surroundings are so thickly studded with temples and places of religious interest that it is hardly possible to mention them all in this short article. To be brief, there are 33 principal temples, 9 Kunds and Ghats, and 5 Talaos, each of which being connected with an interesting and religious legend. The general history of these places is narrated to the pilgrims by their respective family priests who conduct the *Darshan* itinerary.

DWARKA FAIRS

Every year five important fairs are held at Dwarka, *viz.*, Vasant Panchami Fair, Ful Dol Fair, Janmastami Fair, Annakot Fair, and Eclipse Fair.

Vasant Panchami Fair is held on Magh Sud 5, about January each year. Many devotees from distant parts flock to this place. A peculiar importance is attached to this occasion, as Lord Krishna had accepted on this day a hundi drawn on Him by his great devotee Narsinh Mehta.

NOVEMBER 1935

DWARKA: A BRIEF NARRATION

743

Ful Dol Fair is held on Falgun Vadi 1, about March each year. Pilgrims from all parts of India visit Dwarka in large numbers to celebrate the occasion by offering *Darshan* to Shree Ranchhodrai and having a bath in the Holy Gomati Kund. The temple squares become a scene of great animation and bustle when the devotees play *Holi* by sprinkling coloured water at each other.

Janmastami Fair is held on Shravin Vadi 8, about August each year. This fair is celebrated with great eclat and religious enthusiasm as the founder of Dwarka was born on this day. The scene in the Jagat Mandir on this occasion is picturesque. All the temple squares are thronged with pilgrims and townspeople, a large number of whom observe fast on this day. The main temple as well as other temples are delightfully decorated and wonderfully illuminated. The Mandlis start their *Kirtans* at 8 p.m. while some of the devotees are seen singing the songs of praise to the Great Lord Krishna in unison with various sorts of instruments, and old men are seen counting beads sitting in the secluded precincts of the Shrine. Thus everywhere spreads religious fervour and devotion. The most precious moment on this occasion is, however, at midnight, the hour when Lord Krishna was born. At this time, all the temples are thrown open to offer *Darshan* to the expecting crowds, and coloured water is being offered to the pilgrims who receive it with utmost devotion and veneration as a sacred sign.

Annakot Fair is held on Kartik Sud 1, about November each year. The inner temple premises are filled with dishes of various sorts of food and fruits on this occasion,

Eclipse Fair.—Besides attending the above fairs, pilgrims flock to this place to have a bath in the Holy Gomati Kund after the termination of the eclipse whether solar or lunar, as a bath taken in the sacred water at this peculiar time is said to have a potent effect in purifying the body and soul from sins.

MODERN FACILITIES

With the increasing facilities of travel, it seems that this holy place will be visited by a larger number of pilgrims every year. To bring home to the general public, many of whom are still ignorant of this place being connected with rail, the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway have organised a special Publicity Department to advertise this holy place throughout the country and thus to enable the devotees of Lord Krishna to take full advantage of the facilities afforded.

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THE RAMAYANA

BY MR. SRI PRAKASA, M.L.A.

‘TO the making of books’, it has been said, ‘there is no end’; and also that ‘much reading is weariness to the flesh’. But there is no doubt that to the making of good books there is a very definite end, and no end of reading of these is wearisome. One such book is the *Ramayana*. In simple chaste Sanskrit, without ornamentation and without artificiality, the great poet Valmiki has given us the story of the fortunes of a great and unfortunate prince of long ago. But the original book is a lengthy one; and personally I have never been able to get to the end of it, though more than half a dozen times I have started reading it. All that I could manage every time was the beautiful description of Ayodhya in the Balkanda and the journey of Hanuman to Lanka in the Sundarkanda; and I was looking forward to some lover of his kind to give us a condensed edition of that very great work, so that I may be able to have a closer association with the book than I could have so far. I, of course, know of C. V. Vaidya’s *Sankshipt Ramayana*. It is a most valuable contribution to literature. Still I was looking forward to a handier volume, and I must commend whole-heartedly this further abridgment of the great work under review,* produced by its famous publishers. The translation has been made by Prof. P. P. S. Sastri of the Presidency College of Madras in simple English, and the book has the further advantage of a Foreword by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

The book is not without its disappointments, I must warn the reader; for those who have read even portions of the original will find that the surgeon’s knife has been used perhaps too freely. But that was inevitable and those who want the whole must go to the whole. The rest of us who want Valmiki made easy for ourselves, will find in this book just the thing they were wanting. Verily as the claim of the author of the *Mahabharata* is true that what is there may be elsewhere also, but what is not there can nowhere be found, so is the claim of the author of the *Ramayana* true that “as long as the hills stand and the rivers flow on the surface of the earth, so long shall the story of the *Ramayana* be current in the worlds”.

LIGHTS THAT PASS IN THE DARK

BY MR. E. J. T. DIENER

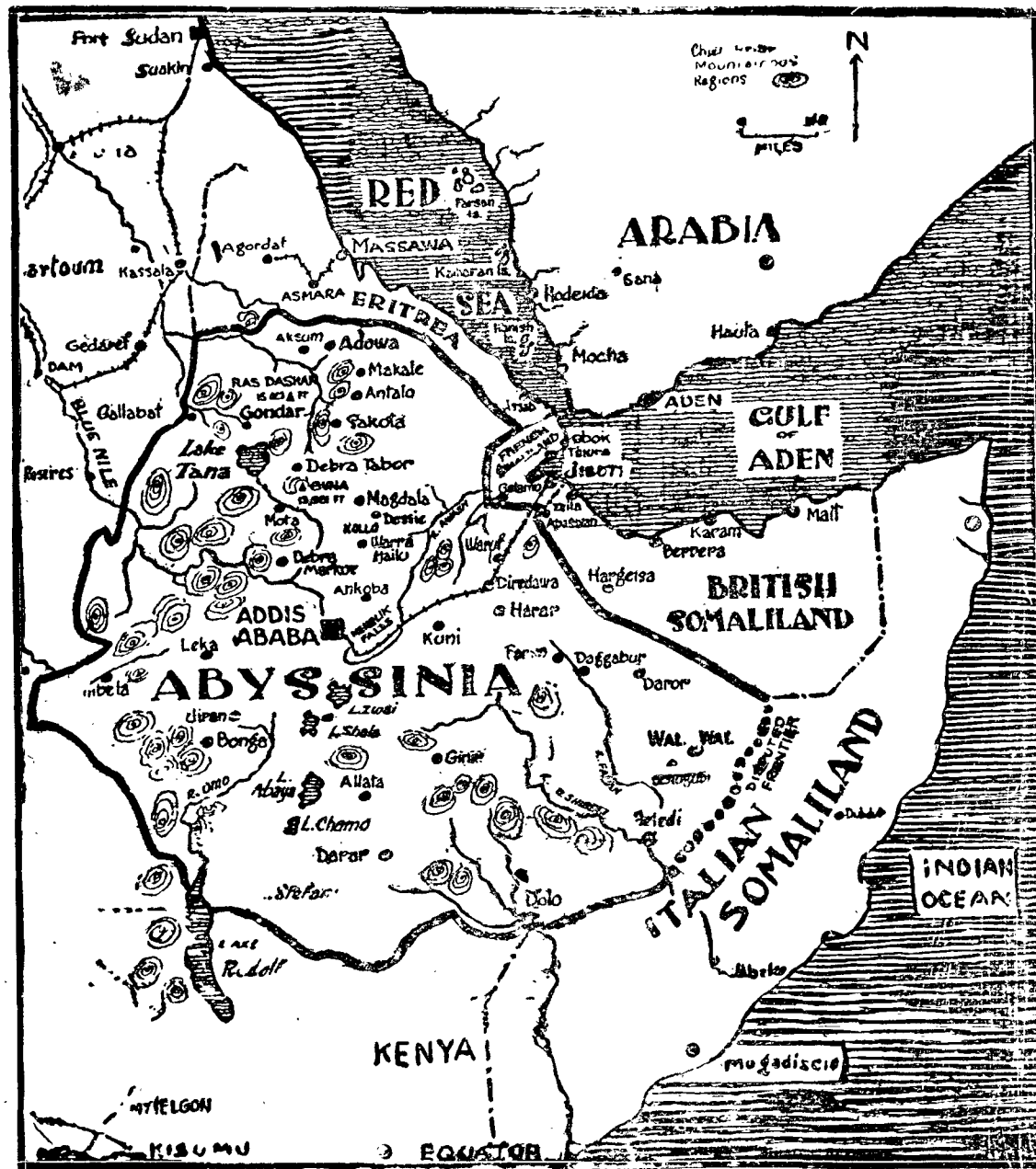
A distant rumble, a roar,
A flash, and a sickening blast—
A vision three seconds or more,
As the express is thundering past.

A vision three seconds or more
Of faces that pass in the night;
Then darkness again as before,
And the woodlands lie peaceful and quiet

And such is our ultimate fate:
We who on life’s journey embark
Are nothing, when all has been said,
But lights that pass in the dark!

* VALMIKI RAMAYANA condensed in the poet’s own words. Text in Devanagari and English Translation. Published by G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Pages 420. Price Re. 1-4.

The Italo-Abyssinian War



BLOCKS—BY COURTESY OF THE "INDIAN EXPRESS".

REVIEWING the Italo-Abyssinian tangle, we observed last month that Europe was faced with the most momentous situation since the Great War. In fact, while the Committee of Thirteen reporters were busy drafting their document in Geneva, Mussolini was making one of his characteristically truculent speeches in Rome.

To sanctions of economic character, declared Mussolini, we shall reply with disciplined spirit. To measures of military character we shall reply with acts of war.

In fact, the Italian army had already crossed the frontiers and bombed the adjoining areas. On the 3rd of October, the Ethiopian emperor cabled to the League communicating a telegram from Ras Seyum (Governor) that the Italian aeroplanes were bombarding Adowa and Adigrat which is 50 miles north-east of Adowa, and had made numerous victims among civilians including women and children and destroyed many houses and that a battle was proceeding in the province of Agamie. Rome quickly denied the allegations but informed the League

that in view of the Abyssinian general mobilisation and important troops movements she had ordered her Commander-in-Chief, General De Bono, to take measures in self-defence, involving occupation of strategic points.

Italy bombed Adowa in self-defence! Was there ever a more ironic touch?

MR. BALDWIN'S APPEAL

About the same time, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, was making his last vain effort to avert the war. Speaking at Bournemouth, he appealed to Italy to refrain from action calculated to make the task of the League Council more arduous. The Premier declared, however, that the isolationist school of thought was a most dangerous heresy.

The time may come when events in Europe will have repercussions throughout the whole Empire. We cannot afford—not only nationally but as an Empire—to refuse to play our part in Europe.

ITALIAN ADVANCE

In the meanwhile, General De Bono, High Commissioner of Italian East Africa, formally proclaimed the opening of hostilities and announced that troops had been ordered to cross the Mareb river, which flows a part of its course along the Eritrea-Ethiopia territory in order to ensure tranquillity of the population. General De Bono, accused

the Abyssinian Government of violating all treaties and declared that the present step was taken in the interests of peace and urged the population to remain calm.

This was pure bunkum. For, as has been shrewdly observed by the *Times of India*:

Italy was openly preparing for attack; Signor Mussolini had declared that nothing would deter the Italian onset. Abyssinia had no alternative but to mobilise. On the previous admission of the Ethiopian authorities their mobilisation meant war. The Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs promptly despatched a Note couched in terms which seem unnecessarily pharisaical in view of the outspoken attitude throughout adopted by Rome. The Italian Note has the temerity to declare that Ethiopia has succeeded in "imposing" war, and that the aggressive spirit of the leaders and tribesmen found its complete expression in the order for general mobilisation announced by the emperor. The Note further makes the remarkable inference that the withdrawal of Abyssinian forces behind the neutral zone is a strategic and therefore offensive move. In the circumstances, the Italian Government contend they had no alternative but to authorise their forces to take the offensive and to occupy strategic positions—in other words to advance into Ethiopia. All this, in view of Signor Mussolini's oft-repeated declaration of his intention to civilise Abyssinia and expand his territory, is simply ludicrous. The duty of the League is plain, if for no other reason than that its future is at stake.

In fact before the actual declaration of war, the Italians had advanced 12 miles into the Abyssinian territory and occupied Dareb Teclé commanding the plateau of Adowa. And the bombing of Adowa by Italian planes was officially admitted at Rome. It was stated that a squadron commanded by Signor Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Ciano, was fired on by Ethiopians while making a reconnaissance flight but continued toward Adowa where the Fort opened fire. The Italian planes thereupon bombed. None of the aeroplanes was, however, hit.

THE COMMITTEE OF SIX

Now that war was actually going on, the League Council was faced with the problem of naming the aggressor. A Committee of Six was thereupon appointed. And on October 7, this Committee presented their report stating that after examination of official documents from Italy and Abyssinia, they considered that Italy had resorted to war contrary to her engagements under Article XII.

After statements made by Baron Aloisi and M. Teclé Hawariat, the Italian and Ethiopian delegates to the League respectively, the League Council unanimously adopted the report of the Committee of Six,

The President after taking the vote, declared that public opinion in the world expected the two parties to accept the Council's appeal to end all hostilities.

Mr. Hawariat announced that Abyssinia was ready to comply.

Thus by a unanimous verdict of the League Council at its meeting of the 7th October, Italy was morally outlawed from the comity of civilized nations and was declared to have had recourse to war in violation of her most sacred engagements. The other members of the League are pledged ultimately to the severance of all trade or financial relations and to the prohibition of all intercourse with the Covenant-breaking State. With a vital amendment naming Italy the aggressor, the Council approved the report of the Committee of Six.

ATTACKS ON THREE FRONTS

Meanwhile, the Italian troops were pushing their advance on three sides, namely, Tigre in the north, towards Dessie across the deserts of Aussa in the north-east, and in Ogaden in the south-east. The Italian flag was hoisted on the ruins of the Fort of Adigrat by the First Army Corps under the command of General Santini, the population and clergy rendering submission. The Second Army Corps reached the edge of the valley of Adowa and resumed their advance. The troops in the north-eastern sector, after a short fight, occupied Gerlogubi.

THE FALL OF ADOWA

But the fiercest fighting was witnessed in the north of Adowa, which the Abyssinian troops were holding against tremendous odds. It was the scene of Italy's bitterest memory and no wonder that both sides fought with desperate fury—the Abyssinians in the end retreating before the pounding and bombardment of aeroplanes, artillery, tanks and massed infantry.

After intense fighting, the Italians captured Adowa on the morning of October 6. Ras Seyoum, the Abyssinian Commander and his defending forces evacuated selected positions without, however, losing any guns. Only a few Italian casualties were reported, while the Abyssinians in the outskirts were slaughtered in thousands. The population thereupon surrendered.

The Italians next advanced on the holy city of Aksum, south-west of Adowa.

IN UAL UAL

As the Italians were advancing on this side, the forces of Ras Seyoum invaded Eritrea on October 6 and penetrated for a considerable distance. The invading forces were composed of 15,000 Abyssinians, chiefly cavalry, under the leadership of Ras Desta, the Emperor's son-in-law.

Intense guerilla tactics were employed by the native troops in Ogaden and much enthusiasm had been roused by an unconfirmed report that Ethiopians had succeeded in recapturing Ual Ual after nearly one year.

GUERRILLA WARFARE

But no amount of guerilla tactics or heroism could avail them in the face of intense bombing and artillery. General Naisibu, Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Southern Forces, said that the official despatches from the Ogaden front had reported that Italians were using gas-bombs. The General stated that only a few regulars in the front lines were equipped with gas masks. Most of the troops in the Gorahai and Gerlogubi areas were defenceless against gas attack.

TOWARDS MAKALE

Having captured Adowa, the Italian forces proceeded towards Makale which is 65 miles south-east of Adowa and a stronghold of Ras Gongsha. The Italians in Danakil were proceeding in the direction of Aussa. It was reported by General Naisibu, Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Southern Forces, that Italians have now resorted to chemical warfare having failed to dislodge Abyssinian outposts defending the road from Jijiga to Harar. Fifty thousand Italians were engaged in the Ogaden Front, where hundred-pound bombs were being used at an average of 400 per day. On the 8th October, Ras Mulugetta, the aged War Minister, proceeded towards Adowa to intensify Ethiopian war activities.

ARTICLE XVI OF THE COVENANT

At such a time, therefore, the League's decision to invoke the Sanctions Clause of the Covenant was the only ray of hope for the Abyssinian emperor. It is relevant here to record the text of Article XVI of the League Covenant which was decided by the

Council to be applied to Italy. The Article reads:

1. Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the League or not.

2. It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League.

3. The members of the League agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their members by the Covenant-breaking State and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces if any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the Covenants of the League.

4. Any member of the League which has violated any Covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the League represented thereon.

THE LEAGUE'S DECISION

At the meeting of the League Assembly held on the 9th evening with Dr. Benes in the chair, only Austria and Hungary declined to associate themselves with the sanctions. The report of the Committee of Six indicating Italy as the aggressor was accepted.

The Bureau of the League Assembly decided to establish a Sanctions Committee consisting of all members of the League Council with the exception of Italy and including South Africa, Austria, Belgium, Greece, Netherlands, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Venizeula, Persia, Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

It is most unfortunate that the unanimity of the League on the Italo-Ethiopia issue should be broken by the refusal of Austria and Hungary to endorse their finding. The action of these countries is easily understood. Austria owes a great deal to Italy. When she was about to be submerged by Nazi flood, Italy came to her

aid. "Italy," said Austria's delegate to the League Assembly, "is a country which, in desperate conditions, contributed to the integrity of Austria. . . . Austria cannot go back on that friendship." The Hungarian delegate, in his turn, was pained at the League's determination to apply sanctions against a country with whom they had always had such friendly relations.

SANCTIONS COMMITTEE

In the general debate preceding the constitution of a Committee of Co-ordination on sanctions, several delegates spoke stating that all obligations under the Covenant would be fulfilled, including M. Laval who said that France could not infringe the Covenant nor allow it to become weakened, while Mr. Anthony Eden, declaring Britain's attachment to the Covenant, said they contemplated the duty confronting them with the deepest regret. The Ethiopian delegate insisted on the need for energetic and immediate action "to deal with this atrocious war conducted by a pitiless foe, a conflict which was not a war but a massacre due to Italy's superior armaments".

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

On the 14th October, the Co-ordinating Committee approved the Sanctions Committee's financial resolution banning

1. All loans and subscriptions for loans issued in Italy and elsewhere.
 2. All banking and other credits.
 3. All loans for public authorities, companies or persons in Italian territory and subscriptions for such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere.
 4. Any flotation of shares or stocks for companies or persons in Italian territory.
 5. All banking and other credits for companies or persons in Italian territory, and
 6. Flotation of balance of loans or stocks now under contract which are not completely fulfilled,
- and October 31 was fixed as the final date for the Parliaments of the League Governments to enforce the League's financial and economic sanctions.

THE FORTUNES OF WAR

In the meanwhile the fortunes of the war were fluctuating. At any rate reports from the belligerents' headquarters gave varying accounts. On the 12th, the Italians were advancing up the river of Webbi Shibeli. It was officially stated that numerous villages had been wiped out and

horrifying tales that the Italian bombers were destroying villages and annihilating non-combatants were related by refugees from the Ogaden lowlands. "The only way in which the Italians can ever conquer Abyssinia is to kill everyone," declared General Naisibu, Governor of Harar and Commander of the troops in the Ogaden region before leaving for the southernmost area in the war front. "We are suffering terribly but are still holding the Ogaden front at terrific cost," added the General.

A PUPPET KING

From the Italian headquarters came the news that Haile Salassie Gugsu, Prince of Makale and the Emperor's son-in-law had deserted to the side of Italy, and that other chieftains were being drawn into their nets by bribes. The Prince of Makale was to be the puppet Emperor of Abyssinia. Whatever truth there may be in this, attempts were certainly made to bring them over by tactics.

At the same time news from Addis Ababa gave encouraging accounts of Ethiopian victory. It was reported that Ras Seyoum's troops, on October 10, made a counter-attack on Adowa, surrounded the town and massacred all Italian defenders numbering about 2,500. It was also stated that Ras Seyoum's men captured 1,000 rifles, machine-guns, light artillery and millions of rounds of ammunition.

Large forces of Ethiopians crept up under cover of darkness and completely surprised the Italians. A savage hand-to-hand fighting lasted throughout the night, no quarter being given to either side.

An Addis Ababa message said that the Abyssinians had captured Ual Ual and Wardair, while an official announcement from Asmara stated that two powerful chieftains of Haile Selassie have deserted to Italy with a large force and munitions.

On the morning of the 15th, Italians entered Aksum, but Ras Seyoum's forces were holding out a threat to the Italian right flank on the northern front. On the other hand, General De Bono nominated General Ras Gugsu, who recently went over to the Italians, as the Ras of Tigre Province in the name of the King of Italy.

THE THIRD WEEK OF THE WAR

There was a lull in fighting in all fronts for a week, while it was reported that about 10,000 white troops were being transferred from Italian Somaliland to Eritrea. A message from Dire-dawa at the end of the third week of October put the situation in this wise:

The position on the northern front in Abyssinia is that Italians now occupy Adowa, Adigrat and Aksum, maintaining a line 70 miles long joining these places, while the advance guards have proceeded far on the road to Makale their next objective.

In the meanwhile, Ras Seyoum has concentrated his troops to the south of Aksum, it is reported, with the intention of attempting to recapture the city.

Abyssinians have not yet engaged in any pitched battle, but contented themselves with slowly retreating with small bands harassing the Italian advance guards. Evidently their intention is to avoid an open battle until there is a favourable moment.

The position on the southern front is very obscure. Fighting appears to have occurred round Ual Ual and Gerlogub. Both sides are now reported to be preparing for an attack.

On the 21st October the Abyssinians suffered heavy casualties in the southern front. Italian aeroplanes flew over the Abyssinian entrenchments at Dagneri and Shillawe on the north side of the Webbe Shibeli River dropping bombs and subjecting the occupants to heavy machine-gun fire. The Abyssinians offered determined resistance.

COMMITTEE OF 52

It was about this time that the Co-ordinating Committee of 52 adopted the proposal for the boycott of Italian exports. The Co-ordinating Committee is to meet on October 31 to decide the date for the operation of Sanctions! Surely as the Persian proverb has it: "By the time the medicine comes from Iraq, the man bitten by the snake may die." This was exactly the situation that Mr. Lloyd George dreaded when, speaking on the economic sanctions, he asked:

What does that mean? You won't lend money, you won't loan munitions to them? Too late. All that might have been useful months ago, but now when Mussolini has 1,000,000 men under arms, 200,000 men within marching distance of the Abyssinian frontier, guns, aeroplanes, bombers, poison gas, pyramids of shell and munition, it is no use talking about mild economic sanctions. The League has been let down by somebody, and it is our business to see that a Parliament is elected who will see that this sort of thing never happens again. The League had not kept Mussolini back one second. Only one thing had France, Britain, and the

United States of America succeeded in doing. Their one "triumph" was that they had prevented Abyssinia from buying any munitions to defend her liberty.

FURTHER PEACE EFFORTS

Fresh negotiations were taking place between Paris and Rome for the termination of the hostilities. M. Laval, the French Premier, submitted plans for the cession to Italy of a large part of Ethiopia, and the cession to Ethiopia of the British port of Zeila in British Somaliland, although the port can only be reached through the ceded Italian territory.

QUO VADIS?

A big battle, however, is imminent in Ogaden, the Ethiopians having decided to defend Gorohai at all costs against the Italian attack.

And yet we see no prospect of the League making up its mind to help Abyssinia in time. There is nothing of the old chivalrous gesture of rushing for the rescue of oppressed and helpless nationalities—such as was so evident in the case of Belgium in the last Great War. The present mood is one of cautious self-sufficiency, and no power in Europe dare take the offensive lest it should blunder into another world-war. Speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare defined the British attitude:

I say frankly that in my view the precondition for the enforcement of military sanctions, namely, collective agreement at Geneva, has never existed. I emphasise the word 'collective' because it is the essence and soul of the League. We are not prepared, and we do not intend, to act alone. From the beginning of the present deliberations at Geneva until now, there has been no discussion of military sanctions and no such measures, therefore, formed part of our policy.

The action we have been considering, which we believe it to be our solemn obligation to consider, is not military but economic. The League, let us remember, is a great instrument of peace.

Let critics remember this fact when they say we ought at once to close the Suez Canal and cut Italian communications.

There is still breathing space before economic pressure can be applied. Can it not be used for an eleventh-hour attempt at such settlement so as to make it unnecessary to proceed further against a fellow member, an old friend and former ally?

The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, reaffirmed this view in his speech on the 23rd. He said that the Government was following the only possible course of action which was one of absolute loyalty to

the League Covenant. The Premier continued:

Any settlement of the present controversy must be fair alike to the three parties concerned, viz., Italy, Abyssinia, and the League of Nations. If any settlement can be arrived at, that may shorten the duration of the present war and relieve the world of the fear that this war may spread, then it may be worth any endeavour.

These pronouncements have been interpreted in Abyssinia as very discouraging. Abyssinia fears that after all the talks, she has been let down by the powers.

As we go to Press, the advance of three Italian Army Corps on Makale has begun. No wonder that the Archbishop of Canterbury should have expressed his concern in these moving words:

Our hearts are sickened at the thought of this slaughter of the people of Abyssinia—a nation backward, perhaps according to modern civilisation, but highly proud of its ancient life—and when we think of them being mowed down by a great and carefully prepared machine of slaughter.

It is our hope that the League will not suffer a defiance of the pledges and covenants, which Italy signed, to pass unnoticed without some effort to restrain her and vindicate the common law of reason and justice, which Italy pledged herself to acknowledge and obey.

29th October.

ABYSSINIA ON THE EVE

BY LADISLAS FARAGO

The author was sent to Abyssinia as a press correspondent when that country began to be the centre of world interest. He spent three months there, met the Emperor and the political leaders, visited the people of the interior and also the disputed frontiers that are now the danger spots. This black empire has a history and tradition of its own and now it stands in a period of storm, between evolution and reaction, between independence and subjugation. The author tried to investigate the present conditions, no easy task in this feudally governed country. His bag is in this book.

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THE SUEZ CANAL

BY MR. K. R. R. SASTRY, M.A., M.L.

ANENT Mr. Buell's examination of the Legal Position regarding Suez Canal closure in the event of Article XVI of the League Covenant having to be brought into operation, an examination of the history of the Suez Canal is bound to be of special interest. During the War, the Privy Council in its Appellate Prize Jurisdiction had to examine Articles IV and VI of the Suez Canal Convention.

The Suez Canal was built by a company organised by De Lesseps under a *firman* granted in 1856. It was opened in 1869. In the *firman* of 1856, Article XIV runs as follows:

We solemnly declare for us and our successors subject to the ratification of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, the Grand Maritime Canal from Suez to Pelusium and its dependent ports, open for ever as neutral passages to all ships of commerce passing from one sea to the other.

In another *firman*, dated March 1886, the Egyptian Government under Article X reserved its right of "occupying every position or strategical point which it should deem necessary for the defence of the country, such occupation not to obstruct the navigation". In 1875, the British Government purchased the shares held by the Khedive. During the Franco-Prussian War, the canal was used by War vessels of both the belligerents without complaint.

During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, the British Government announced at a meeting of the shareholders that "an attempt to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the canal or its approaches would be regarded by Her Majesty's Government as a menace to India and a great injury to the commerce of the world. . . . Her Majesty's Government are firmly determined not to permit the canal to be made the scene of any combat or warlike operations". Russia stated in reply, that the Imperial cabinet will neither blockade nor interrupt nor in any way menace the navigation of the Suez Canal.

Though Lord Derby in 1877 replied to De Lesseps that the proposal for the neutralisation of the canal was open to

"so many objections of a political character", Lord Granville in 1883 addressed a circular note to the Great European Powers suggesting rules "to put upon a clearer footing the position of the canal for the future and to provide against possible dangers". The Suez Canal Convention after a good deal of negotiation was signed in 1888 by the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and Turkey.

The Convention states in its preamble that it is to establish "by a conventional act a definite system destined to guarantee at all times and for all the powers, the free use of the Suez Maritime Canal". Articles I to XVI specify the provisions for preserving the Suez Maritime Canal "free and open in time of war as in time of peace to every vessel of commerce or of war without distinction of flag".

In Article I, the high contracting parties consequently "agree not in any way to interfere with the free use of the canal in time of war as in time of peace". The canal shall never be subjected to the exercise of the right of blockade. Under Article IV, no act of hostility shall be committed "in the canal and its ports of access as well as within a radius of three marine miles from these ports". The transit of belligerent vessels is to be effected with the least possible delay. Stay at Port Said and in the roadstead of Suez shall not exceed 24 hours except in case of distress. An interval of 24 hours shall always elapse between the sailing of a belligerent ship from one of the ports of access and the departure of a ship belonging to the hostile power. Article XII reiterates the application of the principle of "equality as regards the free use of the canal".

Great Britain formulated a general reservation "with a view to the transitory and exceptional state in which Egypt then existed". After the Anglo-French declaration of April 8th, 1904, His Britannic Majesty's Government declare through Article VI that "they adhere to the stipulations of the Treaty of October 29th, 1888, in order to insure the free passage of the Suez Canal". Passage was prohibited to Spanish war ships in 1898 during war

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THE SUEZ CANAL

between Spain and U. S. A. In 1911, during the Italo-Turkish War, Italian warships passed through the canal. In 1914, the British military command issued an order that no enemy was to enter the canal.

During the war in its prize jurisdiction, the Privy Council had to incidentally refer to Articles IV and VI of the Suez Canal Convention. In the *Pindos*, the *Heligoland*, the *Rostock* (1916, 2 Appeal Cases 193), it was held that Article IV of the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 had no application to enemy ships which are using one of its ports of access as a port of refuge in which to seclude themselves in order to defeat belligerent rights of capture. In the *Sudmark* (1917 App. Cas. 620) though there was a breach of Articles IV and VI through the Prize having stayed in the roadstead of Suez for 32 hours, it was held that that fact was not cognizable by the Prize Court, as a ground for the release of the prize.

By the treaties of Peace, Germany and Austria consented to transfer to the British Government the powers conferred on the Sultan of Turkey by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888. The Protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt has expired from February 28th, 1922. The defence of the Canal has been reserved for future negotiation between British and Egyptian governments. Under Article XVII of the Treaty of Lausanne 1923, Turkey has renounced all her rights over Egypt. The concession granted by the Egyptian Government expires only in 1968.

Of the 800,000 shares of the Suez Canal Company, 353,000 shares are held by the British Government; the rest are private-owned. At present, the tribute levied by the Suez Canal Company is at 5½ *francs* for every ton and 10 *francs* for every passenger. In 1934, the Canal receipts amounted to 856,410,000 gold *francs*. Mr. Philip Jordan calculates that the effect of the Canal dues is little on the "ultimate retail cost of commodities". If travelled by a longer route, the wholesale price of "wool would be only 3 per cent. lower, sugar would be 2'8 per cent. cheaper, rice 3'1 per cent. and jute only 1'6 per cent. lower". The Canal is 100 miles long from Port Said to Suez, and it takes about 13½ hours for a ship to pass through,

In this setting, the Egyptian Government is to take the necessary measures for insuring the execution of the Suez Canal Convention, with the aid, if necessary, of the signatory powers of the Declaration of London, dated 17th March 1885. British claim to defend the canal as the paramount maritime power stands in a separate category, Egypt having made no treaty recognising it. Under the treaty of Lausanne, its defence has been entrusted to a British regiment. In any view, Article XX of the League Covenant can never be brought into operation to abrogate the Suez Canal Convention which binds the nine signatory powers thereto. It would tax to the utmost the statesmanship of the world if under Article XVI, the Suez Canal could at all be closed to any belligerent, so long as the Convention of 1888 is the one binding the parties thereto. There is still much force in the opinion of Prof. Holland that "the free passage of even belligerent warships through the Suez Canal is of course specially guaranteed by the Convention of 1888".

General Books on Politics

SELECT CONSTITUTIONS OF THE WORLD. Edited by B. Shiva Rao, M.A. Rs. 10.

THE EMPIRE AND THE ARMY. By John Fortesque. Cheap Edition Rs. 3-6.

THE DECLINE OF THE WEST. By Oswald Spengler. 2 Vols. Rs. 31-8.

THE GRAMMAR OF POLITICS. By H. J. Laski. Rs. 13-8.

PORTRAITS OF THE LABOUR PARTY. By Egon Werthelmer. Rs. 3-12.

EMPIRE IN ASIA. How we came by it? By W. M. Torrens. Rs. 4.

THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT IN FRANCE AND AMERICA. By Bernard Fay. Rs. 13-8.

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

THE OTTAWA AGREEMENT

BY "MERCANTILIST"

THE Ottawa Agreement has been in operation for over two years and an examination of its results is necessary not only to evaluate its benefits to India, but also for the guidance of India's future tariff policy. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker has provided us with a careful study of the subject in his brochure "Ottawa Agreement from Indian Standpoint" (The Book Company Ltd., Calcutta). The main test that he rightly applies is whether there has been a nett expansion in India's export trade, because a definite expansion in trade was postulated at the time the Agreement was being concluded. In the year 1934-35, India's exports to non-British foreign countries seem to have increased more than exports to the United Kingdom. The figures cited by Mr. Sarker also reveal that both in 1933-34 and 1934-35, exports of non-preferred articles to the United Kingdom registered greater increase than preferred goods. What seems really to have happened is a diversion of trade in preferred commodities from foreign countries to the United Kingdom. The fact that exports of preferred commodities to the United Kingdom increased in 1933-34 and declined in 1934-35, proves the unreliability of the United Kingdom as an export market for Indian commodities. Exports of many preferred commodities like castor oil, coffee, etc., have declined steadily both in volume and value after the Agreement. In another group of commodities, while other Empire and a few non-Empire foreign countries have increased their share in the import trade to the United Kingdom, India's share has either remained stationary or has declined.

Mr. Sarker's examination of specific commodities is illuminating. Exports of wheat has stopped altogether after the Agreement. Linseed appears to have received some benefit; but it was mainly due to the failure of crops in competing countries like Argentine and the U. S. A. While Indian coffee is slowly being ousted from the United Kingdom by other Empire producers, Indian tea does not seem to have received any striking advantage. In ground-nut, the total exports actually declined in 1934-35, mainly because France, hitherto the biggest market for

Indian ground-nut, retaliated against India and developed her West-African resources in preference to buying from a country which discriminated against French imports.

The analysis of India's import trade, on the other hand, reveals that the United Kingdom has been able to capture an increasingly larger share of the Indian market from her rivals with the help of the advantages conferred by the preference. Mr. Sarker is inclined to attribute most of the increase in exports to the United Kingdom, evident in the case of some commodities, to the revival of the world trade and not to the Ottawa Agreement, because, as he rightly shows, non-Empire countries have taken equally increased quantities and more in many cases. This conclusion receives adequate support from the interesting fact that exports of non-preferred articles to the United Kingdom itself increased proportionately more than exports of preferred commodities.

Mr. Sarker also believes that on account of the relatively greater decline in the price of export commodities, the Ottawa Agreement has, in fact, compelled India to pay relatively more for her imports than she received for her exports. Another evil consequence of the Agreement that he points out is, that with the new preferential duties superimposed on the Indian tariff system, it becomes impossible to enter into any tariff arrangement with a non-Empire foreign country even if it were demonstrably to our interest. United Kingdom herself has found it necessary, Ottawa notwithstanding, to negotiate Trade Agreement of various kinds with countries like France, Russia, Argentine, Denmark, Germany, etc. The Agreement is also accentuating India's economic dependence upon Great Britain and isolating her from other advanced foreign industrial countries.

The brochure is a clear helpful examination of the results of the Ottawa Agreement from all possible standpoints. Its chief merit is that it is based strictly upon a wealth of statistical data.



AN ABYSSINIAN SOLDIER,

INDIAN AFFAIRS

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Congress and Acceptance of Office

FOR many months past the demand for lifting the ban on the acceptance of office under the new constitution has been gaining strength. Indeed, in some sense it was implicit in the very act of contesting the elections. Of course, there were always two views on the purpose of entering the Legislatures: whether to wreck the constitution from within or to work it to the best advantage possible under the limitations of the Act. When the Working Committee met at Wardha in July last, Provincial Committees were divided on the question, and the members of the Working Committee who were equally divided among themselves, adopted the following formula getting over the difficulty by a tactical postponement:

Having read the resolution of several Congress Committees relating to the acceptance or non-acceptance of office under the new constitution, this Committee is of opinion that any decision on the question would be premature at this stage and should be left over for the next session of the Congress. It declares that any expression of opinion on the question by individual Congressmen does not represent the view of the Congress.

Since then, the battle of words has gone on unimpeded and the Congress Executive was faced with a demand for an unequivocal decision. It was expected that the All-India Congress Committee which met at Madras on the 17th of last month would give a definite lead, but the position in the phraseology of the war has remained unchanged. For after a prolonged debate, the Working Committee carried the official resolution which runs as follows:

Considering the long interval of time that is bound to elapse before the next general provincial elections under the new

constitution and the uncertainty of political conditions during this long period, this Committee is of opinion that it is not only premature but also inadvisable and impolitic to come to a decision on the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of office at this stage and, therefore, confirms the resolution of the Working Committee passed at Wardha on the subject.

At the same time, the Committee desires to make it clear that it sees no objection to the question being discussed in the country.

Indianization

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's reply to the very reasonable request of the Hon'ble Mr. Kalikar that the number of cadets admitted into the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun be doubled, is perfectly amazing. Sir Philip expressed himself gratified at the result of his experiment in Dehra Dun; he called it "the most efficient military college" he had "ever seen in his life"; and that the products of the Academy are in his own words "universally acknowledged to be as good specimens of young Indian manhood as it would be possible to find". But he went on to add that "we are not getting enough of them."

We are not getting young men who are the natural leaders of this country. . . . For some reason or other men of princely or noble families or Sirdars in States seem to think that it is ignoble to send their sons to serve India in the Army. In British India it is the same. Indianization will not be a success if we do not get the right class of young men.

The reason for the failure to obtain enough of the right material is, we should think, implicit in His Excellency's statement. Why restrict the selection to the sons of Zamindars and Sirdars of States? Throw it open to the whole country and see the result. Sir Philip, we dare say, will revise his opinion and never more complain of the dearth of the right material,

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha has been in public life for over forty years and has distinguished himself as a social reformer, politician and journalist. A member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Behar and Orissa, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, and President of the Behar Legislative Council, he has had a varied public career. As Editor of the *Hindustan Review*, Mr. Sinha has made his mark as a publicist of distinction.

The speeches and writings (Published by Ram Narain Lal, Allahabad, Rs. 5) of one of Mr. Sinha's long record of public service must doubtless be prodigious, scattered in reports and papers, now become almost inaccessible. It is, therefore, very gratifying to find that an attempt has been made to present a judicious selection of them. The subjects are as varied as might be expected, administrative and political problems, budget speeches touching the provincial and national finance, social and educational questions, personal sketches, and critical appreciations—all these make a miscellany of no mean interest to the student of affairs. As is inevitable in literature of this kind, they bear the marks of controversy but are none the less entertaining. He who reads them can hardly fail to be impressed by a cultured and catholic mind. There are eloquent and witty passages in the speeches, and the writings are always lucid and marked by a wide acquaintance with literature. Above all, we are conscious of an attractive personality behind the words—a personality that often rises above the squabbles of party or politics; and there could be no better testimony to the charm of that personality than the Foreword and the Prefatory Note from the pen of two such men of diverse schools of politics as Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Hyderabad's Finances

Sir Akbar Hydari's budget estimates reveal the sound financial condition of Hyderabad. The estimates for last year show a surplus of 12'60 lakhs while estimates for the current year forecast a surplus of 16'46 lakhs. This is a proud record in a season of universal depression. While joining the Federation, Hyderabad is keen on maintaining intact all the insignia of the Nizam's sovereignty over the sources of revenue and administration—of stamps and customs and currency as well as the control of railways. "If Hyderabad does ultimately decide to enter the larger life of the all India federation," says Sir Akbar in his note on the year's budget, "its entry will not be obtained at the expense of that stability of its finances which has been the pride of his Exalted Highness' reign."

Mysore and Federation

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, opening the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, reviewed the activities of the Government and local boards at some length, particularly their efforts at rural reconstruction. Sir Mirza rightly regards village uplift and economic planning as a preparation for the New Constitution in India.

Mysore's support to the plan of the Indian Federation has never wavered, and her Dewan's exhortation to the Assembly was couched in terms of enlightened patriotism. For, Sir Mirza is no isolationist, and he wound up his address in these words:

Our aspirations should be not merely towards a happy Mysore, but towards a happy India. For, let us not forget that India, with whose destinies Mysore's destinies are so intimately and indissolubly linked, is also our own land and requires of us our loyal and devoted service,

WORLD EVENTS

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

WAR AGAIN

THAT which was feared has taken place.

Italy and Ethiopia are at war. There has been no formal declaration of war, but Italy has invaded Ethiopia, and the Ethiopians are fighting the invaders. The League of Nations has declared after the necessary consideration that Italy is the aggressor. Because of the superior armies, equipment with all modern implements of war, Italy has been able to make a quick advance into Ethiopia. Adowa has been taken and thus the humiliation of Italy due to her defeat in 1896 has been somewhat retrieved. It was thought at first that after the fall of Adowa, Mussolini might now seek to satisfy his ambition by negotiation, but the Italians are preparing to continue their conquest, consequently the war goes on.

In the meanwhile, the League through its Committees is working on a procedure to meet the challenge of Italy. It is a contest between the principle of collective action and the old practice of the jungle, namely, take what one wants by force. It is a testing time and out of it will come the decision whether we are going on to something new in the form of nations conferring together and deciding problems by negotiation without war, or the old method of the former savage times grab by force and war what one wants. The League has decided to enforce sanctions with only two dissentients: Austria and Hungary; they are to be at first economic sanctions, that is lifting the embargo on arms to Ethiopia and imposing an embargo on certain War goods to Italy. Nationals of Member-States are not to have dealings with the aggressor; all commercial and financial business is to be suspended with the aggressor; if this is really carried out, it can

be made awfully effective. A League Commission is at work on the details of these sanctions; it is the first time that they have been imposed, and we shall watch with much interest how they work and how effective they may be. If the economic sanctions prove effective, then instead of the League breaking up it will prove its value and strengthen its position in international affairs.

THE LEAGUE AND AGGRESSOR

Now that war is proceeding between Italy and Abyssinia, it is interesting to recall Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which says:

"The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League." "Any war or threat of war . . . is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations." "Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its Covenants, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade and financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State." "It shall be the duty of the Council to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League." "The members of the League agree that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article." "Any member of the League which has violated any Covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council."

LEAGUE PRECEDENTS

The League already has several actions to its credit making for peace; we must be willing to allow time for a principle like collective security to assert itself in international affairs and be accepted. The League public opinion has done remarkably well in a short time, and it will go on to more strength and influence if we will give it time.

In 1921, there was trouble between Yugoslavia and Albania. War broke out; the Council of the League set up a Commission which settled the boundary problem between the two countries, applied Article 16 of the Covenant and settled the question stopping the war.

In 1923, Italy took Corfu after trouble with Greece. The League Council imposed a fine on Greece and ordered Italy to evacuate Corfu; the trouble was settled.

A Greco-Bulgarian dispute broke out in 1925. The Council took action, appointed a Commission representing France, Great Britain and Italy. Greece was found to be in the wrong and indemnity was imposed on behalf of Bulgaria and the threatened war was averted.

The policy pursued by Japan against China and the annexation of Manchuria in 1931-32 was the most serious problem that the League had tackled up to that time. Although the League sent an investigator who reported against the aggression of Japan and the League took strong exception to Japan's aggression, sanctions were not applied and Japan seems to have gained her objective. Japan has withdrawn from the League.

In connection with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and the actual state of war, it would seem as if the League must apply sanctions

against Italy as she is entitled to do under the Covenant.

SANCTIONS

Because of the wide use in connection with the present Ethiopian dispute and war of the term—Sanctions, it is necessary to understand clearly what they mean. The term comes from the Latin—SANCIRE: "to render sacred or inviolable, to forbid on pain of punishment." From this idea we get the Latin SANCTIO—"a law or Decree", and means the specific penalty imposed to enforce obedience to a law. Article 16 of the Covenant of the League deals with sanctions; it states—Should any Member of the League make war with any other Member-State in disregard of Articles 12, 13 and 15, it shall be regarded as having declared war against all other Members of the League. The other Members will then be expected to sever all trade or financial relations with the guilty State, and to have no dealings whatever between the peoples of the Aggressor and the other nationals. This is the first step; they are called economic sanctions; if they prove ineffective, then military sanctions may be applied which would mean war.

Each Member-State is pledged to co-operate loyally and effectively in support of the Covenant in which this Article 16 appears. It is a significant fact that Italy accepted this Covenant, and the representative of Italy who signed it was no other than Benito Mussolini himself.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE

While most countries are still having trade restrictions, unemployment and financial and economic troubles, Palestine is making progress. It is interesting to see the many lines along which she is moving; mention should be made of her increasing immigration, large imports of capital, her rapid

development in industry and agriculture, and her rising volume of imports and exports.

During the course of 1934, £10 millions were invested in industry, buildings and citrus fruit cultivation. Immigration is up to the limit allowed which necessitates the buildings of houses at a rapid rate; for instance, the immigration for the first six months of this year is equal to that for the whole of 1933.

The Port of Haifa is important as a shipping centre and also as the terminus of the Mosul oil pipe-line. In and around Tel Aviv, large and small factories are springing up rapidly. Among the large industries should be mentioned—the Palestine Electric Corporation, the Palestine Potash Limited which is exploiting the mineral deposits of the Dead Sea, and the Portland Cement Company. These companies are extending quickly, are importing and putting to work large capital sums and giving employment to thousands of people. Palestine's economic position is really suffering, strange as it may seem, from the lack of labour. Capital in abundance, but a serious labour shortage is Palestine's greatest problem at the moment.

INTERNATIONAL BARTER

With restrictions on trade due to tariffs and monetary troubles and yet the desire to trade internationally, we find a movement towards a return of the older form of simple barter; that is the exchange between two countries of a specific quantity of each other's goods. An attempt is made to pay for imports by exports with little or no balance. Some interesting examples are being reported such as—orders for ships are being exchanged for orders for steel, iron ore for coke, cheese for coal, motor-cars for gas coal, and machinery for hemp. For Manchurian soya beans there has been a demand for

a Zeppelin. Germany and Austria are both in great need of certain raw materials; they are prepared to exchange for them some of their manufactured goods.

A writer on this matter of barter says:

In the case of Germany there have, for example, been "compensation" agreements under which industrial products have been or are to be exchanged for South African wool; Ruhr coal for Australian cheese; 25 locomotives and 27 railway carriages for Chilean saltpetre; fertilizers for Egyptian cotton; and Ruhr coal and sleepers for Austrian fruit and dairy products. Transactions of a similar kind have been noted in many other European countries. Italy sometime ago was credited with the exchange of warships for Brazilian cotton and other ships for Polish coal. Poland has also bartered her coal and textiles for the currants and olives of Greece. The list could be extended indefinitely.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY

The British Labour Party are in trouble; it is most unfortunate just on the eve of the General Elections. The trouble has arisen over the question of sanctions to be imposed against Italy. The Labour Executive passed a resolution in favour of supporting sanctions, which has subsequently been endorsed by a large majority vote by the Labour Party Conference. The Labour Parliamentary Leader, Mr. George Lansbury, objects to using arms to enforce the League's Covenant; consequently he has resigned the Leadership in the House of Commons. Major Attlee has been elected Leader. Then in the House of Lords, the Labour Leader, Lord Ponsonby, has resigned, and likewise Sir S. Cripps has resigned from the Executive Committee.

All these men have done good work for the Labour Party, and they will be badly missed. This split in the ranks of Labour just before the elections will be reflected in the campaign and possibly also in Labour's results at the polls.

THE NEW STEEL COMPANY

STATEMENTS have appeared in the Press, apparently from well-informed sources, that negotiations are going on between Tatas' and other firms in India with a view to uniting all the existing interests connected with the iron industry. This, it is hoped, will ensure the further development of India's resources for steel-making with the least additional capital expenditure and in a way which will enable India to meet her increasing requirements of steel from Indian materials and with Indian capital. The Indian iron and steel industry has to face stiff problems peculiar to itself. Besides questions of internal reorganisation, remodelling and modernisation of productive equipment, efficiency and cost of production, the heavy incidence of transport costs and determined and severe foreign competition, the industry is faced with the task of reconciling and rationalising the various productive units of unequal size and efficiency. The Indian iron and steel industry is still a long way off from being able to supply the entire requirements of the country, and any attempt at rationalisation and development with a view to meet increasingly larger proportion of the country's requirements out of her own materials with her own labour and capital is greatly to be welcomed. A poor country like India cannot afford to fritter away her resources by uneconomic competition and duplication of productive equipment. In this connection, we are extremely glad to understand that the registration of a new iron and steel manufacturing company in Calcutta is not regarded with any apprehension. We fully trust that the negotiations that are reported to be proceeding will result in the establishment of the industry on a firmer

basis and to the advantage of both producers and consumers of steel in the country. It is not clear whether the new small re-rolling mills will or can be brought within the scope of the agreement.

THE NEW ECONOMICS : SOCIAL CREDIT

The ideas of Major Douglas are receiving wide attention in these days. C. H. Douglas for many years was an engineer working in various parts of India; during the war he was at work in England, but since the war he has given his attention to economic studies and is to-day the recognised leader of a system of economic organisation based on what he calls social credit as opposed to money credit manipulated largely by individuals, mostly bankers, for private gain. There are two or three leading principles in his system of the "new economics". They are: his now famous A + B theorem, which briefly stated, is that the price received for commodities should be utilised for the purchasing power to buy the goods produced; for if a large part of the price is used for high salaries, big dividends and capital for the extension of production, where is the money coming from to purchase the goods that are produced. Another principle is that banking should be socially controlled so that the credit created shall be social credit produced by and for the uses of production and not by and for the gain of bankers. Another thing is that credit should be what he calls real credit based upon production and not for financial credit based upon gold or some other artificial means in the hands of the bankers. Effective demand figures largely in the Douglas system and that is based upon purchasing power which must come from price; price, therefore, must return to purchasing power enough money to buy what

is produced, otherwise there will be a glut in the market, or goods unable to find buyers.

Major Douglas spent some months in Australia and New Zealand a little while back and made a large number of converts to his new economics. He has also met with considerable success in Canada.

ALBERTA AND SOCIAL CREDIT

The test of any new thing is—Will it work? In the realms of political and economic science it is difficult to experiment with new ideas without a revolution, because the *status quo* is always conservative and does not want to change. In Australia, although many people believe in the Douglas plan and there are a number of candidates in the last elections, no Douglas theory man was returned; but in Alberta, Canada, the Social Credit party have swept the polls; they have invited Major Douglas to go to Alberta and assist in setting up a government based upon the Douglas principles. As Major Douglas has written in one of his books:

What is needed on the one hand is a sufficient number of people to understand the scheme and to put it into operation; and, on the other hand, the approval by the community at large of its results in practice. The results are certain if the scheme be once adopted. Sooner or later, however, the time will come when such a scheme will be all that stands between Chaos and Order in industry. For, it is impossible that the present system should continue and it is no less incredible that any of the ordinary socialist proposals can be realised without a revolution that would itself defeat their avowed object.

Alberta affords the field where this new system can be tested and we shall follow the experiment with the greatest of interest. The leader of the movement in Alberta is a Mr. Aberhart.

WHITEHALL AND FISCAL POLICY

"I shall be a false friend of Lancashire if I suggested that there is the remotest chance of India's fiscal policy being again controlled by Whitehall," said Lord Zetland in the speech at a dinner at Oldham Chamber of Commerce. He continued:

If there is no such chance, we must look to other means for future reductions in duties on British imports and those means must consist of persuading the people of India that the real interest of both the countries in the domain of commerce lies in a policy which is reciprocal and the prospects of advance on those lines are infinitely brighter than they were even a short time ago.

Personal contact between Indian and British industrialists had begun by the Clare-Lees Mission to India. The first fruit of that, said His Lordship, was increased consumption of Indian cotton by Lancashire.

We should not overlook the fact that the more raw cotton we take, the stronger will be our case for better treatment of our goods.

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Is used successfully for the last 50 years in India in treating weak and rickety children and making them strong and healthy. Why not try it for your child and watch for result?

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DIARY OF THE MONTH

—:o:—

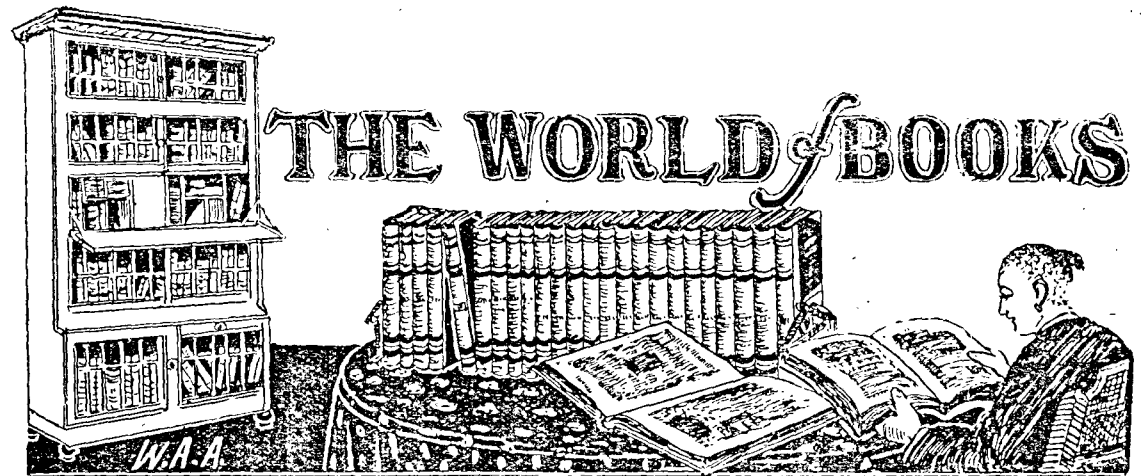
- Sept. 28. Sg. Mussolini exhorts troops leaving for Eritrea.
- Sept. 29. The Coffee Cess Bill is passed in the Council of State.
- Sept 30. An important ruling is given by the Bombay Council President *re.* the powers of Provincial Legislatures.
- Oct. 1. The Hammond Committee commences its work at Simla.
- Oct. 2. Mr. Gandhi's 67th Birthday is celebrated all over India.
- Oct. 3. The Italo-Abyssinian War begins.
- Oct. 4. Italians capture Adigrat.
- Oct. 5. The Indian Railway Conference meets at Simla.
- Oct. 6. Sir Frank Noyce returns from England and assumes charge as Member of Viceroy's Executive Council.
- Pandit Sharma breaks his fast after 32 days *re.* prevention of animal sacrifice at the Kalighat Temple, Calcutta.
- Oct. 7. Sir Michael Keane, Governor of Assam, arrives in Bombay by the *S. S. Viceroy of India.*
- Oct. 8. Mr. George Lansbury resigns the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Major Attlee succeeds him.
- Oct. 9. Italy threatens to leave the League if sanctions are voted.
- Oct. 10. Dr. Satyapal is released.
- Oct. 11. The League Co-ordinating Committee lifts the embargo on Arms to Ethiopia.
- Oct. 12. Ex-King George is officially invited to the Greek throne.
- Oct. 13. The Prince of Makale is reported to have deserted to the Italian side.
- Oct. 14. Babu Rajendra Prasad arrives in Madras.
- Oct. 15. Italians enter Aksum this morning.
- Oct. 16. Mr. K. F. Nariman declines the Civic Address by the Madras Corporation.
- Oct. 17. The All-India Congress Committee meets at Madras.

- Oct. 18. The Council of State is prorogued.
- Oct. 19. The All-India Congress Committee concludes its sitting at Madras.
- Oct. 20. Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves Madras on tour in Tamil Nad.
- Oct. 21. The session of the Parliament opens.



ARTHUR HENDERSON

- Oct. 22. Mr. Arthur Henderson is dead.
- Oct. 23. A Conference of Harijans held at Ahmedabad condemns the Nasik decision of Harijans to change their religion.
- Oct. 24. Sir John Rankin is appointed Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
- Oct. 25. Parliament is prorogued.
- Oct. 26. Lord Carson is dead.
- Oct. 27. H. E. The Viceroy opens the Doon Public School at Dehra Dun.
- Oct. 28. Hon. Sir Frank Noyce opens the 7th Industries Conference at New Delhi,



SCIENCE AND THE HUMAN TEMPERAMENT.
By Erwin Schrodinger. Translated by James Murphy. With a Foreword by Lord Rutherford. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

This is a translation of a collection of addresses and essays by E. Schrodinger, a principal author of the "Wave Theory of the Constitution of Matter". This book is to be classed with "The Nature of the Physical World" by Sir A. S. Eddington, and "The Mysterious Universe" by Sir J. Jeans. Chiefly intended for the intelligent layman, it shows how the mental fashions of the present day influence scientific thought and work. The author stresses first upon the fact of the pursuit of science as purely the leisure occupation of the man for whom labour-saving modern appliances have left ample time and energy over and above the necessity of earning bread. Breaking away from tradition and strictly conforming to reality as can be observed or sensed, is the second feature of present day activity. The third undercurrent of the present epoch is the idea of evolution, a movement towards a near or distant end. The book closes with a lucid exposition in nearly non-technical language of the author's wave theory of matter.

OUR TRIP TO AMERICA. By K. Natarajan.
Published by the Indian Social Reformer Ltd., Kamakshi House, Bandra, Bombay.

Mr. Natarajan, the well known editor of the *Indian Social Reformer*, went to America in 1933, accompanied by his daughter, to deliver the Haskell Lectures on "Social Movements in Modern India". He has set down in a frank and simple style his impressions of the tour, the sights he saw, the institutions he visited, the famous men and women he came into contact with. The live volcano at Vesuvius; the gracious, cultured and beautiful city of Vienna with its Friends' International Centre; Geneva and the League of Nations; New York with its Robot service and its sky scrapers; the floods of Niagara; Chicago with the century of progress exhibition and world fellowship of faiths; the ancient ruins of Pompei are some of the things so dealt with. The author regards his visit to Dr. Sunderland, then aged 93, at Poughkeepsie as the crowning incident of his tour. Everywhere he met with much friendliness and hospitality, and experienced the best side of social and intellectual life in those countries throughout; the book breathes a spirit of cheerful optimism and effective social service.

BEOWULF AND THE RAMAYANA : A Study in Epic Poetry. By Dr. I. S. Peter, Presidency College, Madras. Published by John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., London.

Dr. Peter's work is a comparative study of the growth of epic literature in the Anglo-Saxon and Sanskrit literatures. The work is divided into six chapters; the first deals with Epic construction; the second with the Political and Social conditions of the Epic Age; the third with Women in the Epic Age; the fourth with Epic Episodes; the fifth with Epic Philosophy; and the last with common characteristics of Heroic Poetry.

In his treatment of the subject, Dr. Peter seems to have relied mainly on the translations of the Ramayana and has thus failed to grasp the true purport of the story from the Hindu point of view. Valmiki's work is a masterpiece of Sanskrit literature and can certainly stand comparison with any other epic in any literature, not only for its descriptive detail and true delineation of human emotions, but also for the unique balance which it maintains in its portrayal of the pathetic and tragic elements of human nature. But the learned author would have us believe that "in the banishment story, the poet has overdone his representation of the pathetic element; while in the abduction story, he has stopped short of the tragic". Such a judgment of Valmiki can only be justified on the ground that the author may not have had the opportunity to consult the original.

However, Dr. Peter's work is very interesting and throws a flood of light on some of the common features of the Epic literatures of the Anglo-Saxon and the Hindu races. The addition of the two bibliographies on Beowulf and the Ramayana enhance the value of the book.

KHARTOUM TRAGEDY. By Marcus Maclaren. Lovat Dickson and Thompson, Ltd. 7s. 6d.

The career of Chinese Gordon, an immense puzzle of Victorian England, has attracted the pen of many ambitious biographers. No one could deny that as a soldier and general, his achievements in different parts of the world were nearly marvellous. He also bore a remarkable character. He acted as one in constant touch with the mind of God himself, he was a mystic. He made war against English social conventions and unlike his compatriots, saw no distinction between white and yellow and black as distinguishing the races on the earth. Guided by this rationalism, his conduct appeared, not unnaturally, eccentric. Few of the great Victorian personages have escaped the unsparing analysis of Lytton Strachey, and he was inclined to characterize Gordon as a great unaccountable oddity. The present book is a sympathetic study in the form of a novel. The novel does not give us new facts but it has recreated the portrait of Gordon and re-exposed the callousness of the British Government, which let him die at Khartoum for want of rescue. Queen Victoria described it as a stain left on England.

THE AMAZING INFLUENCE. By T. Gilbert Oakley. L. N. Fowler & Co., London. 3s. 6d. net.

This book is an exposition of applied mechanics of mind and shows how any one can determine his life result. According to the learned author the wish is father to the thought and the thought is mother of the action. It is a very remarkable book of great value and will be found useful by those who desire to be somebody and to do something.

THE KATKARIS : A Sociological Study of an Aboriginal Tribe. By A. N. Weling. The Bombay Book Depot.

There are over 80,000 people of the Katkari tribe spread over an area of a hundred miles to the north and south of Bombay. The Katkaris are by no means a primitive people and from the time they came under observation in 1844, they have been rapidly changing in every way. The occasional use of flint and iron to make fire even though matches are not unknown to them; and the employment of bows and arrows for hunting wild animals, and the prevalence of a quasi-totemic group organisation among them are the most primitive traits observed by the writer. Otherwise these people have come under the strong influence of their surroundings and are virtually part of Hindu society, though they stand only at its fringe. These people are for administrative purposes classed among criminal tribes. Mr. Weling's attempt to study how far this is justified seems to have been frustrated by the fact that he could not persuade the officials of Government to give him access to the records on the subject.

RANJIT SINGH. By Narendra Krishna Sinha. University of Calcutta.

This small monograph is an attempt to examine the life and achievements of Ranjit Singh of the Punjab, on the basis of a re-examination of old materials and a study of the unpublished papers in the Imperial Record Department. The writer who won with this book a Premchand Roychand studentship, attempts a critical bibliography of the materials available for his study: Persian sources, records of the Lahore Durbar and of the English Government, and the accounts of European travellers and historians.

SLAVERY IN BRITISH INDIA. By D. R. Banaji D. B. Taraporewalla, Sons & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

This bulky thesis aims at giving a comprehensive account of slavery in British India from 1772 to 1843, and deals with the prevalence of slavery in British India at the beginning of the period of survey, the measures taken towards its mitigation or abolition, and the legal aspect of it together with the attempts made at ameliorating the law of slavery. The East India Company is charged with having administered, legalised and perpetuated Hindu and Muhammadan slavery and with having tolerated the slave-trade being carried on without restraint or control. The author examines in detail the various sources of slave-recruitment and calls attention to the unpublished documents of the three Presidencies on the subject.

BEAUTIFUL END. By Constance Holme. World's Classics. Oxford University Press.

Constance Holme has attained fame as a minute painter of English rural pictures in her novels. She has a profound understanding of the minds of rural folk, and in the present novel which has little of action in it, the bitterness of a fiddler who is victimised by a cruel daughter-in-law, covers the entire book, treated as it were at epic length.

OUR UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM FINALLY SOLVED. By Megh Raj Agarwal, B.Sc. Health Book Co., Benares. Rs. 2.

The author has set himself an almost herculean task in trying to justify the title of this book. The publication is to be in fortnightly parts. The first part which is published, and under review, deals with the general condition of illiteracy, poverty and disease that are prevalent in India.

Hyderabad

THE TRANSLATION BUREAU

Hyderabad's experiment of translating important works into Urdu is a remarkable success. Under the ægis of this bureau, the translation of 20 books was completed last year, while 57 books were under translation. The subjects included history, politics, economics, philosophy, law, mathematics, physics, chemistry, zoology, medicine and engineering. 6,416 English technical terms belonging to various subjects were translated in Urdu at 190 meetings of the Terms Committee. There were 68 books in the Press, out of which 18 were finished but only 10 could be printed. The Bureau has been entrusted with the supervision of the work done by persons in receipt of literary pensions.

MALARIA CONTROL IN HYDERABAD

For six years before the anti-malarial work was started, the average monthly attendance for malaria at the hospitals in Hyderabad city was 1,189, and now when the work has been undertaken for six years, the average attendance at the same hospitals has dropped to 153. The closure of wells where malaria mosquitoes breed rapidly and the treatment of those that are left open with Paris Green and malariol form important features of anti-malarial work in Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD PICTURE GALLERY

The Hyderabad Government have, it is learnt, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a picture gallery adjacent to the Museum Hall. The construction of the building will be shortly commenced under the Public Works Department.

Mysore

SIR MIRZA'S HOPES

Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, opened the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly on the 8th October. Addressing the Assembly members, he dwelt on the progress achieved by the various departments of the State during the past year. In regard to the problems to be tackled, he said:

We have to find, for instance, some solution for the problem of our educated unemployed, perhaps the most urgent and serious of our problems. We have to educate the public to a more vivid sense of their rights and duties. We have to weld together the various communities into a single fraternity, united in a common loyalty, inspired by zeal for progress and a burning desire for the advancement and happiness of Mysore.

REMARRIAGE OF WIDOWS IN MYSORE

Permission has been sought from the Dewan, President of the Mysore Legislative Council, to introduce a non-official bill for legalising the marriage of the Hindu widows in the State on lines similar to those laid down in Act IV of 1856 in British India. It is supposed that the bill will tend to promote good morals and public welfare by recognising the offsprings of such marriages to be legitimate.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN MYSORE

The report on the working of jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1934, shows that there was a slight decrease in the number of juvenile offenders under the age of 15, and a slight increase in the number of first offenders. The Government state that the question of having a Borstal Institute in the State is under the consideration of the Government.

Baroda

ESSAY ON LAW OF INHERITANCE

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda has been pleased to announce a prize of Rs. 1,000 for the best essay on the Law of Inheritance. In the scheme promulgated for the information of the public, the subject of the essay in full is defined as the Law of Inheritance, giving its historical evolution, its good and bad results, and suggesting remedies for the removal of defects. Special reference should be made to the Indian Law, and it should be compared with the laws of other countries.

AN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

An example of well directed charity is afforded by the donation of Rs. 50,000 given by Mrs. Jasumati Dosabhai Parikh of Visnagar for an agricultural institute at Baroda in memory of her late husband. This institute will be managed by Government through a board, which will have a representative of the donor, Government providing all the necessary expenditure required for its working.

60 YEARS' PROGRESS IN BARODA

A school in one village, a water works scheme in another, a village library in a third, an irrigation work in a fourth, a dispensary in a fifth—each of these is a boon for which the rustic has his praise for His Highness the Maha Raja Sahib, writes Mr. Padmanabha Aiyar in the *Federated India*.

AGRICULTURE IN BARODA

The Baroda Government have appointed Mr. Allen, Director of Agriculture, U. P., who is to retire shortly from service in that province, as the Agricultural expert in Baroda for a period of three years.

Travancore

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR

With reference to the news published in the press that he had resigned his post as Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Travancore Ruler, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said in an interview that nearly a year ago as soon as he had completed giving his advice to His Highness on Federal problems relating to Travancore, the Maharaja permitted him at his request to relinquish his position as permanent officer of the State, and he had his name accordingly taken out of the last civil list.

He added that he would continue to advise Travancore in future as he had done in the past on legal and constitutional problems, which might be referred to him just as he was advising several other States and individuals who similarly consulted him.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN TRAVANCORE

Reviewing the administration of Criminal Justice for 1109 Malabar Era, the Travancore Government observe that there should be a speedier administration of justice in the Lower Magistrates' Courts than it has been of late. The Government have urged a closer supervision of the lower courts by the District Magistrate.

MUSIC CONFERENCE

The Travancore Music Conference organised by the Sangita Vidvat Sabha, Trivandrum, under the patronage of Her Highness Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bai, was held on 24th September under the presidency of Mrs. M. E. Cousins.

THE TRIVANDRUM AERODROME

The aerodrome in Trivandrum is reported to have been completed. It is located near the beach, the site having been chosen after expert investigation.

Alwar**MAHARAJA OF ALWAR**

Speculation regarding the future of the Maharaja of Alwar is set at rest by the announcement made at a Durbar held, under orders of the Government of India, by Mr. Ogilvie, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Mr. Ogilvie said that the Government of India had been throughout anxious to spare the Maharaja's feelings, but the responsibility for the announcement he was making must rest on the shoulders of those ill-disposed persons, who were carrying on propaganda for the Maharaja's premature return.

Mr. Ogilvie announced: "The scheme for relieving the indebtedness of the State will necessitate the continuance of Government control for at least 15 years, and the Government of India can see no prospect of the Maharaja's return to Alwar within that period."

Cochin**LAND MORTGAGE BANK FOR COCHIN**

The Cochin Durbar have decided to open a Land Mortgage Bank in the State in the light of the scheme drawn by Rao Bahadur C. Gopala Menon.

The Bank, it is understood, will have a paid-up capital of a lakh of rupees divided into 10,000 shares of ten rupees each. The Government will purchase half of the total number of shares and the other half will be subscribed by the public. Debentures will be issued by the Bank bearing interest at 4 per cent. and the Government will guarantee both the principle and the interest.

To enable the Bank to commence its work, however, a bill, drawn up more or less on the lines of similar enactments in British India, will have to be passed at the next session of the Cochin Legislative Council.

Pudukottah**AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES**

To encourage the ryots of the State to take up waste lands for cultivation, the Pudukottah Durbar have notified that waste lands assigned under the ordinary *darkast* rules will not hereafter be subject to full assessment from the *fasli* in which the assignment is made. Such lands will be charged with one-third of the assessment at the Revenue Settlement rate in the first year, two-third in the second year, and the full assessment in third and subsequent years. The assignee must reclaim and render fit for cultivation at least one-third of the whole extent yearly, so that the whole area may be brought under plough within three years.

Jodhpur**CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN JODHPUR**

With a view to reorganise the administration of Criminal Justice in the Jodhpur State, the Durbar has sanctioned the appointment of a Legal Remembrancer. Sardar Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, who is at present working as Special Public Prosecutor in the Dogra Shooting Outrage Case, has been appointed to fill this newly created post.

Kolhapur**RESURVEY IN KOLHAPUR**

The town of Kolhapur is rapidly growing due perhaps to the encouragement given by His Highness' Government to trade, industries, art, and education. This has led to the necessity of preparing a fresh survey as the old survey is now out of date. Rao Sahib D. V. Chavan has been appointed to do resurvey and Record of Rights work on a monthly salary of Rs. 350 and an allowance of Rs. 100, the appointment having been sanctioned for two years.

General**INDIAN COLONIAL CONFERENCE**

The first Indian Colonial Conference organised by the Indian Colonial Society met at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, on September 28, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur V. Masilamani Pillai. The Organising Secretary, Mr. T. K. Swaminathan, explained the objects of the Conference and read messages from Sir Rabindranath Tagore and others.

A number of speakers then addressed the Conference on several problems relating to Indians abroad. Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar, M.L.C., Labour delegate to Geneva, spoke on Indian labour in Ceylon; Mr. K. R. R. Sastri on Dominion Status; Mr. A. R. V. Achar on Indians in East Africa and Mr. Jamal Mahomed on Colonies and Dominions. Mr. C. V. N. Sastri addressed the Conference on Sport and International Amity; while Mr. T. S. Ramanujam discussed the position of the League in relation to the treatment of foreign nationals.

The Conference adopted a resolution placing on record its great appreciation of the services rendered to the Indians in the Colonies by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. F. Andrews and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri.

The following were among other resolutions passed:

The Conference urges the Government of India to establish a Colonial Bureau as a separate department at Delhi with branches in three Presidency towns, with a view to facilitate the collection of data and material which would enable the Government to enunciate a policy with regard to the well-being of Indian nationals abroad.

This Conference notes with appreciation the great enterprise and adventure of the pioneer Indian settlers in the colony of Mauritius in 1835 and in various other colonies as British and Dutch Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, South Africa, Fiji, etc.

This Conference requests the British Government to provide sufficient safeguards, at least in the Instrument of Instructions, to protect the interests of Indians in Burma.

While this Conference appreciates the British Government for having abolished indentured labour, it is of opinion that the present system under which Indian workers go abroad may be described appropriately as "decoyed labour", and it requests the Government of India to take speedy steps to put down the abuses of the Kangani system.

This Conference requests the Colonial Governments to recognise the system of Indian marriages conducted according to their religions and customs, and that registration of marriages before registrars be not made compulsory.

This Conference requests the Government of India to take early steps to induce the Ceylon Government to amend the Ceylon Immigration Laws, which inflict at present incalculable hardships to Indian immigrants.

This Conference urges the South African Indian Congress to continue its constitutional agitation for securing civic liberties and free trading licences for Indian settlers in Africa.

Zanzibar**SAFEGUARDS FOR INDIANS**

In reply to a question in the Assembly, Mr. Acheson said that in 1908 a treaty was signed abrogating the treaty of 1886 between Great Britain and Zanzibar. The rights of Indian settlers and other British subjects in Zanzibar were safeguarded in certain respects by the provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and Muscat of May 31, 1889. Provision was also made in the treaty for the reciprocal recognition of consuls appointed by the high contracting parties on a most favoured nation footing. This treaty was abrogated as regards Zanzibar on April 3, 1911. This treaty is not now in force.

Fiji

INDIANS IN FIJI

A largely attended public meeting of Indian settlers in the Southern Electoral Division of the Fiji Islands was held at Suva, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. F. Grant, to concert ways and means for the improvement of the condition of the Indians in the Fiji Islands.

The meeting passed a resolution recommending to the Indian Association of Fiji to take immediate steps in making representations to the Government of Fiji and the Government of India for the removal of the restrictions that are now being imposed on residents of Fiji visiting India.

The meeting has also authorised the Indian Association of Fiji to approach the Government of India with a request to send a delegation to the Fiji Islands, to examine and study the conditions, economic and otherwise, of the Indian settlers there, with a view to assist them in their representations to the Colonial Office for redress of their grievances.

South Africa

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

Sir Syed Raza Ali succeeded in getting a motion advocating the restoration of the franchise to Indians accepted by an influential gathering of Europeans in South Africa.

The movement for political progress, he observed at the meeting, had been in inverse ratio in the case of Natal Indians. First, they had had political and municipal franchise. The former was taken away in 1896 and the latter in 1924, and now they were without either. An attempt must be made to give first municipal and then political rights to the people, who were now more deserving than were their fathers and grandfathers to exercise the privilege.

East Africa

TRADE COMMISSIONER

"A great deal of the difficulty of the present situation in Zanzibar and East Africa might have been avoided," says Mr. C. F. Andrews, "if a false economy had not been exercised some time ago when the post of Trades Commissioner in East Africa was cut out of the Indian budget.

If this cut had not been made, the clove trade in Zanzibar might still have been kept in Indian hands and the new policy of economic marketing and monopoly in Kenya might have been framed with full regard to Indian interests.

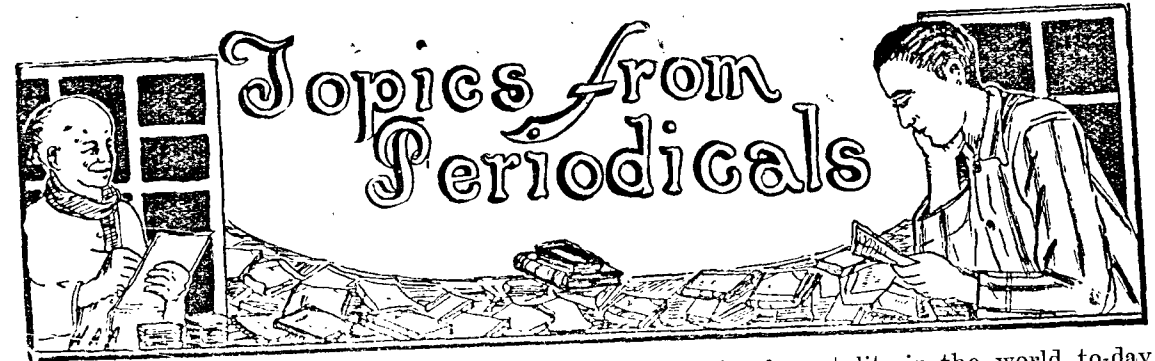
As it was, with no accredited representative of the Government of India on the spot, the expenses of a Special Commission to Zanzibar and Kenya had recently to be incurred after much of the damage to Indian trade had already been done. Even now, this error in judgment might be corrected by a first grade Indian Trades Commissioner being appointed."

Malaya

INDIANS IN MALAYA

Mr. M. I. Nair, addressing the first Indian Colonial Conference, Madras, on the "Position of Indians in Malaya", observed:

There were six lakhs of Indians in Malaya, and of this four-fifths were Tamilians. The majority of them were labourers employed in plantations. Indians were treated there as aliens. The sufferings of Indian labourers were great. The Indians employed in firms and offices were not also quite happy. A central organisation to look after the Indians abroad was necessary. Members of that organisation should visit Malaya, and steps should be taken to keep the Indians abroad in touch with the happenings in their mother country.



WORLD'S PEACE.

"Humanity has been accumulating energy at an enormous pace. The surplus of energy which has accumulated in human affairs for several thousand years has been partially expended in building up the standards of life. But the most natural method of relief has been war." So writes Mr. H. G. Wells in the last number of *Foreign Affairs*.

War is a kind of excretion of the human social body. The energy accumulates and human intelligence is not adequate to the problem of how to utilize it. So it has to get rid of it again. The chief corrective has been war.

No country goes to war because it is poor, no country goes to war because it is weak and unhappy. A country goes to war because it is full of vigour, because it has a great mass of unemployed people, because it has materials at hand. War is an excretory product, and until the world discovers some other means of using its surplus energy, war will go on.

The dogmatic doctrine known as Communism offers no solution. Karl Marx misunderstood and perverted the philosophy of Robert Owen and other idealistic socialists, who looked for social betterment through collective action. Marx's theory of the inevitability of class warfare is one of the most pernicious things that ever happened to humanity. It is as bad as the inevitability of conflict between nations.

Mr. Wells pleads for Anglo-American co-operation. He also favours the co-operation of the peoples comprising the English-speaking community, which is the greatest

single body of mentality in the world to-day for maintenance of peace in the world and the solution of some of the financial riddles, the economic riddles and the political riddles that puzzle us. He continues:

Unless men can get outside their national limitations, and unless they can tackle economic and financial and monetary questions with something bigger than their national equipment, I think it is not a question of centuries but of decades before we see our civilization going down. And it will not be for the first time.

The problem is to make peace successful. If peace is not successful, if war intervenes, it will be due entirely to the fact that under existing conditions we are not able to utilize our surplus energy, to employ our idle hands in any other way to make life satisfactory and interesting. Failing the release of energy that would come from making peace successful we will collapse into war. The way to get rid of war is not by leagues. The energies for war go on accumulating just the same.

The only thing to do is to invent a successful form of peace. That means a new sort of life for human beings. The choice before us is war or a new world—a rational liberal collectivist world with an ever rising standard of life, an ever bolder collective enterprise in science, in art, in every department of living. Because so far we have not shown the intellectual power and vigour to take the higher, more difficult way, because we have not had sense enough to discover what to do with our accumulation of social energy is why at the present time we are drifting and sliding back towards destruction. If humanity fails, it will fail for the lack of organised mental effort and for no other reason.

UNIVERSAL RELIGION

Mr. T. M. P. Mahadev, the writer of the article on the above subject in *Illustrated India*, has won the second prize of 20,000 dollars in the International Essay Competition on the subject "How can youth contribute to the realisation of Universal Religion" offered to the entire youth of Asia by the New History Society, New York. He observes:

The more a religion is made mechanical and formal, the more does it become provincial and fail to serve its purpose. The more a religion appeals to the spirit in man, the greater does the range of its appeal become. Though it appears to be a paradox, it is in reality a supreme truth that in individualising religion we are at the same time universalising it. Religion is something inward and personal. It is the inner evolution of the soul. Rituals and rites are helpful only in so far as they contribute to spiritual development. But when they turn to be hindrances rather than helps, the spirit of religion is strangled, and what we have is bigotted ceremonialism instead of benign religion. Too much of institutionalism is inimical to the progress of a religious man. Conventional morality and conformity to set rules cannot make men moral or religious.

"What we need to-day," says the writer, "is not the creation of a new religion but an understanding of the true principles that inspired all the great faiths." In the establishment of such an understanding, the youth of the world can play the major part. For they inherit all the best that was in the old, and they have the power to create new civilization avoiding the blunders of the past. They are between two worlds, the one that is dead and the other that is yet to be born. They are the *liaison* officers who connect the past with the future. As citizens of the morrow, it rests with them to create either a good or a bad world.

CONVERSION

Mahatma Gandhi has from time to time discussed the question of conversion from one religion to another and expressed his disapproval of proselytisation. In a recent issue of the *Harijan*, Gandhiji reverts to this subject in response to an invitation from an Indian Christian friend. Of mass conversion in particular, he writes in unmistakable terms:

My own detached view may now be stated in a few words. I believe that that there is no such thing as conversion from one faith to another in the accepted sense of the term. It is a highly personal matter for the individual and his God. I may not have any design upon my neighbour as to his faith which I must honour even as I honour my own. For I regard all the great religions of the world as true at any rate for the people professing them as mine is true for me. Having reverently studied the scriptures of the world, I have no difficulty in perceiving the beauties in all of them. I could no more think of asking a Christian or a Mussalman or a Parsi or a Jew to change his faith than I would think of changing my own.

Gandhiji has, therefore, no hesitation in advising Christian missionaries to confine themselves to purely humanitarian work.

It is a conviction daily growing upon me that the great and rich Christian missions will render true service to India, if they can persuade themselves to confine their activities to humanitarian service without the ulterior motive of converting India or at least her unsophisticated villagers to Christianity, and destroying their social superstructure, which notwithstanding its many defects has stood now from time immemorial the onslaughts upon it from within and from without.

Whether they—the missionaries—and we wish it or not, what is true in the Hindu faith will abide, what is untrue will fall to pieces. Every living faith must have within itself the power of rejuvenation if it is to live.

IN DEFENCE OF SHIVAJI

Shivaji, like Cromwell with whom he has many things in common, has passed into history and it is rather late in the day to question the verdict of centuries. And yet Mr. Abdul Ali's appreciation of Shivaji's statesmanship has provoked a controversy as to the real character of the Maratha leader. Addressing the Modern History Congress in June last, Mr. Abdul Ali truly observed:

I have always refuted the arguments advanced by members of my community to the effect that Shivaji wanted to exterminate the Muslims and establish a purely Hindu Empire in India. Shivaji had no communal bias, and had he succeeded in founding an Empire in India, it would have been an empire in which Hindus and Muslims would have enjoyed common rights and lived in peace and amity under the fostering care of the great Maratha sovereign.

Objection has been taken to these remarks by certain Muslim journals and writers, and Mr. Abdul Ali returns to the subject in the columns of the *Hindustan Times Weekly* and answers his critics with some weighty and authoritative arguments and proofs. In support of Shivaji's catholicity, he quotes passages from *Wakat-i-Mamlakat-i-Bijapur* of Bashir-ud-din Ahmed.

Shivaji, says this author, possessed many excellent qualities. The Muhammadan historians write that he always held the Quran in veneration and showed respect for the mosques. His treatment of the women and children was always admirable. His name will remain conspicuous in the history of India for all time to come.

There are ample materials for forming a correct estimate of the character and achievements of Shivaji. Mr. Abdul Ali quotes from the same author:

He was a prodigious man, brave and tactful. Foresight, prudence, magnani-

mity, manliness, valour, courage and perseverance were ingrained in his nature. There are people who call him a robber, a freebooter and a deceitful man, but his deeds tell quite a different tale. In those days fire and plunder were ordinary occurrences. Shivaji was not the only person who followed the ways of his times as regards deceit and fraud; who does not have recourse to these in times of war? "War is deceit" is a well known adage. Euphemistically they call it diplomacy. A thousand praises are due to his valour. An ordinary illiterate person, he reduced to extremities two powerful kingdoms: the Mughal and the Adil Shahi. Sometimes he sided with the Adil Shahis and plundered the Mughal territory, and sometimes he joined the Mughals and harassed the Adil Shahis. In fact to whichever side he leaned nobody dared to encounter him.

It is a well known fact, says Mr. Abdul Ali, that Shivaji was an ardent devotee of a Muslim saint, Baba Yagoot. He had high Muslim officers, not only in his army and navy, but also in his civil service.

Kazi Hyder who was his Secretary (Munshee), resigned his post on the accession of the drunken Shamboojee, entered Aurangzeb's service and soon rose to the position of Chief Justice of the Empire (Kazi-ul-Kuzzat).

In his illuminating paper entitled "Gleanings from the Maratha Chronicles", the late Mr. K. T. Telang wrote as follows:

It appears that in providing for the preservation of temples and religious institutions of his own faith, Shivaji also continued the existing grants in favour of Mussulman Pirs, mosques, etc., for keeping up lights and religious services.

Mr. Abdul Ali's last and most potent argument is based on five original letters from Aurangzeb to Shivaji, which are preserved in original in the Parasni's collection at the Satara Museum.

DURGA PUJA

"Durga Puja is an important religious festival among the Hindus in India, but in Bengal it is also the greatest national festival," writes Prof. S. K. Das Gupta in the *India* monthly for October. The Hindus, irrespective of their classes and castes, join during these ten days to offer their respectful worship to Goddess Durga, who is regarded as the Mother of the Universe. Many are the traditional accounts that explain the origin of the festival. The one most popular in Bengal touches her tendermost chord of sentiment and arouses deep pathos.

Durga or Uma, as she is popularly called, is the daughter of the King Himalaya and Queen Menoka, but has been married to Shiva, who is a *sannyasin* or recluse and lives by begging. Menoka wants to see her girl and she is anxious to visit her parents, but Shiva does not give her permission as he cannot bear the pangs of separation. At last she is allowed to come to her mother from *Kailas*; but only for three days. Menoka's joy knows no bounds and the three days pass away. On the fourth day, the day of Vijaya Dashami, she takes leave and departs in sorrow, tears trickling down her cheeks.

Very different is the account which is popular throughout India.

The Devi or Goddess is ordinarily worshipped in the spring season when new life sprouts forth in Nature and she is called Basanti (of the spring). But Ramachandra, the hero of the epic *Ramayana*, had to propitiate her in autumn when she remains asleep. So he first performed the awakening ceremony or *Bodhan* and then worshipped her. With her aid he killed Ravana, the Rakshasa, king of Lanka (Ceylon) who had taken away his dearest wife Sita. The third account is found in the *Markandeya Chandi*, which is daily recited with due solemnity before the Goddess. It tells us how the Mahishasura or Buffalo-Demon attacked Indra's heaven and occupied it, how the defeated gods invoked Durga, how she with the powers

of the gods concentrated in herself, fought and slew the demon and how a banished king named Suratha worshipped the Goddess, propitiated her with the offering of his own blood and recovered his lost kingdom.

During the 7th, 8th and 9th days of the bright half of Ashwin, the *Pujas* are performed with great eclat. On the 10th day of Vijaya Dashami, the leave-taking ceremony takes place and the image is immersed in water, and all those who have been united feel that as the holidays are gliding away, they, too, will have to take leave from each other.

During these days, known as the Navaratri, there is great joy, feasting and merry making.

HIGHER BIRTH RATE

Writing in the August issue of *Marriage Hygiene*, Dr. Norman E. Himes points out that the wide-spread economic depression has made the world poorer and the result of it must be increased birth rate. The progressive multiplication of the semi-starved and under-fed population makes for economic and political unrest and accentuates the struggle for existence.

In a recent study made by Messrs. Sydenstricker and Perrot for the Milbank Memorial Fund, covering 8,000 families in eight American cities, it was found that the birthrate had been the highest during the depression in families that were without employment or only had part-time work in 1932. 'High fertility' they observe, 'was associated with inability to succeed in the severe competition for jobs brought about by the depression.' Professor James H. S. Bossard, head of the department of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania, recently stated in the course of an address that statistics showed that 'the birth rate for families now on relief is about 60 per cent. higher than that of families not on relief.'

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

If it were possible to subdue Abyssinia by fire-breathing speeches, bluster, bluff, and bullying, says the *Orient Observer*, Signor Mussolini would seem to be capable of achieving victory himself. He has shown himself to be an adept in the methods of using intimidation.

Practically since the dispute arose, he has closed his ears to reason and has even turned round and ungratefully snapped at those who would counsel reflection before starting out on an enterprise that may mean not only his own ruin as a politician, but also entail much hardship to his country from the difficulties besetting which he is seeking a short cut in this African adventure. He has certainly said much. Indeed, he seems to be ever on the outlook for an opportunity, however trivial, to let loose on his nation—and incidentally for the intimidation of Europe, not to speak of the world in general—a further torrent of verbiage intended both to excite and incite.

Recently he told a correspondent of a London daily newspaper that "Italy at the present moment is a country glowing with a deep and powerful military spirit and that the Italian nation is following with discipline and enthusiasm the part played for it by the regime". If that is so, why all the lashing to action by his tongue and no doubt other means which only the Italians themselves know?

Were Signor Mussolini seeking for a model on which to base his demeanour at a critical time when peace is hanging in the balance, he might do worse than copy that set by Haile Silassie, the Emperor of Abyssinia.

There is no record of that ruler having uttered a braggart word, though perhaps he could have said many things by way of indicating that the way from the boundary line of Eritrea over the mountains to Adis Ababa would not turn out exactly a pleasure excursion for the Italian forces. But he has shown the Duce an example of dignified self-control. He has not, for his part, acted as if he were certain of victory, neither, be it noted, has he given way to fear, of defeat. To

him the issue of the affair is uncertain. He is leaving the future to the determination and bravery of the tribesmen in the defence of their country. At the same time, he has shown himself not unwilling to give consideration to the Italian standpoint in the dispute, while leaving no room for doubt that he is prepared to oppose any attempt to steal freedom from his country. Could any reasonable person find fault with a ruler for taking up such an attitude? Not to do so would be to betray his people. Amid his trouble, instead of making boastful noise to fire the spirits of those under his rule, he is depending on their inborn patriotism to defend their native land against attack, while fasting and praying in order that such sacrifice may be averted.

Truly as our contemporary rightly observes, there is a striking contrast between the two leading characters in the drama—the one wildly excited and exciting, and the other calm and controlling his utterances and actions, yet leaving no doubt of his intentions.

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THE PRICE OF PEACE

Under this heading Mr. Stephen Gwynn, in the *Fortnightly* for October, discusses the situation created by Italy's intransigence. The League gave full warning, but Italy is adamant. Italy has indicated plainly that the League will not be allowed to restrain Italian action. What should the League do under the circumstances? It is suggested that in the major interest of European security, France and England should act in accordance with Italy's desires. In order to avoid the possibility of a big war, it is argued they should "connive at the outbreak of a little one". To this, Mr. Gwynn answers:

Now, frankly, to sacrifice all the League's principles for the sake of preserving the League is a poor plan. Nothing kills an institution more effectively than contempt. Germany left the League, but Russia joined it; and so far as Europe is concerned, the League has power more than sufficient to control both Germany and Italy, if its members decide to mobilize their resources in the interest of peace. Italy's membership is not essential to the League. The essential is that the League should exact from its members fidelity to the principles for which it stands. If after all that the League can do towards mediation—if Abyssinia on her part has done all that the League decides to be required of her—if then Italy persists in the appeal to force, Italy's place is not in the League.

But apart from the contingency of the present conflict, permanent peace can be maintained only by readjustments to meet new conditions and changing necessities.

In the society of nations, "Haves" might possibly defend themselves successfully against the "Have-Nots", but that struggle might bring the whole society to ruin. Peace is a thing that has to be paid for; but it cannot be bought once for all and put in the pocket or lodged at the bank. It must be maintained by continuous acts into which a degree of

sacrifice enters, since there can be no peace when every member of the community is determined to have his own way. As the community develops, sacrifices of individual interest are regulated and imposed. My contention in what I have written here is that at a transition point from the old to the new it is desirable, and even necessary, that certain States, more amply provided than the others, should consider what voluntary sacrifices they can make in order that, after the vast derangement of war, the world, or at least Europe, may feel that nations start fair, and that force is not the only remedy.

WAGING WAR ON WORRY

"Worry is not thought, it is nagging fear," writes Mr. Jack Bancroft in *Chambers' Journal*. "Firstly, there must be clarity of intellect implying a mind which has not previously been fretted into dullness, to enable one to decide on the best course of action to be taken. Our problems," he goes on, "touch us so nearly that we cannot bring ourselves to take a respite from them, and the consequences of this ceaseless fretting are only too apparent.

Select for your worries definite, limited periods when you are usually tranquil. Half an hour at a time is enough for personal problems with no data to be sifted out. Devote the period allotted entirely to finding the logical action called for. Study your difficulty impersonally as if it belonged to someone else—use your brain and not your emotions. And afterwards strive to keep your mind off your worry, postponing further thought on the subject until the next period.

You will find it easier to postpone with a definite period in view than just to stop worrying by sheer will. The instant a worry enters the mind is the time to throw it out; it is always easy then, whereas if you allow it a place in consciousness it becomes very much harder to dispel; worry is like a snowball and grows with the attention it receives.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NALANDA

Swami Iswarananda writes to the *Vedanta Kesari* for October on the above subject. He says that the Nalanda Sangharama, like other Buddhist Universities and Mediaeval European Universities, started its career as a centre of religious culture and retained this feature all through its life. A great university like that of Nalanda could not have grown up to its magnificence without the munificence of rich patrons.

The ruling dynasties of the Guptas, the Vardhanas, the Moukharis, the Palas and the Senas played a large part in the development, maintenance and the preservation of the University. From Hiuen Tsiang we learn that Sakraditya was the founder of the first Sangharama (about 425 A.D.), significant of the fact of the growth of the Vihara built by Asoka into a centre of learning.

"The curriculum of the University was very exhaustive and embraced many of the pre-Nalanda period." Nalanda had provided for both University as well as secondary education. As could be expected, theology and philosophy remained the main subjects of study. The study of Buddhist literature was compulsory. Nalanda championed the cause of Mahayana Buddhism and specialised in its doctrines.

Such vast scope for study could not but attract large numbers from far and near. Though primarily a Buddhist institution, Nalanda welcomed students of other faiths as well and provided for various branches of study.

Hiuen Tsiang who has left many details about the life and studies of Nalanda, points out that the method of teaching was essentially tutorial, students learning individually helped by professors.

Lectures were arranged only on religious subjects which formed a daily routine. Hwai Li writes: "Within the temple they arrange every day about a hundred pulpits

for preaching and the students attend these discourses without fail even for a minute."

Generally, the students led a comparatively austere life, with modest raiments and food, and their conduct was closely supervised by the professors under whose charge they lived in Gurukula fashion. In fine, the visitor points out:

The graduates of the University generally sought royal patronage and Government service. Distinguished scholars were given posts in the university staff. The Bhikkus usually after completing their studies were either put in charge of the different departments of the University, or became heads of monasteries. But the outlook of the University remained idealistic rather than practical. The Buddhist ideal of character building and the attainment of Nibbana held out by the Tathagatha were the inspiration which sustained the activities of the University.

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EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ORDER

In the course of an interesting article in the pages of the October number of the *Twentieth Century*, Mr. K. G. Saiyidain puts in a very eloquent plea for a new orientation in the field of education, so that it may lead to "a better and humaner social order". He indicates the lines of development of educational theory and practice. According to him, the existing system of education in India has evolved and developed under peculiar circumstances and there has been no serious attempt to examine the basic foundation of the educational scheme or to interpret its bearings on the important problems of national life.

The Government is, by its peculiar position, unwilling, incapable and ill-qualified to undertake this task. Again, the exigencies of the political situation have absorbed some of the best brains of the country; and cultural issues, amongst which education occupies the foremost place, have not received their due share of attention and have become obscured in comparison with more insistent political problems. Creative thought has not, therefore, been applied to educational problems.

This point of view is likely to arouse opposition on the plea that the dynamic conception of education will encourage teachers to become partisans and advocates of their own favourite social and economic theories and thus let in by the backdoor the very indoctrination which it condemns. The writer's answer to that objection is

that it merely demands for them protection from that premature crystallization of ideas, which is at present induced by the joint pressure of the school and society. It is difficult, if not impossible, to shelter the child from the weight of social forces and ideas, even when they are definitely unenlightened.

WOMEN IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION

"The Position of Women in the New Constitution" is the subject of an article in the October number of the *Modern Review* by Miss Manorama Bose. At present the number of women voters is very small. It is only 315,000 in the whole of India. But in the New Constitution, the number of women voters has increased to six millions.

The population enfranchised will be 14 per cent. as compared with 3 per cent. at present.

Describing the position in Bengal with regard to women voters, the writer says that after the first election, the educational qualification will be lowered to bare literacy.

The educational qualification will not automatically entitle the woman who has the necessary qualification to vote. She will have to send in her application for the right to vote in order to have her name placed on the electoral roll. This is bound to reduce the number of women voters to a certain extent. We appeal, therefore, to all women who are qualified to vote to get themselves and their friends who are qualified also enrolled as voters.

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

EDUCATING THE MASSES OF INDIA: GANDHI'S INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROGRAMME. By Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa. [The Aryan Path, October 1935.]

HIND SOCIOLOGICAL LITERATURE. By Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, M.A. [The Calcutta Review, October 1935.]

WHAT NEXT IN INDIA. By Arthur Moore. [The Fortnightly, September 1935.]

THE HIDDEN HAND OF INDIA. By Sirdar Ikbāl Ali Shāh. [The New Century, July 1935.]

FIFTY YEARS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION IN MYSORE. By M. K. V. [The Twentieth Century, October 1935.]

SONG HARVEST FROM PATHAN COUNTRY. By Prof. Devendra Satyasthi. [The Modern Review, October 1935.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

+

DEPARTMENTAL

+

NOTES

Questions of Importance

DR. AMBEDKAR & HINDU LEADERS

The complete severance of the depressed classes from the Hindu fold, and the embracing of any other religion guaranteeing them equal status and treatment with other members of the faith, were the main features of a resolution passed at the Bombay Presidency Depressed Classes Conference, held on October 13 at Yeola in Nasik district.

The resolution was adopted at the instance of Dr. Ambedkar who said: "Choose any religion which gives you equality of status and treatment."

Mahatma Gandhi, in expressing surprise both at the resolution and the speech, observes:

If Dr. Ambedkar has faith in God, I would urge him to assuage his wrath and reconsider the position and examine the ancestral religion on its own merits, not through the weakness of its unfaithful followers.

Lastly, I am convinced that a change of faith by him, and those who passed the resolution, will not serve the cause which they have at heart; for millions of unsophisticated and illiterate Harijans will not listen to him and them when they have disowned their ancestral faith, especially when it is remembered that their lives for good or evil are intertwined with those of caste Hindus.

In a statement to the Press, Pandit Malaviya appeals to Dr. Ambedkar and those of his way of thinking to abandon the idea of throwing away their richest heritage of an ancient religion and to work with Mr. Gandhi and the army of caste Hindus working for the uplift of the depressed classes.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in the course of a recent interview to a Press representative at Madras, declared:

Unless we are bent upon a suicidal policy of mutual recrimination without any purpose, I have full faith that the relations between the Hindus and the Mussalmans in the public affairs would be what they ought to be in any nationally-minded country; for I have always held that there is no such real division or hostility between the two communities, and that the division in reference to their religion has no material bearing on the political life and progress of the country, and the fact that that belief is well-founded has been amply justified by the results of our work in the Legislative Assembly.

MR. CHURCHILL AND INDIA

Mr. Churchill's opposition to the New Constitution at every stage of its progress was perhaps the most resolute and relentless on record. Now that the Bill has become law, he advises his colleagues to drop the opposition. In a letter addressed to the Chairman of the West Sussex Unionist Association, he recognises the new situation created by the King's assent to the measure, and commends the words used by Lord Salisbury after the passage of the Reform Bill of 1867 on the duty of Englishmen

to accept a political defeat cordially and to lend their best endeavours to secure the success or to neutralise the evil of the principles to which they have been forced to succumb.

BRITAIN AND THE LEAGUE

"The time may come when events in Europe will have repercussions throughout the whole Empire. We cannot afford—not only nationally but as an Empire—to refuse to play our part in Europe.

"It is not only our vital interests which dictate our policy but the fulfilment of our solemn international pledges. There is no national enmity between Britain and Italy. That we should urge our fellow-members of the Council of the League to oppose Italy from selfish and mean motives would be repugnant to our national self-respect and a matter to which the Government would not lend countenance.

"The Government have never the intention of taking isolated action. This country indignantly rejects the suspicions caused by its sincerity in defending the Covenant. It will bode ill for the League if one of its leading members in proclaiming its fidelity to its obligations can be held up to suspicion and misrepresentation of those motives.

"Our primary necessity is to see peace preserved in Europe. We believe collective security and the League are the best means of preserving peace in Europe, or exercising some measure of control should peace be temporarily broken."—*Mr. Baldwin*.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA

"I know there are many abuses in the imperfect, in some ways almost primitive, civilisation of Abyssinia, but that can be no consolation to us if a great, modern, highly-equipped Power, with every resource of modern warfare in the field and in the air, advances in the midst of this poor and primitive people."—*The Archbishop of Canterbury*.

THE LINGUA FRANCA OF INDIA

"The question which we have to consider is, which is better suited to be the *lingua franca* of India? Is it English or is it some indigenous language? It is by no means minimising the value of English or our indebtedness to English literature to say that an indigenous language is far better calculated to promote a sense of national unity and a sense of cultural unity.

There can be no doubt that English is a truly refined, highly developed language and has done great good to the people of this country. But it cannot possibly take the place of a language indigenous to the soil, and if we cast about to consider which of the various vernaculars of India is best suited to be the medium of common intercourse, there can be no doubt that either Hindi or Hindustani should find the place. There could, therefore, be no doubt that Hindi or Hindustani between which there is not much difference should be the *lingua franca* of India."—*Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar*.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

"I would ask the non-Brahmins of this province to cast away the idea from their minds that the Congress is a Brahmin organisation intended to keep down the non-Brahmins. The Congress would be committing suicide if it became a Brahmin organisation."

"Fifty years ago, the Congress was started amidst the ridicule of people who were indifferent to it. But it passed through a phase when even the Viceroy did not disdain to have a sort of a pact with it. God willing, we shall soon come to a time when the world will recognise us as an independent nation and the Indian National Congress as the mouthpiece of that great nation."—*Babu Rajendra Prasad at Madras*.

INDIA AND WORLD OPINION

We have more than once drawn attention to the grave mistake the Congress made, when in conformity with Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation programme, the British Committee of the Congress was dissolved and its organ *India* stopped. With the disappearance of these two agencies, what little propaganda on behalf of India in England was possible has ceased. While the Indian cause is neglected, the enemies of India are busy hatching malicious reports abroad. The late Mr. Lajpat Rai and Mr. V. J. Patel never tired of urging on us the value of world opinion in our struggle, and they did their best to educate public opinion in Europe and America on the real condition of India. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, now in Europe, warns us of the consequences of this neglect of world opinion. And now Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., who went to England as a representative of India's "Parliament" to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, bears testimony to the mischievous propaganda that is going on abroad.

Both in Egypt and in England, I found not only ignorance about Indian affairs, but the existence of subtle propaganda against India. This propaganda has the insidious object of putting up India before the rest of the world as a semi-civilized country, torn by religious strifes and to show that her people are entirely unfit for responsible self-government.

Is it not therefore time to counteract this mendacious propaganda against Indians? We are glad, therefore, that the question came up before the A.-I. C. C. Meeting at Madras when a resolution was adopted to the effect that in view of the anti-Indian propaganda carried on abroad,

the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee be authorised to take such action as is proper and feasible to undo the evil.

LORD LINLITHGOW AND INDIA

"I am going shortly to initiate great changes in India," said the Marquis of Linlithgow in a speech at a luncheon given by the International Grocers' Exhibition in London, on the 23rd September. He added:

Those changes are the result of many years of development and work on the part of men of different races and creeds, of differing outlook and political views, whose one common denominator was a desire to work with honesty of purpose, goodwill and courage towards the future.

There are still men of weight and experience who regard these changes with doubt, if not fear. I do not do so myself, and it is in the spirit of the Government of India Act, of meeting a change where it must come, with resolution, without backward glances, and with our inherited instinct to seek through compromise a path that all can follow, that I recommend you also to face the days ahead.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Addressing a crowded meeting in Colombo, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, after referring to the salient points in the India Act, said the Act would never have been enacted in that form if Indians had realised to step together, act together and feel together in any demand for self-government. If they got rid of mutual suspicion, distrust and recriminations, safeguards or no safeguards, self-government would not be given but would come to them.

MR. LANSBURY'S RESIGNATION

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party on October 8, Mr. George Lansbury offered his resignation of the party leadership in view of his disapproval of the Executive's plea for sanctions against Italy.

Major Attlee was thereupon unanimously elected as the leader.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

In his address to the Mysore University Convocation, Mr. Chintamani unfolded a five-fold programme for a well thought out educational policy. He deplored the spread of that sterile unbelief which vitiates much of our national activity and put in a vigorous plea for religious education. And Mysore is best suited for an experiment which the rest of India may profit by. Mr. Chintamani pressed the claims of the indigenous system of medicine for support and urged that Hindi should be included among the optional subjects of study in schools. He also suggested a course of study in journalism on the lines adopted by the London University. Finally, Mr. Chintamani warmly exhorted the young men of the University to devote themselves to widening the bounds of knowledge by specialised study and research.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS' MUNIFICENCE

Sir Purshotamdas has provided funds for the building of 92 primary schools in the district of Surat. In some of these cases, part funds and in a few cases the entire cost for the erection of such buildings are met by Purshotamdas. Sir Purshotamdas has also given donations to start the nucleus of small libraries in 150 schools.

EDUCATION UNDER NEW REFORMS

"Whatever be the character of the New Constitution, the nationalists will take the responsibility of education under it, or those who will take the responsibility of education will have to consult the nationalists. The national educational institutions will play an important part at that time," declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the Gujarati Vidyapith.

A VERSATILE SCHOLAR

It was but fitting that the portrait of a great educationist like the late Prof. P. Ranganatha Mudaliar should be unveiled at the Senate House by another great educationist like the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. Mr. Sastri described him as a versatile genius, equally at home in literature, philosophy and mathematics. In recounting his brilliant career, Mr. Sastri observed:

It was said that he won all prizes and carried away all the medals with distinction in his time. So much so, when he took the B. A. Degree, he was straightaway appointed Assistant Master in the Presidency College, where he had been such a bright student. While he was serving as Assistant Master in a certain subject, he was promoted to a second subject and a third and so on; for Ranganatha was a man who could teach many subjects. He had taught, it would appear, every subject that was now being included in philosophy. He taught mathematics, history and for some time philosophy.

DIPLOMA IN JOURNALISM

"That there is need for a qualification in journalism in this country, that the proper agency to conduct the course is the University, and that there should be a Diploma course in journalism," was the decision taken by the Special Committee appointed by the Syndicate, to consider the question of the desirability of instituting a course in journalism.

HARIJANS AND MADRAS UNIVERSITY

On the motion of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, the Senate accepted the recommendation of the Syndicate to exempt candidates belonging to the Untouchables from payment of University Examination fees and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 per year for the purpose for a period of three years.

THE TRIAL OF DETENUS

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress, issued the following statement:

"The Governor of Bengal, in his address to the Bengal Legislative Council, has divided those who pressed for the release or, in the alternative, for the trial of Bengal detenues into two classes, *viz.*, those who were in secret sympathy with terrorism, and, therefore, should be regarded as out of count, and those who, though well meaning, were ignorant of the real state of affairs, and, therefore, deserved no consideration.

The Governor has ignored the third class which, I believe, is largest in the country and which has, among it, persons holding diverse political views and belonging to diverse parties. That third class comprises of persons who hold the liberty of person as sacred and who strongly feel that none should be deprived of his or her right of liberty except as a result of trial, openly held, in accordance with the canons of civilised law.

It is this class which has insisted on the trial of detenues or failing that, their release.

LATE C. R. THIRUVENKATACHARIAR

Dewan Bahadur C. R. Thiruvengkatachariar, a former Judge of the Madras High Court, died on October 5, at Madras. In 1910, he was appointed Judge, City Civil Court, and 10 years later was made a District and Sessions Judge. From 1921 to 1927, he was the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras. In the latter year, he was appointed a Judge of the Madras High Court. He retired from the Bench in 1929.

REPEAL OF CRIMINAL LAW ACT

Mr. B. Das's motion to take into consideration his Bill for the repeal of the Criminal Law Act of 1908 was passed by the Assembly by 65 votes against 60 on the 24th September.

CIVIL JUSTICE IN BURMA

"That during the year 1934, there were no outstanding features of events in Burma as regards the administration of civil justice is the key-note of the report on the administration of civil justice in Burma for the year 1934. The report adds that as a measure of economy, considerable changes were made in the constitution of the Subordinate Courts.

Another feature of the report is the statement showing the increase in the number of applications in insolvency.

The total amount of claims proved during the year was Rs. 107½ lakhs. The total amount realised in the hands of the Official Assignee at the end of 1933 was over 8½ lakhs.

The total number of suits of disposal before courts of all classes was 32,380, while the year closed with a pending file of 1,708 suits.

G. O. M. OF THE MADRAS BAR

Fitting tributes were paid at the Madras High Court to the memory of Dewan Bahadur T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, whose death occurred on 30th September at Trichur. He was a distinguished lawyer of Madras, who had to his credit 50 years of experience at the Bar. Mr. Justice Madhavan Nair, Officiating Chief Justice, said:

"Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar was one of the ablest and most successful advocates of this Court. His powers of persuasive eloquence, lucid exposition of facts and fearless advocacy marked him out for success at the very beginning of his career, and he had not to wait much at the Bar for the attainment of success."

NON-INDIAN COMPANIES

Mr. A. C. Datta asked in the Legislative Assembly whether the Government were aware that non-Indian insurance companies were dumping their business in India. Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, replied in the negative and said:

On the other hand the business of non-Indian companies is declining. The Government are provisionally of the opinion that the rapid development of insurance business during the last few years has created numerous circumstances in which the existing law is inadequate. They have, therefore, appointed an officer on special duty to examine the question and to indicate broadly the lines on which new legislation ought to be undertaken. Representations relating to provisions for the growth and development of indigenous insurance business have been received from public bodies and are being considered by the officer on special duty.

LIFE ANNUITIES

In a paper read before the Insurance Conference at Bombay, Mr. G. S. Marathy, Actuary, made the following observations on life annuities:

Annuities are particularly helpful to insurance companies from one point of view and it is desirable that every company should have some business of this kind on its books. Adverse fluctuations in mortality, which give rise to loss in case of policies of assurance, are a source of profit in the case of life annuities. In the case of a falling rate of interest also the loss is not great unless the fall is too much and continues for a long time. If the purchase price has already been invested for a long term, the loss would only be in the form of a strain caused by the Actuary providing for a larger reserve for the annuity on account of assumption of a lower rate of interest for the valuation. The expenses for annuities are much less and the working is not much troublesome. The purchase appreciably increases the funds and large funds give better opportunities for sound and remunerative investments.

LICENSING OF AGENTS

Commenting on the present method of recruitment and training of agents, the *Insurance Advocate* of New York observes:

The wonderful success of the gospel of life insurance in this country has been due to the intensive method of obtaining and training agents by the companies and their general agents. A superficial criticism of this very successful method is that it appears to be extremely wasteful. It is the trial and error method. Probably out of each hundred persons induced to try the vocation, not more than five are found to have the peculiar characteristics necessary to success in it. Nevertheless nearly all of them do something to spread the gospel by getting applications although only a few make a marked success of it.

If—say twenty-five years ago—the companies had been restricted in their efforts to obtain agents to a narrow field of persons trained and mentally fitted to undertake solicitation, it seems quite likely that life insurance would not have obtained the wonderful growth shown in the twenty-five years. The method adopted has been the method of nature, which produces a tremendous amount of seeds, only a small percentage of which result in new life.

If the above remarks are true of America, how much truer they are in their application to conditions in India, asks the *Insurance and Finance Review*.

YUVARAJA OF MYSORE ON INSURANCE

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, in declaring open the Head Office of the Asiatic Government Security Life Insurance Company, Ltd., in Bangalore recently, said:

I have been very much interested to notice recently a scheme which offers birth insurance policies to ladies of any caste, creed or colour between the ages of 14 and 50. I can think of nothing more likely to increase the care given to mothers at the time of child-birth than the interest of insurance companies in seeing that the death rate is reduced.

THE BOOK TRADE

The Publishers and Booksellers' Association of South India rightly call attention to the difficulties of the book trade in regard to postal rates on book packets. In a memorandum submitted to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, they urge that "the rates of postage constitutes a heavier burden than even the customs duties levied on articles of luxury". Poverty and illiteracy, so wide-spread in this country, are already sufficient handicaps to the book trade. One would, therefore, expect the Government to afford all facilities for the diffusion of knowledge. Surely, the book-buying habit should be encouraged by every possible means and one way of facilitating this is to reduce the cost of transport. We trust Government would see the reasonableness of this plea, which is in complete accord with their wise policy in not imposing any duty on imported books in the interest of popular culture.

CEYLON COCONUTS

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has received a communication from the Government of India, stating that they have increased the tariff value of coconuts imported from Ceylon into this country from Rs. 22-12 to Rs. 28-8 per thousand.

This is a sequel to representations made by various commercial bodies, urging the Government of India to revise the tariff values on coconuts, copra, and coconut oil. A very large quantity of these products had been imported from Ceylon, particularly from Jaffna, during the last two years depressing the price of indigenous coconuts, copra and coconut oil. Government have not altered the tariff value on copra which is Rs. 6 per cwt. or on coconut oil which is Rs. 10 per cwt.

THE TEXTILE ENQUIRY

In a communication addressed to the Government of India, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, point out in regard to the appointment of the Special Tariff Board and their terms of reference *re*: the textile enquiry that

the Mody-Lees pact was condemned by a section of the industry itself and by the country generally. In view of this, it would have been proper if the principle of the agreement itself had been re-examined, including all its terms, instead of only one part thereof, *viz.*, the import duties imposed on goods coming from Lancashire.

My Committee are not opposed to an agreement with the United Kingdom as such in the matter of trade, either embracing all commodities or confined to some commodities so long as it is reached by negotiations through men in whom the Indian business community has confidence. But they feel that a piecemeal reduction of tariffs in all commodities in defiance of the views of the Assembly, and a specific agreement with reference to textiles, are unsuitable methods adopted by Government of securing stable trade relationships with the United Kingdom, particularly because public opinion in India holds that it is an unequal bargain and that the benefit conferred on interests in the United Kingdom is very much greater than the corresponding benefit which, it is claimed, is derived by Indian interests.

GRANT FOR HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY

Mr. Mitchell informed the Council of State that the Government propose to give sums at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs a year up to 1939 to the Provinces as assistance to the hand-loom industry.

RICE RESEARCH AT NAGINA

A research station to study the various problems affecting rice has been opened at Nagina, a rice-producing centre in U. P.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The annual meeting of the All-India Women's Conference met at Simla on September 21, under the presidency of Begum Shah Nawaz, who said that she rejoiced at the progress made by the All-India Women's Conference during the 10 years of its existence and perhaps much more was yet to be accomplished. She laid special stress on the unity among the womanhood of India in all matters pertaining to their children's welfare and believed that this spirit of unity would be the salvation of India.

The Conference adopted resolutions requesting the British Parliament to safeguard the interests of women by making provision in the Instrument of Instructions that are to be framed for the Governor-General and Governors, that women should be given chances of association in the administration of every Province as well as the Central Government, especially in the departments of Education, Health and Labour. Provision should also be made for at least one woman to be appointed to each Provincial Public Service Commission.

MISS PITTAI BHAGIRATTHI

Miss Pittai Bhagiratthi, Honorary Secretary, Delhi Provincial Council of Women, has been invited by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to attend the forthcoming League of Nations Assembly at Geneva as collaborator. Miss Bhagiratthi, who has been touring Europe during the last four months, visiting social and educational institutions, is the fourth Indian lady to be so honoured, the others being Mrs. Subbaroyan, Begum Shah Nawaz and Mrs. Brijlal Nehru.

WHITHER WOMEN'S EDUCATION?

The speed with which collegiate education among girls is spreading makes the educational policy of the country somewhat embarrassing. On the one hand, there are parents who have got to get into it because of the obvious difficulty of marriage; on the other, there are the University authorities who are ever trying to evolve a system that would give women an education with utilitarian principles to back it up. Marriage, in the case of educated women, is a matter of uncertainty and many of them would get into services and professions. Naturally, unemployment problem is prevalent among college-educated girls too. What would be the situation in another five years' time? asks the *Illustrated India*.

WOMEN CONVICTS

Women prisoners at Long Bay Jail in Australia are to be allowed to work and sleep outside the prison walls in the hope that it will turn them into law-abiding citizens. A camp for them is to be established outside the prison and here they will grow flowers, or do other useful work.

The Minister for Justice, Mr. Martin, who is responsible for introducing the reform, believes it will help to improve the women's outlook and make them better citizens.

SHRI. AMRIT KAUR'S OFFER

Moved by the sufferings of the Abyssinian women and children on account of the Italian air bombing, Shrimati Amrit Kaur has offered through the Viceroy to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society, bandages, dressings, cotton and wool, and medicines worth Rs. 5,000 as a first instalment from charity funds in her possession.

BRITISH JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

At the opening of the Annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists, on September 9, in London, Mr. Allan Pitt Robins, President of the Institute, said:

A few of our politicians talked airily of curbing the activities of the Press; they should realize that the only man who wanted to see a muzzled Press was the man who aspired to the office of dictator. The member of Parliament would do well to remember that the disappearance of a free Press in this country might also mean his own removal from his special sphere of activity.

Dr. Harrison, who is a Reader in English Literature at London University, said:

A degree in journalism was perhaps not desirable. A chair in the history of the Press would seem worth endowing. If there was any newspaper looking for a means of publicity which would give its readers satisfaction and itself profit, it would gain enormous prestige over its rivals by putting up the capital to found a university chair, or by establishing scholarships to enable the children of registered readers to go to the university. Either would be an investment immediately more profitable and far less costly than beauty competition.

SIR WILLIAM WATSON

Sir William Watson, the oldest living English Poet, friend of Lord Alfred Tennyson, and thrice unsuccessful when considered a likely candidate for the Poet Laureateship, died on August 18, aged 77.

Tributes were paid to his genius, but his work never obtained popular recognition.

Sir William Watson took rank as one of the most distinguished of English poets since the appearance of "Wordsworth's Grave" (1890); "Collected Poems" (1907) and "Sable and Purple" (1910). He was inspired by the War to write some notable sonnets and was knighted in 1917. A new volume of poetry appeared in 1928 and in 1930. He was the recipient of a gift of £4,000 subscribed in England and U. S. A. as a result of an appeal sponsored by many well known writers, including Sir James Barrie, John Galsworthy, Bernard Shaw, and Dean Inge.

PANDIT RAMACHANDRA SHARMA

Through the mediation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the fast unto death undertaken by Pandit Ramachandra Sharma as a protest against animal sacrifice at the Kali Temple at Kalighat ended on the 6th October.

Pandit Ramachandra Sharma broke his fast after 32 days of hunger-pain.

Malaviyaji told the Pandit that the former would personally endeavour to use his influence and have the animal sacrifice abolished at places of worship.

A letter signed by several prominent citizens was also handed over to Ramachandra requesting him to suspend his fast for one year, in the course of which time it was assured that propaganda would be carried on systematically to educate mass opinion.

SIR T. V. ACHARYA

Tributes to the services of Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya as Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research were paid at the meeting of the Governing Body, over which he presided for the last occasion before his retirement.

Sir Jogendra Singh moved the resolution: "That the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research wishes to record its warm appreciation of the services rendered by Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, who has been associated with the activities of the Council from its very beginning, and notes with pleasure that the good record of progress in the work of the Council is largely due to his wise guidance and zeal. This Body also recommends that the Government of India be pleased to appoint Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya as a permanent member of the Governing Body of the Council."

PROF. YONE NOGUCHI

Professor Yone Noguchi, the well known Japanese poet and a Professor of English at Keio Gijuku University, Tokyo, has been invited by the University of Calcutta to deliver a series of lectures in Calcutta. The Madras, Annamalai, Osmani, and Allahabad Universities have also invited him to deliver lectures. Mr. Noguchi will also visit Colombo.

DANGERS OF USING ASPIRIN

A recent medical announcement calls attention to a serious aspect of the aspirin habit. Dr. Cary Eggleston, of Cornell University Medical School, says:

"The way aspirin kills is by deadening pain. Make no mistake about pain. It is unpleasant, but it is beneficent. It is a red flag set up by Nature to warn us that something has gone wrong. Aspirin pulls down that flag and makes people think everything is all right till often it is too late to make it right.

Thousands and thousands are dying every year from such diseases as pneumonia, tuberculosis and heart disease for no other reason than that aspirin lulls them into a false sense of security. It conceals the symptoms, it waves aside the sore throat, the slight cough, the headache as a thing of no consequence and allows the disease to work under cover till it gets a grip that no medical skill can break."

MEDICOS' IN C. P.

The Governor-General of India has withheld his assent from the Central Provinces Medical Registration Amendment Act of 1935, which was recently passed by the C. P. Legislative Council. His Excellency says: "The reason for withholding my assent from the Amendment Act is that the said Act had the effect of conferring the status of a registered medical practitioner in the Central Provinces on the strength of possession of a diploma or certificate granted in violation of Section 4 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916."

POISON RULES IN U. P.

At a meeting of medical men held at Nagpur, Dr. N. B. Khare presiding, the new poison rules promulgated by the United Provinces Government were characterised as a direct slur and insult to qualified practitioners and an encroachment upon their rights.

INDIAN LEECHES FOR MEDICINE

We learn that leeches for medical purposes are in great demand at Goa. Thirty-one thousand five hundred were imported in 1934 from Bombay, and the number of locally grown leeches is twice that of the imported ones.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS

Cerebro-spinal meningitis has been on the increase in India during the last few years and many cases have recently occurred in Calcutta, was the report of the Calcutta school of Tropical Medicine and the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical diseases. Efforts are being made to isolate the type and get strains of the organism responsible for the disease, in order to ascertain if the types that cause this disease in Europe and America are the prevailing types in this country also. If they are not, then the therapeutic sera obtained from those sources will be useless and it will be necessary to prepare sera from the strains isolated in India. There is every indication that this disease, which has already taken a considerable toll of life, says the *Illustrated India*, may spread further to other parts of the country, and the investigations with regard to the causative organism are of prime importance.

REJUVENATION: A NEW METHOD

"Rejuvenation of human system is quite possible without having recourse to the monkey gland grafting" is the claim put forward by Dr. B. N. Ghosh, late Chemist of the Government Test House at Alipur and now attached to a Chemist's farm in Calcutta.

With the idea of preparing a fairly non-toxic compound which could be applicable for the human system, Dr. Ghosh had been investigating for some time and had been able to manufacture an Organo mercuric compound which when tested, he thought, would be useful in rejuvenation without having recourse to monkey gland grafting.

RAW MILK

Raw milk is one of the greatest causes of disease according to Sir Leonard Hill, President of the British Sanitary Inspectors' Association. In a striking speech to the Association's annual conference, he cited three causes of illness as: drinking of raw milk; travelling in crowded railway carriages; badly ventilated school dormitories and work-rooms. It was shameful, he said, that tuberculosis of bovine origin should be permitted to spread by the continued sale of raw milk. Pasteurisation should be made absolutely compulsory, for milk was the finest food.

BELGIAN FINANCES

Belgium and France of the Gold Bloc are fighting hard to retain their gold standards. Recently a meeting of Belgian and certain foreign economists met in Antwerp to consider the general problem of a standard and stabilisation. The meeting is of importance, because it gathered together well known economists from several countries including Messrs. Keynes, Harrod and Henderson from England, Nogaro from France, Ohlin from Sweden, and Verijn Stuart from Holland in addition to several from Belgium itself.

They all agreed that exchange stabilisation is desirable in principle, but many insisted on certain conditions before it would be wise to enter into a stabilisation policy.

LAND MORTGAGE OF BOMBAY

The long contemplated Central Mortgage Bank for Bombay on the model of that of Madras has now been established with Sir Lallubhai Samaldas as its first chairman.

The primary object of the new bank and the district banks will be to take over the debts already incurred by the agriculturists on their land and not to undertake new business. Loans for improvements and other works will, as hitherto, be handled by the provincial co-operative banks and credit societies, and the land mortgage bank will confine itself to long-term loans extending from 15 to 25 years.

BANK OF BARODA

The Bank of Baroda is one of the most successful of Banks organized under the auspices of an Indian State. The net profits of the Bank during the half-year ending June last were about 2½ lakhs of rupees, out of which a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax on the paid-up capital was sanctioned by the directors.

ONE RUPEE NOTES

In the Assembly at question time, Sir James Grigg said: "I can see nothing in the present situation which makes it necessary or even desirable to issue one-rupee notes."

RAILWAY FINANCES

The report of the Public Accounts Committee was presented by Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, in the Legislative Assembly and it revealed an appreciable improvement in the finances of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

On the other hand the report draws a gloomy picture of the finances of the railways. The total deficit during the years 1931-32 to 1934-35 amounted to about Rs. 32 crores. The Auditor-General commenting on railway finance declared that rail receipts had failed even to meet the interest charges by Rs. 27'39 crores.

The Committee is of opinion that there is obviously no assurance of a return to solvency within measurable time and suggests that the Railway Board should conduct an exhaustive survey of their freight and fares policy with a view to tapping all possible sources of revenue.

MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES IN INDIA

The Government suffered the first defeat of the Simla session of the Assembly when a resolution urging the equipment of State Railway workshops with the necessary plant and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of locomotives in these workshops was carried by 65 to 45 votes.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONTRACTS

Contracts for twenty-nine locomotives for the North-Western Railway have been obtained by Krupps (Essen) in the face of keen competition. The Eastern Bengal Railway has ordered fifteen locomotive boilers from Krupps.

MR. F. G. NATESAN

Mr. F. G. Natesa Ayyar, Catering and Publicity Officer, South Indian Railway, was entertained at a farewell party at Trichinopoly by members of his staff on the eve of his retirement after 35 years of service.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE

The Indian Railway Conference Association met at Simla in the second week of October.

Mr. H. N. Colam, Agent, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, has been elected President for next year.

TRAVANCORE MUSIC CONFERENCE

"The music of India was the music of the individual seeking his way to his Maker. The best Indian musicians should go out and sing that music to the rest of the world," said Mrs. Cousins presiding over, the Travancore Music Conference.

The Conference adopted resolutions, *inter alia*, that music should be assigned a definite place in the scheme of education and should be included in the course of studies in all schools and colleges, that in view of the increasing popularity of music with the general public, it was desirable to devise methods by which correct ideas on the theory and practice of music might be disseminated by the aid of the gramophone, radio and other similar means. The need for starting a Training College for music in the State was also urged. Another resolution laid down, *inter alia*, that no music performance should last for more than three hours and that every performance should comprehend in its scope varieties of composition in Tala and Raga.

BRITISHER'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN ACTORS

"Indians are marvellous film subjects and indefatigable workers. India is a wonderful country. The people everywhere political, military or civil show perfect courtesy and co-operation." This tribute was paid by Mr. Geoffrey Barkas, director of the film Kipling's "Soldiers Three", parts of which he had been making in India on his return to England. "I think the result will be something unique in films," added Mr. Barkas. "Never once did I have cause to complain of Indians as actors. They really are more amenable than Europeans, as they are natural and do not want to 'act' according to their own ideas but submitted themselves entirely to the Directors' wish—a thing very essential for making a film."

TWO INDIAN ARTISTS

Two Indian artists were exhibiting their works in London recently and they are respectively: Mrs. Pratima Tagore from Bengal and Mr. S. Fyzee-Rahaman from Bombay. Mrs. Tagore paints water-colours. Mr. Fyzee-Rahaman was a one-time pupil of Sargeant and was disowned by the adherents of traditional Indian art in Bombay. His exhibits numbered seventy.

INDIAN FOOTBALL FEDERATION

We learn that Mr. B. Magnoni, Joint Hon. Secretary to the I. F. A., is trying his best to form an Indian Federation for Football. Mr. Magnoni's scheme provides for one representative of each province to be a member of the Indian Federation to which all provinces should affiliate. It is understood that each province will be allowed one vote for every 50 affiliated clubs. The Maharaja of Darbhanga has lent his support to the scheme, and we hear that a meeting will be held sometime between December 12 and December 22, 1935, at Darbhanga itself with the Maharaja as the Chairman.

THE FASTEST CENTURY

To Harold Gimblett, the Somerset all-rounder, falls the honour of making the fastest century of the season and in doing so he wins the Lawrence trophy.

Gimblett hit a century in 63 minutes against Essex at Frome on May 18.

Gimblett's remarkable hundred was made on his debut in first-class cricket. He hit 50 in 28 minutes, and altogether 123 in 80 minutes, with three 6's and seventeen 4's in his score.

Frank Woolley, the Kent batsman, won the trophy in 1934, the first year of the competition, with a hundred also in 63 minutes, against Northamptonshire at Dover.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD

In the American outdoor swimming championships, the Olympic swimmer, Ralph Flannagan, did the mile (free style) in 21 minutes 0.4/10ths seconds. This is a world's record.

SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL

At a dinner on his return, Sir Malcolm Campbell announced his retirement from record-breaking attempts provided that no foreign driver excelled the *Blue Bird's* record in the near future.

THE MUNICH CONTEST

Germany takes athletics very seriously these days and has again beaten Britain by 75 points to 61 in the contests held at Munich.

CHEMICAL WARFARE

Speaking on "Chemical Warfare", Dr. Krishnaswami of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, observes:

A popular notion is that chemical knowledge adds cruelty to warfare. This idea might be true, but there are also others who believe in a different way. Far more destruction of property and loss of life is caused by bombs and shells than by gases. For instance, out of every hundred injured by shrapnel and bombs twenty-five die, while of the same number attacked by gas, only two are killed. Chlorine, the most important gas of all, was introduced in 1915. It caused a surprise in the earlier days but later was found to be easily visible by the enemy. This led to ample precautions being taken and it proved not so destructive in later days. Other gases were then introduced which caused vomiting, sneezing, laughing, etc. This compelled the troops to take to wearing gas-masks. Germany started the use of gas, but as the plant and other things were of a complicated design and as Germany was well prepared for this long before, she had the entire monopoly.

SCIENCE AND WELFARE

In the course of his inaugural address at the Twenty-sixth Annual Social Gathering of the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, on October 2, on "A Better World", Dr. Meghnath Saha of the Allahabad University observed: "If you want to make it a better world, you should devote more time to energise and spend money for scientific investigations."

Stressing on the importance of science, the speaker said that science and only science can bring real peace, prosperity and happiness to the world.

Replying to critics who blame science as being responsible for the present poverty and unhappiness, Prof. Saha said that this is due only to the improvement of physical science. "Even founders of great religions and philosophers have failed in changing human nature, and if we may abandon science, we are bound to take the world into its primitive state when men were savage like beasts."

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

"The Indian film industry has made rapid strides," writes Mr. V. R. C. in the *Hindu*, "during the comparatively brief period of its coming into stay." He says:

"The industry has, however, unfortunately not made as much progress in the right direction as one expected of it. Certain very glaring defects, instead of being shorn from films shot in India, have only tended to become their permanent feature.

The question may well be asked as to what are the defects of Indian films and the remedies that one can suggest. The answer is not far to seek. In the first place, the tame background against which Indian films are shot, requires to be varied. In India, there is fortunately no dearth of natural scenery, and it is, therefore, not difficult to make capital of this 'gold mine'. There is much suggestive of artificiality in the structure of the Indian stage. Artificiality must give place to naturalness. Above all, the Indian stage just as the stage in the West should hold the mirror up to Nature."

THE CINEMATOGRAF ASSOCIATION

Six hundred British cinema "kings" whose job it is to entertain 18,000,000 cinema-goers every week went into conference at Cardiff quite recently.

This annual meeting of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, which represents capital estimated at £80,000,000, discussed several matters of vital importance to the public including television and poor quality British films known as "Quota Quickies". Mr. W. R. Fuller, Secretary of the C. E. A., is responsible for the somewhat striking announcement that the commercial possibilities of television will soon be demonstrated.

GRETA GARBO

The first prize for the best film shown at the International Film Exhibition, Venice, was awarded to the American film *Anna Karenina* starring Greta Garbo.

The British film *Sanders of the River* was awarded a cup for the best musical accompaniments.

Twelve countries, including India, had submitted films for exhibition.

AMERICAN MOTOR INDUSTRY

A cheerful outlook confronts the American motor industry judging from the current statements of big companies. For instance, the Buick Company are spending three million sterling on rehabilitation and manufacturing facilities, while the vast General Motors undertaking has authorised an expansion and reconstruction programme involving an outlay of ten million sterling largely on overseas plants. The American output of automobiles in July is over 30 per cent. higher than in July 1934.

TYRE REMOULding

The Indian motorists and the owners of commercial vehicles will be glad to learn that now the old and worn-out tyres of their respective vehicles can be successfully remoulded in India. The remoulded tyres are given an appearance undetectable from the new tyres and are assured by the manufacturers to give perfect satisfaction with regard to their durability. At the same time, the cost of remoulding is less than 50 per cent. of the cost of a new tyre. This new factory in Bombay is named the Bombay Tyre Service.

SIR MALCOLM'S NEW RECORD

Sir Malcolm Campbell, Britain's famous racing motorist, holder of the world's land speed record, has again broken that record, his speed for two runs over the measured mile on the great salt lake here averaging 301'337 miles per hour.

"Tough break," murmured Sir Malcolm when he was informed that he had just missed 300 miles an hour for his average, but that was before the official check had increased the average from 299'875, the first figure given, to over 300.

WOMEN MOTORISTS

More women have failed in the British Ministry of Transport motor driving tests than men, though many thousands more men have been examined. The Minister of Transport, Mr. Hore-Belisha, gave the figures to the House of Commons for the period from May 6 to June 15. Of 19,459 men examined only 189 failed, whereas 736 women failed out of the 4,542 examined. Up to June 15, 50,712 people had been examined and 5,036 had failed.

CONTROL OF AERIAL NAVIGATION

The report of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation has been signed by most of the important countries of the world. It is proposed that sanitary air-dromes be established, which will have an organized medical service, equipment and facilities for proper examination, for isolation and care of the sick, and for carrying out of disinfection. The passengers and crew are to be subjected to sanitary inspection, and any persons with symptoms of infectious diseases are to be prohibited from embarking. Plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and small-pox are subject to special measures.

AIRPLANE TO CARRY TROOPS, ETC.

Details of a cargo-carrying airplane, which can transport in its fuselage an automobile, were disclosed in America recently.

The plane is so arranged that it can carry troops, serve as an ambulance, transport general freight, cafeteria equipment, spare engines, gasoline, or other supplies.

Special fittings are provided for loading bulky or heavy objects.

As a troop transport, four folding benches are carried. These benches will seat 16 soldiers and leave room for their packs, rifles and other impedimenta.

ADVANTAGES OF FINER PETROL

Chemists attached to the R. A. F. have succeeded in evolving a more powerful petrol capable of giving an extra 20 miles an hour for the use of the British fighting engines.

The efficiency of the new fuel is attributed to the presence of a higher octane number. The tests conducted by the Air Ministry have proved completely successful. The use of this fuel requires a slight modification in the design of the engines.

One engine which normally developed 525 horse-power, with the new fuel produced 640 horse-power while the speed was increased from 220 to 240 an hour.

AIR BOMBING

The National Peace Council, which includes some of Britain's greatest scientists, has protested against the use of air-craft for bombing the civil population:

"We consider this the most barbarous perversion of science and industry that has yet occurred in human history. We feel sure that, if practised, it will in a short time lead to the breakdown of civilised life."

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN MADRAS

The review of irrigation in India, 1933-34, gives the following account of the various projects under consideration of the Madras Government:

(a) The estimate for the Tungabhadra project was revised with the aid of a special Public Works Department establishment. A special Revenue Officer was also appointed to investigate the revenue aspects of the scheme and his interim report was submitted to the local Government during the year. The general question of the sharing of the waters of the Tungabhadra was also under examination and correspondence with the other Governments concerned.

(b) Another large scheme under consideration was the Lower Bhavani project in the Coimbatore district. It has been decided to design this project primarily for the irrigation of dry crops instead of rice, and a special establishment was sanctioned for the project on the lines indicated by the local Government.

(c) Several smaller schemes also were under investigation. Among these were the schemes for the extension of irrigation in the three sections of the Godavari delta system and proposals for extending irrigation in the Coimbatore district from the Siruvani and for the restoration of the old course of the Uyyakondan channel, Trichinopoly district.

LOANS TO RYOTS

A conference of the ryots in Ramachandrapuram Division, E. Godavari, held at Alamuru last month, urged the local Government to help in relieving rural indebtedness by advancing loans to ryots at 4½ per cent. interest, the loans being made repayable in 40 annual instalments.

Mr. N. Satyanarayana, Secretary of the Irrigation Advisory Board, who presided, said that Government could borrow money from the public at 3 to 3½ per cent. interest and lend it to ryots at 4½ per cent. utilising the difference towards the cost of administrative work. He suggested that loans be granted towards the liquidation of debts of less than Rs. 2,000 through a special agency, consisting of a Deputy Collector and two non-official advisers for each revenue division.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

The Indian Branch of the International Labour Office puts the case for workers' holidays in the following statement:

In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the country's working population. As a rule, all employees of the Government, as also of local bodies like municipalities, district boards, etc., are entitled to holidays with pay; but large masses of Indian workers serving under private employers are at present denied this privilege. There are a number of reasons, however, why the proposed international convention on the subject should meet with ready support from both employer and workers. In the first place, there is the physiological argument in favour of securing for the worker, whom modern production processes and the rationalisation of labour are subjecting to an ever-increasing nervous tension, an opportunity for recuperation. Secondly, there is the social argument that inasmuch as modern production processes and rationalisation considerably increase individual output, it should be possible for the worker to share in the benefits of the increase in productivity by the enjoyment of a few days' holiday every year. Thirdly, there is much to be said in favour of generalising a practice which, according to the statistics collected by the I. L. O., counted 19 million beneficiaries in 1926 in Europe alone. Fourthly, it would be a fallacy to regard paid holidays as a burden on the employer for which he receives no return, as he obtains a very real return by finding his employees fresh and eager for work when they return from their holidays and reaps an advantage in higher output, fewer spoilt goods, less absence, less sickness and fewer accidents. Fifthly, a consideration of a different kind which has gained weight since unemployment has become so severe that the generalisation of annual holidays with pay given in rotation is one of several measures which would enable additional staff to be employed.

WAGE STANDARDS

It is understood that a Commission is shortly to be appointed to investigate and report on the problem of uncontrolled Indian immigration and its effects on wage standards of the Ceylon labouring classes.

VOTERS IN MADRAS

The number of electors in the Madras Presidency, according to the revised preliminary rolls, is now available. The figures, together with the number of seats allotted for each community in the Madras Legislative Assembly (the lower House under the Reforms) are as under:

MEN	VOTERS	SEATS
Caste Hindus ...	4,655,000	116
Scheduled Castes ...	423,000	30
Muslims ...	381,000	28
Indian Christians ...	193,000	8
WOMEN		
Hindus including Scheduled Castes ...	1,100,000	6
Muslims ...	66,000	1
Indian Christians ...	46,000	1

THE ROBOT INFORMATION BUREAU

The Robot Information Bureau, now installed at the London Post Office, gives any information about Post Office business, ranging from the cost of a parcel at a given weight to the establishment of radio-telephone communication with a ship at sea. The only thing required is to consult the index for the required subject and press the indicated number.

THE SILVER JUBILEE COLLECTION

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon sent the following telegram to Their Majesties on September 13:

"We are indeed happy to inform Your Majesties that Your Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund has reached the splendid figure of over £1,000,000, thus ensuring that Your Majesties' Silver Jubilee will live in the memory of your Indian subjects by extended and improved means of medical relief, which the great occasion has enabled them to be provided with."

TWO GERMAN SCHOLARS

Two German scholars, who are interested in Hindu philosophy and have joined an Indian Mission devoted to the promotion of spiritual understanding between the East and the West, have come to Bombay.

They are: Baron von Koeth and Herr Ernst George-Schulze, who have become life workers in the Gaudiya Mission having its headquarters at Calcutta.

ADYAR PAMPHLETS, Nos. 193 to 198. The Purpose of Theosophy by Mrs. A. P. Pinnett; The Disciples and Some Karmic Problems by Annie Besant; Theories in Comparative Mythology by Mohini M. Chatterjee; Theosophy: Its meaning and value by Annie Besant; The Work of Theosophy in the World by Annie Besant. Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar.

ALL-INDIA JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE. Containing reports of the last three sessions: Calcutta, 1929; Bombay, 1930 and Calcutta, 1935. To be had of the Secretary, Indian Journalists' Association, 22, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta. Price As. 8. Postage As. 2. extra.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN SHIPPING. A pamphlet containing speeches on the resolution relating to Indian coastal trade discussed at the 8th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held at Delhi on 30th March 1935. Sri Gauranga Press, Calcutta.

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE: His Life and Speeches. By John S. Hoyland, M.A. Y. M. C. A. Publishing House, Calcutta.

THE SAKTAS. By Ernest A. Payne, B.A. B.D., B.Litt., Y. M. C. A. Publishing House, Calcutta.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC THEORY. By Satyanath Sen, M.A., and Sisir Kumar Das, M.A. Modern Book Agency, Calcutta.

THE THIRD ENGLISH EMBASSY TO POONA. Comprising Mostyn's Diary and Letters. Edited by J. H. Gouse and D. R. Banaji. D. B. Taraporewala, Sons & Co., Bombay.

THE ETHICAL CONCEPTION OF THE GATHA. By J. M. Chatterjee, M.A. Published by Jehangir B. Karani's Sons. Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

SELF-HELP IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION. By Anthony Desmond. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.

TEACHINGS FROM THE BHAGAWAD GITA By Hari Prasad Shastri. Luzac & Co., London.

HARIVAMSHA, Part I. Translated into English Prose. Edited by D. N. Bora. Dutta Bose & Co., P.O. Dum Dum.

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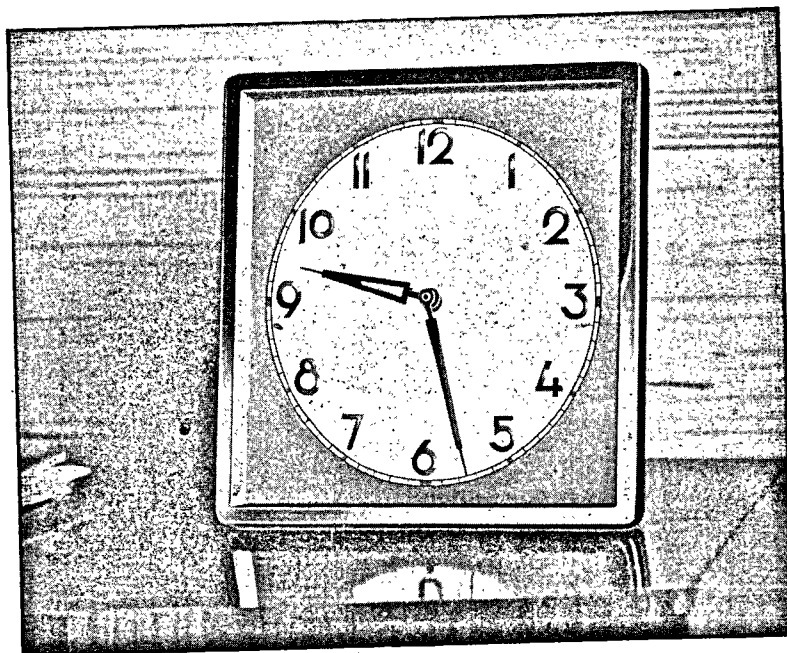
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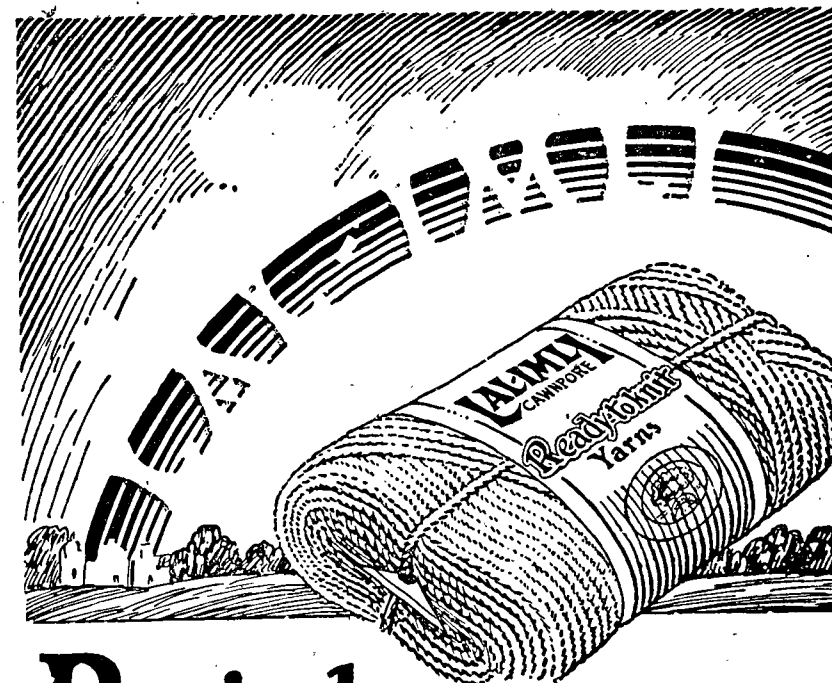
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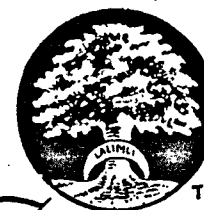
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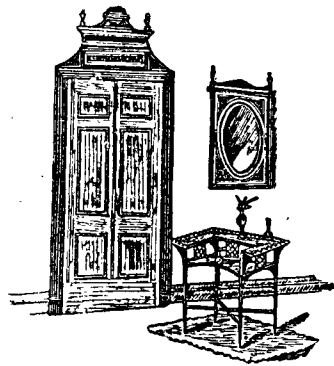


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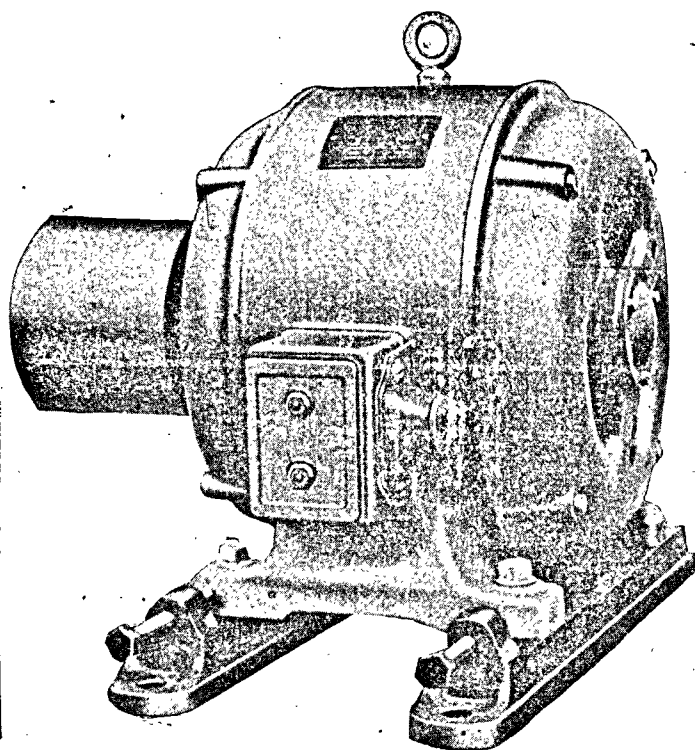
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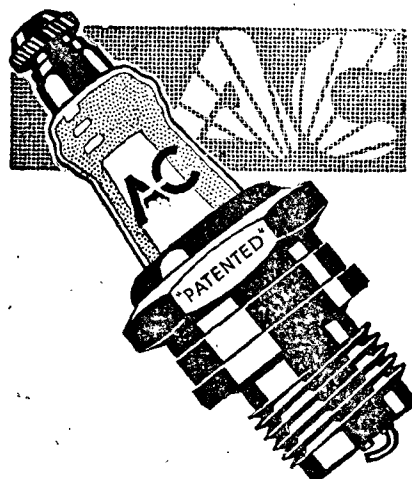
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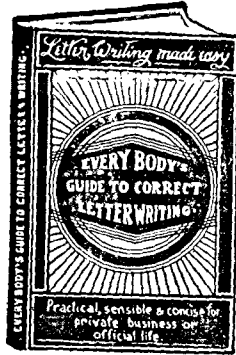
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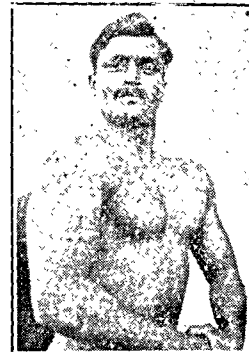
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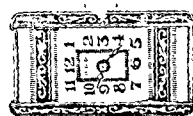
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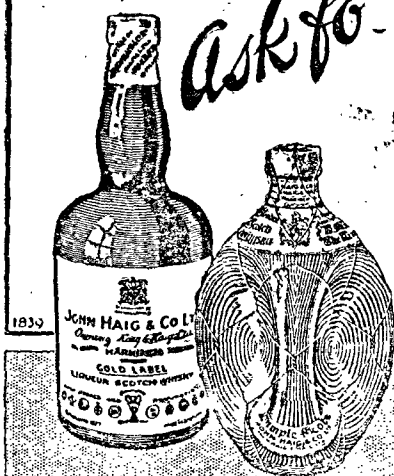
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